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THE UNINVITED ENCORE.

RUSSIA REJECTS ALL MEDIATION

Plain Hint to the Powers that Their Efforts Would Not Be Accepted: China Held Responsible for War If She Fails to Comply with Moscow's Terms

A Washington message says that Russia got wind, in July, that the Powers were thinking of mediating, and intimated plainly that she would not accept it.

In a note from Moscow to Nanking, viâ Berlin, the Soviet denies that it has made any raids except purely in self-defence, particularly against White Russians.

The note reiterates the terms of the ultimatum of July 13 and says that if China does not comply with them, she will be responsible for war breaking out.

Gen. Ho Ying-ching says that China's policy towards the crisis will not change. "She cannot be cowed."

Dr. C. C. Wu, Chinese Minister to Washington, leaving for Europe, carries a special report to the League of Nations on the Russo-Chinese crisis.

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Possibility of Mediation

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, Aug. 22.

Analysis of Dr. Wu Chao-chu's note to Col. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, it is declared, indicates unmistakably that Nanking intends to suggest, mediation of the Manchurian dispute with Soviet Russia by outside nations.

In the course of the note, Dr. Wu declared that China "will strictly abide by Article 2 of the treaty on pacific settlement of international disputes."

Dr. Wu's reference was not to the Kellogg Pact but to an earlier document which was signed at the first Hague peace meeting in 1899. This treaty provided that—

"In case of serious disagreement or conflict, before an appeal to arms, the signatory Powers agree to recourse, as far as circumstances allow, to the good offices for mediation by one or more friendly Powers."

Observers are said to have been aware that Nanking was bidding for a mediation offer by the United States or other Powers, but the hint was lost on Colonel Stimson. The Secretary's failure to take up the notion may have been due, it is believed, to his earlier expressed view that a restoration on the part of China of the *status quo* on the Chinese Eastern Railway would be a logical first step toward any mediation move, on a basis of ordinary international practice in such instances.

Dr. Wu's Trip to Europe

Dr Wu Chao-chu, after handing a note to the State Department with reference to the Sino-Russian controversy, started for Europe to-day.

The Chinese Ministry said that he plans to make a brief visit to London where he will explain the Chinese case against Russia to Mr. Arthur Henderson, Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

Dr. Wu considered the note to Col. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, as China's final effort toward explaining the Chinese actions in connection with the Chinese Eastern Railway.

This note, he said, was designed to impress upon all nations the idea that China adhered to her treaties and respected foreign investments. Dr. Wu reiterated that the Chinese Eastern Railway had not been "seized."

Action Not Required

Aug. 25.

Although the last note sent to the State Department before the departure for Europe of the Chinese Minister, Dr. Wu Chao-chu, subtly suggested that the good offices of neutral friendly Powers would be acceptable to China in connection with the Sino-Russian dispute, Col. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, declared to-day that action was not required.

It is believed here that other Powers are not acting, in view of the fact that Soviet Russia discovered, through subterranean channels, that tentative mediation was being discussed by the Powers during July, and strongly denounced the move.

In view of this attitude on the part of Moscow, there is no present indication of any outside peace moves, since it is felt on all sides that to promote such action would be futile unless both the principals in the controversy were ready and willing to abide by any action taken.

Unwillingness on the part of Soviet Russia to accept mediation would mean that any such move on the part of the United States or other Powers would be no more than an empty gesture.—United Press.

China's Report to the League

Nanking, Aug. 24.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has received a telegram, dated yesterday, from Dr. C. C. Wu, Chinese Minister at Washington, stating that he is leaving immediately for Europe to attend the League of Nations session at Geneva, in accordance with the Government's instructions.

It is understood that a lengthy report on the present Sino-Soviet situation and the constant invasion of Chinese territory by Soviet troops in Manchuria has been sent to Dr. Wu, to be submitted to the League of Nations Assembly.—Kuo Min.

Riga, Aug. 24.

Messages from Moscow state that the military authorities are accepting volunteers for service in the Far East and various industrial districts are organizing special Workmen's Battalions.

It is also stated that the Revolutionary Military Council has instructed the Chemical Warfare Society to begin the immediate organization of all the untrained army reserves.—Reuter.

Tokyo, Aug. 25.

Despatches from Harbin state that General Blucher (*alias* Galens), Commander-in-Chief of the recently formed Far Eastern Army, who left Kharkov on August 12, has arrived at Chita, where he was greeted by a demonstration meeting, featured by denunciations of China.

A message from Harbin states that Mr. Chang Kuo-shin, chief of the Education Bureau of the Chinese Eastern Railway, has issued an appeal to the students in the Harbin district to form a volunteer corps and prepare to serve their country in the event of war with Russia.

Official circles are still optimistic that an actual outbreak of hostilities between China and Russia is most unlikely.

It is thought probable that a basis for opening formal negotiations will be reached before long by the Soviet agreeing to appoint new bureau-chiefs of the Chinese Eastern Railway.—Reuter.

A Conference in Nanking

Nanking, Aug. 25.

While no official information can be obtained in regard to the outcome of last night's conference of the Foreign Relations Committee of the National Government, it is learned from reliable sources that questions in connection with the abolition of extraterritoriality and the present Sino-Russian situation were discussed at the meeting. Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Mr. Hu Han-min, Chairman of the Legislative Yuan; and Mr. Sun Fo, Minister of Railways; were present.

The Chinese Eastern Railway issue was also discussed this morning at a meeting of the State Council. In view of the frequent reports of attempts by Soviet troops to invade Chinese territory, it is understood that the National Government will shortly issue instructions to Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, Defence Commissioner of the Northeast, to adopt more positive measures against Russia. The Manchurian leader will also be given fullest assurances that the Central Government will give him all military as well as financial assistance that may be necessary.

There was at one time a proposal to send 10,000 troops under Generals Han Fu-chu, Shih Yu-san and Tang Seng-chi to Manchuria to co-operate with the Mukden forces in defence operations on the Manchurian border. These troops, although being concentrated at strategic points for mobilization, will not be sent north unless the military situation on the border grows really serious.—Reuter.

China Will Not Change

Nanking, Aug. 27.

In a statement to press correspondents last evening, General Ho Ying-ching, Inspector-General of Military Training, declared that the National Government would not alter its policy with regard to the present Sino-Soviet dispute.

"We aim at the attainment of dignified peace with the Soviet Government," said General Ho. "We cannot be cowed into submission by superior force; because our Revolutionary Government, which has the support of the entire Chinese people and which has as its platform the promotion of our national interests, cannot submit itself to any humiliation. At any rate, the present dispute arose out of the Soviet Government's wilful violation of the Sino-Soviet agreement of 1924 relative to the management of the Chinese Eastern Railway, and if Soviet Russia deliberately destroys world peace in the Far East, the Moscow Government alone will be held responsible. So long as we hold steadfast to our policy,

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of peace and equity, our position will always be impregnable."—Ta Chung.

Note to Soviet

Nanking, Aug. 27.

The Foreign Office received a cable to-day from General Chiang Tso-ping, Chinese Minister to Germany, announcing that he had sent a Note to the Soviet Government demanding an explanation of the hostile actions on the part of the Soviet troops on the Manchurian border.

In its reply to General Chiang Tso-ping's Note, Moscow states that the action of the Soviet troops was taken in self-defence, but that it will be willing to restrict the activity of its forces on the condition that China will disarm all White Russian troops in Chinese territory and stop them from invading Soviet territory.

In its reply the Soviet Government also states that it will hold the National Government responsible for any outbreak of war if China refuses to consider its demands. The reply is a very long one and it is being forwarded to Nanking from Berlin by mail.

General Chiang Tso-ping considered the Soviet reply as unsatisfactory and he sent another protest to Moscow on August 25.—Reuter.

Another Interpretation

In connection with the above message the following version is instructive. Actually, of course, Russia has merely reiterated the ultimatum of July 13.

Nanking, Aug. 27.

It was learned at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that General Chiang Tso-ping, Chinese Minister to Berlin, in a recent telegram to the Ministry, states that M. Karakhan, Assistant Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the Moscow Government, in a communication to the Soviet Ambassador in Berlin, says that if the National Government will be agreeable to the appointment of a new Soviet manager for the Chinese Eastern Railway, the Soviet authorities will be willing to enter into formal negotiations with the National Government.

It may be recalled in this connection that the original Soviet demand was that the Soviet Manager who was ousted by the Manchurian authorities should first be reinstated before formal negotiations could be entered into.—Ta Chung.

Vague Rumour of Negotiations

Nanking, Aug. 28.

According to recent telegrams from General Chang Hsueh-liang, the situation along the Manchuria-Siberia border has been comparatively quiet during the past few days.

In regard to the Soviet Government's announcement that it will hold China responsible for any outbreak of war if the National Government fails to comply with its demands, it is stated that the National Government sees no reason for changing its attitude or altering its policy inasmuch as the present dispute arose out of Soviet Russia's wilful violation of treaty stipulations.

At any rate the National Government, it is stated, is determined to adhere to its announced policy.

Semi-official despatches from Berlin state that Chinese Minister Chiang Tso-ping has had several conversations with the Soviet Ambassador to Berlin, details of which, while not yet available, are reported to be satisfactory, and the belief is expressed in semi-official circles that the present dispute will be amicably settled despite warlike preparations now going on on both sides of the border.

White Russians Checked

According to a telegram from General Chang Hsueh-liang the "White" Russians in Harbin were recently prevented by the local Chinese authorities from organizing a Russian Far Eastern Association as an organ against the Soviet Third Internationale.

The telegram states that the "Royalists" planned to issue a manifesto as a prelude to further activities, but their attempt was nipped in the bud because of the timely action of the Chinese police. Strict supervision is being maintained over the activities of the "White" elements in Harbin.—Kuo Min.

An American Pacifist

London, Aug. 26.

Mr. Jerome Greene, Chairman of the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations, interviewed by Reuter when he arrived here to-day on his way to Russia, foreshadowed efforts to persuade the Soviets to participate in the forthcoming conference of the Institute in Japan. Mr. Greene said he did not know whether the conference would have any effect on the relations between China and the Soviet, but added: "While in Russia we shall try to get into contact with the Manchurian situation."—Reuter.

Russian Spokesman in America

Williamstown, Aug. 27.

Bladmeteff, a speaker at the Williamstown Institute of International Relations, defended the Soviet policy with regard to the Chinese Eastern Railway dispute, at a special conference of the Institute to-day.

He deplored the issue as one of "vested rights," pointing out that the C.E.R. is Russia's only practicable outlet toward the Pacific, for which reason, unless agreement is reached, there is always danger of war.

Bladmeteff admitted that documents seized by the Chinese in their raids on the Consulate and elsewhere indicated subversive intentions but urged, however, that a distinction be drawn between words and actions. —United Press.

Rumoured Solution

Mukden, Aug. 28.

According to messages from *Harbin, unofficial Sino-Russian* negotiations at Berlin have resulted in a recommendation that a certain M. Zharkoff be appointed General Manager of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

It is stated that the result of M. Zharkoff's appointment to the post would be the opening of formal negotiations between China and the Soviet at Harbin.

M. Zharkoff, it is understood, was formerly head of the Kazan Railway.—Reuter.

Note: We issue the foregoing message with reserve, as there is *no confirmation of the information* from any other source.—Reuter.

Japan Urging Reasonableness

Tokyo, Aug. 29.

While it is definitely denied that Japan has offered to mediate between Russia and China, official quarters intimate that Baron Shidehara, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in addition to taking every opportunity to impress on the Chinese Envoy and the Soviet Ambassador the desirability that the two countries should come to terms, is also acting as a channel through which the views of the one country are being transferred to the other.

Official circles continue to believe that the basis of the opening of formal negotiations will be reached before long by the Soviet agreeing to appoint new administrative chiefs to the Chinese Eastern Railway.—Reuter.

China Denies Charge of Raiding

Nanking, Aug. 29.

An official reply to a recent Soviet note, which demanded that the Chinese troops should cease attacking the Soviet forces and that the activities of "White Russians along the border be suppressed, has been prepared by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and will be immediately sent to Berlin for transmission to the Moscow Government upon approval by Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is at present in Shanghai.

It is understood that the reply states:

(1) That the Chinese Defence Force has never even attempted a demonstration against, not to mention attacks upon, the Soviet troops; all military incursions having been made by Soviet soldiers. For this reason, the National Government's only recourse in the event of further invasion by Soviet troops is to repulse them as a matter of self-defence.

(2) That the Chinese authorities in Manchuria have adopted severe measures against the "White" Russians and suppressed their activities.

(3) That the National Government will hold Soviet Russia, responsible for the loss of life and damage to property suffered by Chinese along the border districts. —Kuo Min.

A Turn for the Better

Nanking, Aug. 29.

Mr. Chu Shao-yang, formerly Chargé D'Affaires in Moscow, arrived here this morning. He is leaving this evening for Shanghai to confer with Dr. Wang.

Official circles confirm the report that the Sino-Russian situation has taken a better turn although they do not anticipate an immediate settlement. They hope however, that formal negotiations over the Chinese Eastern Railway issue will be commenced shortly.

The Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs is leaving to-morrow for Taiyuan to confer with Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang.—Reuter.

Complaint Against Briton

Tokyo, Aug. 29.

A message from Harbin states that General Chang Ching-hui has decided to protest to the British Consul General regarding the alleged printing of Red propaganda literature by a British owned press and to demand the closure of the printing works.

This has followed the recent raid on the printing office of the "Observer," a local newspaper run by an Englishman, a certain Mr. Fleet, which resulted in the seizure of copies of the Harbin "Pravda," a secret Communist paper.—Reuter.

MILITARY ACTIVITIES

Central Troops Moving Up

Mukden, Aug. 23.

Foreign observers arriving here to-day state that they have seen Central Government troops along the Peking-Mukden Railway, some of whom were even further north than Luanchow.—Reuter.

Rumours of Engagements

Harbin, Aug. 23.

A further attempt of Soviet forces to cross the Chinese defence line at Jalainor is reported on the morning of the 20th instant. About 60 "Red" soldiers tried to pass the guards but the attempt was frustrated. After half an hour's engagement, the Soviet soldiers retreated.

Another message reports that on the same day, over 800 Soviet infantry troops and cavalrymen landed from two gunboats on the Chinese shore of the Hangkai Lake and bombarded Mishanhsien. One regiment of Chinese troops engaged the invaders about two miles from the city but, as the "Reds" were shelling them heavily, withdrew to the city after a two-hour battle. Reinforcements from the neighbouring district of Tsaoshukow are being rushed to Mishanhsien.—Kuo Min.

Aeroplanes from France

Mukden, Aug. 23.

A large shipment of military bombers arrived from France today. The aeroplanes were ordered some time ago as part of the North-eastern Defence Forces. It is expected that the planes will be prepared for service along the Siberia-Manchuria border, a "dare-devil" squadron of Chinese flyers having been organized to engage the Soviet military planes in the air near the border districts.—Ta Chung.

Attempted Bomb Outrage

Harbin, Aug. 24.

A Soviet plot to destroy the Chinese Eastern Railway Station at Jalainor was discovered this morning when two bombs, which had been secretly hidden under the Railway Bridge, were detected by the Chinese railway guards.

Telephone communication between Harbin and Suifenho (Pogranichnaya) has been restored since yesterday.—Kuo Min.

Fight with Armoured Trains

Nanking, Aug. 25.

A detailed report of what is considered the most serious engagement between Soviet troops and the Chinese Defence Force at Manchuli which took place on the night of the 22nd instant has been received at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs from Mukden. The official *communiqué* reads as follows:—

At 11 o'clock during the night of the 22nd, two Soviet armoured trains suddenly appeared within a short distance of our defensive posts at Manchuli. Approximately over 1,000 Soviet troops alighted from the trains and immediately commenced a machine-gun attack upon us. The 12th, 37th, and 43rd Battalion of our 18th Division immediately returned fire whereupon a battle ensued lasting till the following morning when the invaders finally withdrew. In the pursuit which followed, 70 odd machine-guns, 130 horses together with one armoured-train were captured from the Soviets.

Our casualties included one battalion commander, 2 company commanders, 41 soldiers dead; and 2 battalion commanders, 3 company commanders and 25 soldiers wounded.—Kuo Min.

Rails Removed Near Manchuli

Harbin, Aug. 25.

While conditions along the Manchuria-Siberia border remain quiet, reports of Soviet raids at various points continue to be received from the western border.

A message from Manchuli states that in view of the frequent appearance of Soviet armoured-trains near Manchuli, the Chinese Defence Force there has removed several sections of the rails where the Trans-Siberian Railway connects with the C. E. R. in order to prevent the Soviet troops from attacking Manchuli with machine-guns.

It is learned that a large consignment of arms, comprising 1,500 land mines and 13,000 hand grenades were sent to the Manchuli front from Shenyang (Mukden) yesterday.—Kuo Min.

An Invasion via Mongolia?

Nanking, Aug. 26.

It is reported that Soviet Russia has changed her tactics and is now considering the invasion of Manchuria from Outer Mongolia instead of from the Manchuria-Siberia border, which is now well defended by the Northeastern Defence Force.

This change is noteworthy in view of the reports from General Chang Hsueh-liang that the Soviet authorities in Outer Mongolia have organized small groups of Mongolian bandits for the plundering of border districts.

As a counter-measure, General Chang will organize another four Army Corps, in addition to the original six, for strengthening the border defences, all of which will be under the command of General Chang Tso-hsiang in his capacity as Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Soviet Forces.—Kuo Min.

Russians' Fabian Tactics

In connection with the above the Ta Chung news agency received a message from Mukden, giving it as "the opinion of a foreign military expert," that Moscow has adopted the "Fabian strategy," the Soviet troops having purposely avoided major clashes with the Chinese defence force.

It is pointed out (the Ta Chung message continues) that thus far only isolated raids along the border and desultory firing by small detachments of Soviet cavalry troops have taken place. Such tactics, unimportant as they are in relation to the general situation, have, nevertheless, succeeded in forcing upon the Chinese the mobilization of an overwhelmingly large force which the Soviet military authorities can neither engage on the battle field, nor wish to match their strength with. Only a small Soviet force has been mobilized and distributed at various vantage points along the border for the purpose of wearing out the Chinese.

White Russian Activities

Mukden, Aug. 26.

The local authorities are confronted with the increasingly difficult problems of suppressing communist agitations, on the one hand, and preventing the "White" Russians from actively preparing for an encounter with the Reds, on the other.

A total of 69 communist agitators, mostly former employees of the Chinese Eastern Railway, arrived here under guard from various points along the line yesterday for detention. In most cases the Soviet agents were discoverd attempting to instigate strikes on the Chinese Eastern Railway.

A number of "White" Russian organizations have also been active during the past few days plotting to undermine the Soviet authorities in Siberia. The local authorities are instituting special precautionary measures against the "White" plotters.—Kuo Min.

Sinkiang Border Defence

Nanking, Aug. 27.

All military measures for the strengthening of the Sinkiang border defence against any attempt at invasion by Soviet Russia have been completed, according to a telegram from General Chin Shu-jen, Chairman of the Sinkiang Provincial Government, received yesterday by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The telegram adds that the Soviet Consul there is shortly returning to Moscow.—Kuo Min.

CHINA'S ATTITUDE TO RUSSIA

Dr. C. T. Wang Declares That She Never Seized the C.E.R.

Nanking, Aug. 27.

In an interview Dr. C. T. Wang, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, informed a Reuter representative that the National Government was firm in its determination to pursue the policy originally agreed to by the Central Political Council, namely, to adhere to the terms of the Sino-Russian Agreement of 1924 under which the Chinese Eastern Railway was to be managed by China and Russia jointly, the railway to be treated entirely as a commercial enterprise, it being expressly stipulated that each party should refrain from using any means inimical to the existing government or social order.

The Minister stated that for several years, the authorities in the Three Eastern Provinces had on frequent occasions drawn the attention of the Soviet General Manager to the manner in which this Agreement was being disregarded by the Soviets, and also to the policy pursued by the Soviet management of diverting the funds of the railway to finance communist propaganda throughout China against the Government, such propaganda mainly emanating from the Soviet Consulate-General at Harbin.

(Dr. Wang then described the raid on the Soviet Consulate at Harbin, the proofs of Communist plots and the occupation of the C.E.R.)

The Question of "Seizure"

In thus taking over the control of the railway for the purpose of self-preservation and defence, the National Government was acting within rights sanctioned by international law. It was absolutely incorrect to assume that China had "seized" the railway.

Dr. Wang proceeded: "With such ample proofs of the underground subversive propaganda carried on in the past and planned for the future by the Soviets [illegible] controlled and utilized the C.E.R. the National Government cannot see its way to agree to a return to the *status quo* as a preliminary to the opening of negotiations, knowing that the return of the Soviet consular officials and agents to the Three Eastern Provinces now would unfailingly result in even more intensive communist propaganda and activities than hitherto, which would be detrimental not only to the Chinese people and Government but also to the peace and order of the world, unless ample guarantees were forthcoming that these subversive activities shall terminate. However, China has been and is ready to reach an amicable settlement. Her attitude continues to be firm but conciliatory."

Raids by Chinese Denied

Questioned with regard to the report of frequent clashes on the Siberian frontier, the Minister asserted unhesitatingly that no Chinese troops had stepped on Soviet soil. "On the contrary, the Chinese troops are holding positions well back from the frontier in pursuance of the rigid policy of the National Government that its forces must abstain from any acts of agression."

In regard to the internal situation, the Minister affirmed that the liason between Mukden and Nanking was most harmonious. Chang Hsueh-liang had requested military reinforcements to meet the serious situation looming up, and the National Government would despatch any number of the best troops to reinforce the well-equipped forces of the Three Eastern Provinces.

In conclusion, the Minister emphasized that all these were precautionary and defensive measures and only necessitated by the threatening attitude and systematic raids of the Soviet troops along the border.—Reuter.

CONDITIONS NOW IN HARBIN

Interesting Information from Shanghai Man

Questioned by a representative of this paper, Mr. E. F.

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Harris, manager of the Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada, who has just returned from a four-weeks' stay in Harbin, said that business conditions were at a standstill, although the Russians in the northern city were optimistic concerning the future. Characteristic of the Slav temperament they appeared to be fatalistic, hoping for the best.

Trade in commodities was not much to speak about and the majority of Russians were either directly or indirectly supported by the C.E.R. With the cessation of much business, it seemed as though they might be hard put to find sustenance, but, according to our informant, the Chinese of the railway were not inclined to do away with the technical staff of the company, preferring to use Russian engineers, rather than to employ Chinese from the south, who might not be as familiar with the type of machinery used as were those who had been connected with the line for a number of years.

It seemed, according to the opinion of foreigners in Harbin, as was related by Mr. Harris, that one of the main objections which the Chinese had to extended control of the C.E.R., was a matter of principle. The Soviet officials were running the railway on a modified form of socialized industry, inasmuch as they supported three orphan schools, several sporting and athletic clubs, provided houses for the staff and in general supervised the life of their employees, allowing common labour a seven-hour working day and for the office employees only six hours of employment daily. This in China, where long working hours were the standard, could not conform to Chinese ideas. It was pointed out, however, that the C.E.R. was operating on a non-competitive basis and further that the railway was supported by a very productive country.

The Police and Russians

In reply to further questions by our representative regarding the treatment of White Russians by the police and military, Mr. Harris, although in full sympathy with the Russian population, said that the Chinese authorities had had their hands full with a number of ruffian gangs and that they could not always differentiate between the good and the bad. Undoubtedly certain injustice was dealt and on numerous occasions American or British citizens were mistaken for Russians and as a result were mistreated.

An American secretary to the manager of the National City Bank, who defended his child against the, perhaps not unprovoked, assault by a Chinese policeman, and who later was strung up in the police station and beaten severely by more than a dozen policeman, suffered bodily injuries, but when it was explained that he was an American, he was released and apologies were extended to him.

Similar incidents have been reported, including an assault on Mr. G. Hanson, U.S. Consul, who was attacked in the compound of a foreign dwelling. The unwarranted attack on two American engineers was reported in our columns several weeks ago.

It must be borne in mind, however, that these conditions arise, because many of the military or police are coolies into whose hands have been placed rifles or pistols, and because of their ignorance they have placed their superiors in an embarrassing position.

SOVIET PRISONERS IN HARBIN

To be Given Speedy Trial: German Consul's Aid

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

Harbin, Aug. 21.

The 39 Communists who were arrested in the raid on the Soviet Consulate on May 27 will be given a speedy trial, according to the Chinese judicial authorities. About two hundred Soviet employees of the Chinese Eastern Railway, who are in custody as a result of strikes and malicious resignations designed to cripple the working of the railway will be transferred to better quarters, their present conditions being unhealthy. Mr. Chu-Tsiang, the Chief Prosecutor, visited the 39 Soviet citizens who have been in confinement since the raid of the Soviet Consulate, and informed them that their fate would be decided in the course of the week.

Dr. G Stobbe, the German Consul, also paid a visit to the prison on Sunday and had a long talk with the prisoners. They requested that they be allowed to read newspapers, but the prison authorities considered it impossible to allow this, as the other prisoners were also deprived of such a privilege. The Soviet prisoners are, however, allowed to use the prison library, which is a large one. Two of the prisoners, following the hunger strike, were in such a bad condition that they had to be transferred to the prison hospital.

Dr. Stobbe also paid a visit to the concentration camp at Old Harbin, to see the employees of the Chinese Eastern Railway of Soviet citizenship who resigned or who took part in the strikes. These prisoners are confined in the building of the old Railway Theatre, and they number 192 men and 3 women. Their lot has so far been a hard one, the majority not having bedclothes or pillows and being obliged to sleep on the floor. There is insufficient water for washing and their food consists of bread, tomatoes, millet and tea. The prisoners asked Dr. Stobbe if their conditions could be improved and he took the matter up with the authorities, who readily agreed. The prisoners may now receive daily visits from relatives between 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. Hot food will be provided, the cost of which will be borne by the German Consulate, and wash-basins and shower-baths have been provided. It is understood that all the prisoners will be shortly placed in other premises, specially prepared for them.

Information has been received in Harbin that the deported Soviet citizens, who resigned from the C.E.R. and who have a more or less "white" past, are being detained by the Soviet authorities at Dauria, Korymskaya, Oloviannaya and Chita, under arrest.

About 2,000 Chinese are expected to come from Pogranichnaya, in a few days. A special freight train is being prepared to bring them.

PACIFIC RELATIONS CONFERENCE

Chinese Delegates Chosen for Meeting at Kyoto

Nanking, Aug. 23.

It is reported that Dr. Joshua Bau, Professor of Political Science at the Peking University; Dr. David Yu, executive secretary of the Chinese National Young Men's Christian Association; and Dr. Hsu Shih-yin, Professor at the Yenching University; will be among the important members of the Chinese delegation to the Third Biennial Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations which will be held in Kyoto in October.

The proposed abolition of China's "unequal" treaties and the Manchurian problems wil be the principal issues to be brought up by the Chinese delegation.—Reuter.

NEW GERMAN MINISTER TO CHINA

Word has been received in Shanghai that the newly appointed German Minister to China, Baron Ruedt von Collenberg, is due to arrive here by the str. Coblenz on September 1. The new minister has been Consul-General of the First Class in Calcutta for the last six years. In his early days in the diplomatic service of his country he was stationed for a short time in Shanghai, attached to the consulate-general here. Just prior to the war he was Chargé d'Affaires in Bangkok.

HAVING received reports to the effect that Soviet Russia has sent a number of members of the "Young People's Iron & Blood Society" to China to create disturbances, the local military and police authorities have ordered their subordinates to adopt strict precautions and to keep a look-out for these people.

CHINA'S RAILWAY SCHEMES

Sixty Million Dollars Required to Reorganize Lines

Nanking, Aug. 22.

At a reception given this evening to newspaper representatives, Mr. Sun Fo, Minister of Railways, declared that as a result of his recent conferences with Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang at Mukden, all the railways throughout the country would come under the direct control of the National Government. Formerly the railways in Manchuria were run by a Committee of Communications which was not responsible to the Ministry of Railways at Nanking.

Heretofore, the Peking-Mukden Railway has been divided into two sections with Shanhaikuan as a dividing line, as far as its management goes. According to Mr. Sun, the Peking-Mukden line from now on will be under one administration, with Mr. Kao Chi-yi as managing director.

It is the belief of Mr. Sun, based on the findings of Mr. John J. Mantell's and his own inspection trip, that $60,000,000 will be required for the re-organization of the country's railways. The Railway Minister stated that the repairing of the Yellow River Bridge on the Peking-Hankow line alone will cost $15,000,000,000. His estimates of the cost of re-organization of the various lines is as follow:—

Peking-Hankow line	$30,000,000
Tientsin-Pukow line	15,000,000
Peking-Suiyuan line	6,000,000
Peking-Mukden line	5,000,000
Canton-Hankow line (Hupeh-Hunan section)	4,000,000

Payments to the Military

"On account of interference by military authorities," Mr. Sun continued, "it has been most difficult to reorganize the various railways of the country. Four months ago, the railways in the North were paying more than $2,000,000 monthly to various local military groups. The Peking-Hankow line was paying the Second Group Army Corps every month $500,000 and the Third Group Army Corps $350,000, although the total monthly income of the line was only about $2,000,000. The average monthly income of the Peking-Suiyuan Railway, he said, was about $300,000 and it had to pay $200,000 a month to the Third Group Army Corps. The southern section of the Peking-Mukden Railway formerly had to pay the Fourth Group Army Corps and later General Tang Seng-chi's troops $300,000 monthly. The Lunghai Railway pays $400,000 monthly to the Second Group Army Corps.

"A proposal was introduced at the recent Disbandment Conference asking that such practice should be immediately abolished. Starting from this month, the southern section of the Peking-Mukden line, and the Lunghai line will stop paying the local military authorities. The Peking-Hankow line is not paying the Second Group Army Corps, but is paying the Third Group Army Corps as usual. The third Group Army Corps is still receiving money from the Peking-Suiyuan line. An effort will be made to put an early end to such illegal practices.

The Burden on Merchants

"The average income of the Peking-Suiyuan railway used to run up to $800,000, but in recent years it has dwindled to $300,000. The chief cause is that owing to its heavy subsidies to military authorities, it had to raise its freight rates. The duties are so high that merchants have stopped shipping their goods on the line. Formerly, the fur merchants at Kalgan shipped their goods to Tientsin and Peking to be exported to foreign countries. Now the excessive duties, have killed their trade and the foreign merchants are going to Russia to buy furs."

"According to a decision of the Second Plenary Session of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, two-thirds of the Boxer Indemnity Funds will be used for railway construction. It has been decided to use two-thirds of the British Boxer Indemnity Funds for the completion of the Canton-Hankow line and two-thirds of the Russian Boxer Indemnity Funds for the completion of the Lunghai line. Construction work is expected to start some time next year.

"Manchuria has no properly equipped seaport or harbour of its own. Its goods have to be sent either to Dairen or Vladivostok for shipment to foreign countries. It is planned by the Government authorities to build a harbour at Hulutao, near Shanhaikuan. The Peking-Mukden line will construct a special branch-line connecting Hulutao with Mukden and Tientsin. The construction cost of this port will run up to at least $15,000,000."

Railways' Huge Debts

"Preparations are also under way for the re-organization of the various railway bonds. Although the country's railways total 7,000 miles their debts total something like $650,000,000. The sum covers almost one-third of China's debts. The Government has appointed a committee to investigate the matter. The matter is of great importance, for if China wants to improve its financial standing, it must pay back its national debts."

"In regard to the Chinese Eastern Railway, the policy of the National Government is that China must take over the administration of the Chinese Eastern Railway. Although Soviet Russia in the Soviet-Mukden agreement promised to control the line jointly with China, it really has the whole say in its administration. The railway is estimated to earn about $20,000,000 a year, but at present it has a debt of $2,000,000. The income of the line had been used by Russia to finance its communist propaganda activities in China.

In conclusion, the Minister of Railways remarked:

"The Manchurian authorities are fully prepared to meet the situation and our Government troops are able to repulse any Soviet attempt to invade our territory."—Reuter.

CONSULAR TRUNK SCANDAL

Three Accused to be Tried Immediately on Arrival

Nanking, Aug. 23.

Preparations are under way for the prosecution of Mr. Kao Ying, formerly Chinese Vice-Consul at San Francisco, his wife, and Mr. Sun Foo, one-time Chancellor of the consulate, as soon as they arrive in China, in connexion with the seizure of G.$600,000 worth of opium by the American Customs in July.

It is reported that the Ministry for Foreign Affairs has instructed Dr. C. C. Wu, Chinese Minister to America, to forward here all documents regarding the opium seizure for use in the coming court trial of the three. While it is not yet definitely known which official body of the government will prosecute, it is believed here that the Opium Suppression Committee of the National Government will probably be the body which will bring up charges against Mr. and Mrs. Kao. The Opium Suppression Committee had already issued numerous strong statements against Mr. and Mrs. Kao and had been demanding that severe sentences be passed against the party.

It is not yet known where they will be tried, but they will be tried in an ordinary court.—Reuter.

ECONOMY MOVE AT NANKING

Shanghai Offices Amalgamated: Military Pay Cut Down

Nanking, Aug. 29.

It is learned that with a view to curtailing the administrative expenses of the Central Government, the Shanghai Offices of the various Ministries will either be closed or separately amalgamated with some kindred organ. The several offices of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, it is learned, will probably be housed at the Kiangsu Bureau of Foreign Affairs which will be abolished at the end of the year, while the Shanghai Office of the Ministry of Agriculture and Mining will most likely be abolished. The various subordinate organs of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour will also be amalgamated into one general office.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief the salaries of all military officers above the rank of Captain will be reduced by 20 per cent beginning from next month. It is stated that the money saved will be devoted to welfare work for the soldiers.—Kuo Min.

NEW LAWS AGAINST OPIUM

Special Attention to Punishment of Officials Conniving

New and stringent regulations governing the growth and sale of opium and its derivatives throughout all China and imposing penalties on all who may violate the laws have been issued by the National Government. The new laws were actually promulgated on July 27, but a copy of them was not forwarded to the Provisional Court until August 15.

Special attention is paid in these new regulations to the punishment of officials who may connive at the cultivation of the poppy in China. The penalty for forcing natives to grow the poppy instead of their ordinary agricultural produce, or accepting bribes in connection therewith, is life imprisonment.

Bodies Qualified to Act

The word opium is defined in the Act as indicating opium and its substitutes, including morphine, cocaine, heroin and other similar poisonous compositions or derivatives. And the different bodies qualified to deal with opium suppression over the country are defined as follows:—

1—The National Opium Suppression Congress: proposes and considers all matters relative to opium suppression.

2—The Opium Suppression Committee of the Executive Yuan: supervises all matters relative to the opium suppression over the whole country.

3—Provincial governments and other provincial opium suppression institutions: supervise all matters relative to the opium suppression of the various provinces.

4—Governments of the various special municipalities, cities and districts: execute the matters of opium suppression in the respective municipalities, cities and districts.

5—Land and Water Public Safety Bureaux: transact all matters relative to opium suppression of the particular localities concerned.

6—Local self-governing organizations: assist the district and city governments to carry out the function of opium suppression in the respective localities.

These organizations are given the power at all times to inspect and suppress the cultivation, manufacture, transportation, smuggling, possession or smoking of opium, and seize all instruments used for the sole purpose of manufacturing and smoking.

Punishment to be Given

Chapter III of the Act deals with the infliction of punishments varying from imprisonment and a fine of $500 to the death penalty in the event of certain grave offences. These punishments may be briefly summarized as follows:—

The manufacture, sale, or transportation of opium is punishable by imprisonment for not less than one year or not more than five years, in addition to a fine not exceeding $50,000. Imprisonment for not more than three years and a fine of not more than $500 may be imposed on those who manufacture or sell instruments used for opium smoking. The cultivation of the poppy may be punished by imprisonment for not more than five years and a fine not exceeding $3,000.

Punishments are stated for practically every offence connected with the use, growth, or encouragement of the drug in China, but of especial interest is the clause in the Act which states that offences committed by public officers under the Act may be punished with double the other penalties. Protecting opium growers is punishable with imprisonment between two and ten years and a fine, while accepting bribes is rewarded with life imprisonment. Forcing people to grow opium by the use of a public officer's authority is met by the death penalty.

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UNITED STATES' REPLY TO CHINA ON EXTRATERRITORIALITY

Sympathy Expressed but Conditions Not Yet Such As to Allow Abolition: Danger of a Sudden Change: Strawn Report Recalled and Stressed

Peking, Aug. 29.

The United States Legation states "The American exterritoriality note has not been given out anywhere by the Legation nor has it been given out anywhere with the Legation's knowledge or consent."

It is now learned that the point of leakage has been traced to Harbin.. The Tsingtao "Times," it is understood, reprinted its version of the Note from a copy of the Harbin "Daily News," of a date at present unknown, which arrived at Tsingtao on August 22.

Copies of the Tsingtao "Times" of August 24, reached Peking to-day and the burning question is "Where was the leak?" as it is generally considered here that the Tsingtao "Times" version is more than guesswork. However it is impossible to answer the question officially as after several applications the only statement available from the United States Legation was made late this afternoon. "The Legation has no statement to make regarding the Tsingtao "Times" version of the American Extrality note."—Reuter.

The "Tsingtao Times" of August 24 has obtained and published Washington's reply to China on the question of extraterritoriality. It is here reproduced from our contemporary:

Peking, August 10,

His Excellency
Dr. Chengting T. Wang,
Minister for Foreign Affairs,
Nanking.

Excellency:

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the Chinese Government's note of April 27th in which there is expressed the desire that the United States should relinquish the further exercise of extraterritorial jurisdiction over its citizens in China and the hope that the American Government will take this desire into immediate and sympathetic consideration.

I am directed by my Government to state that it is prepared to give sympathetic consideration to the desires expressed by the Chinese Government, giving at the same time, as it must, due consideration to the responsibilities which rest upon the Government of the United States in connection with the problem of jurisdiction over the persons and property of American citizens in China. My Government, has, in fact, for some time past given constant and sympathetic consideration to the national aspirations of the people of China, and it has repeatedly given concrete evidence of its desire to promote the realization of these aspirations in so far as action of the United States may contribute to that result.

The Promise of 1903

As long ago as the year 1903, in Article 15 of the treaty concluded in that year between the United States and China, the American Government agreed that it would be prepared to relinquish the jurisdiction which it exercised over its nationals in China "when satisfied that the state of the Chinese laws, the arrangements for their administration, and other considerations warrant it in so doing." As recently as last year, the American Government gave very definite evidence of its desire to promote the realization of China's aspirations by concluding with the Government of China, on July 25, 1928, a treaty by which the two countries agreed to the cancellation of provisions in earlier treaties whereby China's authority in reference to customs duties on goods imported into China by American nationals had been restricted.

The exercise by the United States of jurisdiction over its citizens in China had its genesis in an early agreement that, because of differences between the customs of the two countries and peoples, and differences between their judicial systems, it would be wise to place upon the American Government the duty of extending to American nationals in China the restraints and the benefits of the system of jurisprudence to which they and their fellow nationals were accustomed in the United States.

Privileges Never Strained

My Government deems it proper at this point to remind the Government of China that this system of American jurisdiction as administered by the extraterritorial courts has never been extended by the United States beyond the purposes to which it was by the treaties originally limited. Those purposes were lawful control and protection of the persons and property of American citizens who have established themselves in China in good faith in accordance with the terms of the treaties and with the knowledge and consent of China in the normal development of the commercial and cultural relations between the two countries. The United States has never sought to extend its sovereignty over any portion of the territory of China.

Under the provisions of the treaty of 1844, and other agreements concluded thereafter which established that system, American citizens have lived and have carried on their legitimate enterprises in China with benefit both to the Chinese and to themselves. They have engaged extensively in cultural and in commercial enterprises involving large sums of money and extensive properties, and, as your Government has so graciously indicated in the note under acknowledgment, there has grown up and existed between the peoples and the Governments of the two countries a friendship that has endured.

The Safety of Life and Property

The American Government believes that this condition of affairs has been due in large part to the manner in which the relations between the two peoples have been regulated under the provisions of these agreements, the existence of which has assured to the lives and property of American citizens in China the security so necessary to their growth and development.

For the safety of life and property, the development and continuance of legitimate and beneficial business depend in the last resort, in China, as elsewhere, upon the certainty of protection from injury or confiscation, by a system of known laws consistently interpreted and faithfully enforced by an independent judiciary. Where such protection fails, the life and liberty of the individual become subject to the constant threat of unlawful attack, while his property suffers the ever-present danger of confiscation in whole or in part through arbitrary administrative action. To exchange an assured and tried system of administration of justice, under which it is acknowledged that life and property have been protected and commerce has grown and prospered, for uncertainties in the absence of an adequate body of law of an experienced and independent judiciary would be fraught with danger in both of the foregoing respects.

Danger of a Sudden Change

My Government has instructed me to say that the statement of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of China, telegraphed to the press of the United States on July 26th, to the effect that "all foreign interests in China purely for legitimate purposes will be duly respected" has been noted by it with pleasure as indicating that the Government of China has not failed to appreciate the value to its foreign relations of the factors above mentioned. My Government bids me add that it is therefore persuaded that the Government of China will concur in its belief based as it is upon the facts set forth in succeeding paragraphs, that the sudden abolition of the system of protection by its extraterritorial courts in the face of conditions prevailing in China to-day would in effect expose the property of American citizens to danger of unlawful seizure and place in jeopardy the liberty of the persons of American citizens.

The Chinese Government has, on several occasions during recent years, expressed the desire that the Powers relinquish the exercise of extraterritorial jurisdiction over their citizens. In the note under acknowledgment reference is made to the position taken at the Washington Conference. It will be recalled that, in pursuance of the resolution adopted at that Conference, there was created a Commission to inquire into the present practice of extraterritorial jurisdiction in China and into the laws and the judicial system and the methods of judicial administration of China, and that, under date of September 16, 1926, the Commission made its report.

The Strawn Commission's Report

This report contained an account of the conditions then prevailing in the judicial system of China, as well as a number of recommendations carefully suggested as indicating the changes and improvements which would be necessary before there would be adequately developed a system of known law and an independent judiciary capable of justly controlling and protecting the lives and property of the citizens of foreign countries doing business in China. Your Government will recall that the Commission on Extraterritoriality which made these recommendations from composed of representatives from 13 countries including both China and the United States and that its recommendations thoughtfully and reasonably conceived were unanimously adopted and were signed by all of the commissioners.

Because of its friendship for the Chinese people and its desire, to which allusion has been already made, to relinquish as soon as possible extraterritorial jurisdiction over its own citizens in China, my Government has followed with attentive consideration this entire subject, including particularly the progress which has been made in carrying out its recommendations since the rendition of this report.

Recommendations Not Yet Enforced

It fully appreciates the efforts which are being made in China to assimilate those western judicial principles to which your Government has referred in its note, but it would be lacking in sincerity and candour, as well as disregardful of its obligations towards its own nationals, if it did not frankly point out that the recommendations aforesaid have not been substantially carried out and that there does not exist in China to-day a system of independent Chinese courts free from extraneous influence which is capable of adequately doing justice between Chinese and foreign litigants. My Government believes that not until these recommendations are fulfilled in far greater measure than is the case to-day will it be possible for American citizens safely to live and do business in China and for their property adequately to be protected without the intervention of the consular courts.

A Graduated Course Suggested

In conclusion, my Government has directed me to state that it observes with attentive and sympathetic interest the changes which are taking place in China. Animated as it is by the most friendly motives and wishing as far as lies within Government power to be helpful, the American Government would be ready, if the suggestion should meet with the approval of the Chinese Government, to participate in negotiations which would have as their object the devising of a method for the gradual relinquishment of extraterritorial rights, either as to designated territorial areas, or as to particular kinds of jurisdiction, or as to both, provided that such gradual relinquishment proceeds at the same time as steps are taken and improvements are achieved by the Chinese Government in the enactment and effective enforcement of laws based on modern concepts of jurisprudence.

I avail myself of this opportunity to extend to Your Excellency the renewed assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) J. V. A. MacMURRAY.

Nanking Dismisses Reasons for Non-Abolition as Outworn

Nanking, Aug. 27.

At the Weekly Memorial Service yesterday at the State Council, Mr. Yang Hsi-chieh, Director of the Civil Affairs Department of the State Council, said that the British, American, French and Norwegian replies to the National Government's communication relative to the abolition of extraterritoriality, while generally expressing agreement in principle, all declined to agree to its abolition at present on the pretext that their nationals in China have no guarantee of effective legal protection.

"Such excuse," continued Mr. Yang, "of course is out-worn and in reply to it the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will shortly issue an appropriate answer. Briefly speaking, abolition of extraterritoriality is the initial step towards the attainment of our national independence and liberty and therefore we shall continue to strive till our aim is achieved.

"We must remember that extraterritoriality came into existence as a result of the incompetency and weakness of the Manchurian Court and the subsequent *régime* under Yuan Shih-kai. For this reason, we need only to improve our civil administration and complete our judicial organization and place our nation on an equal footing with the other Powers in order to declare the abolition of the system of extraterritoriality in China."—Ta Chung.

***No mention seems to have been made of the Dutch and Brazilian replies, but it may be assumed that they were identical with the others.—Ed.

CHINESE CITIES AND TELEPHONES

Claim of Municipalities to Control the Services

Some question has arisen in Chinese official circles with reference to the proposal of the various municipalities throughout the country to follow the example of the Nanking Municipality in taking over the control of the telephone administrations in their respective districts.

As, however, such administrations come within the control of the Ministry of Communications directly, the directors of the telephone administrations have declined to submit themselves to these municipalities so the matter was referred to the Chiaotungpu for decision.

In the course of an official reply, the Minister of Communications stated that the municipalities are authorized only to supervise the different public utilities, such as telephone administration offices, but they are not authorized to take control of them. Therefore all telephone administrations must remain under the control of the Chiaotungpu.

The municipalities are reported by the Chinese papers to be greatly dissatisfied with this ruling as they opine that all public utilities should come under their control so they have referred the matter to the Central Government for decision.

LOCAL JOURNALIST ON THE SHAFORCE

"The Only Thing Between Order and Anarchy"

London, Aug. 25.

A plea that British interests in China can best be served by letting the Shanghai Defence Force remain there is made in the "Sunday Times" by Mr. Richard L. Hope, a former resident of Shanghai, who declares that at present the Defence Force is "the only thing that stands between order and anarchy".

Mr. Hope was formerly on the staff of the "China Press."—Reuter.

PREPARATIONS are being made by the Central Bank of China to establish a branch office in Tientsin.

NEW TAXATION PLAN FOR THE SOUTH

Details of Canton's Scheme to Impose Dues on Business

Canton, Aug. 17.

Likin duties and all forms of transit taxes were to be abolished with the establishment of customs autonomy, but up to the present, the problems of finance have been so ponderous, so intricate, so difficult of solution that no workable solution has yet been devised for enabling the government to dispense with the obnoxious likin duties.

At last, however, Kuangtung has to offer to the rest of China a scheme which, in the near future, will be tried out in the south. It imposes a direct tax on all business houses, or rather four separate and distinct taxes on all, for there are four classifications under which every store and shop must pay. Payment will be made according, first, to the nature of the business carried on, in the second place the amount of capital will be looked into, and the rate under the second classification will be thus ascertained; to fix the rate under the third classification, it will be only necessary to know the rental value of the premises occupied by the business establishment; while the number of employees engaged by the firm will enable the tax office to say what shall be entered in the fourth schedule of the tax list.

Luxuries Hardest Hit

Houses dealing principally in luxuries, places of amusement, and other not indispensable industries will be hit hardest when it comes to charging an annual fee based on the kind of business carried on by a corporation or partnership. Thus jewellery stores will pay a fee of $400 every year; cosmetic shops will have to pay $300, and theatres $200, while drug-stores will get off with a payment of $50, and hotels and restaurants will pay but $40.

Under the second classification, shops or stands in which less than $200 has been invested will get off scot-free. Those whose capital stock is more than $1,000 and less than $2,500 will be subject to a tax of but $1.80 a year. But the greater the investment, the larger the percentage which has to be paid. Thus if the capital is anywhere from $500,000 to $700,000, the tax will amount to $1,750 a year.

Where the monthly rental is under $10, the firm is exempted from paying anything under classification No. 3; $1.50 is the tax if between $50 and $100 a month is expended for rent. Monthly rentals of $1,000 to $1,100 will necessitate the store owner paying $150 annually.

Big concerns having more than 50 employees will have to pay the government $5 a year for each man on their pay rolls. Firms having from six to ten employees will pay a total of $5 a year; those with from three to five employees will be charged $1 a year only. No tax will be levied if the firm employs less than three persons.

An Illustration

Illustrating the way that this tax measure will operate, the Treasury, in its official notice, takes the case of a business house engaged in the silk trade with a capital of $10,000, having six employees, and paying a monthly rental of $60. Because of the general nature of its business, it will have to pay $100 annually; on the basis of $10,000 capital, $20 will be added; the $60 a month rent will cost it $1.50 more, and there will be another $5 charged on account of the number of employees. Adding these figures together, the total tax is obtained, $126.50.

No date has yet been fixed for this law to become operative, but the Treasury has conveyed to the public the impression that the time will not be long when it will replace the present store tax ordinances. Moreover, the Treasurer, in his proclamation, states that once this measure is enforced, likin will cease to exist, the fortress tax will not be collected, and the tax paid by factories on finished products leaving their establishments will be done away with.—Reuter.

PETITIONS have been addressed to the Kiangsu Provincial Government by the Greater Shanghai Merchants' Union for the abolition of the "advertisement tax" on native products.

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AN ATTACK ON DR. HU SHIH

District Kuomintang Incensed by Criticism of Government

Dr. Hu Shih, China's foremost educator, is now being singled out for attack by the Shanghai District Kuomintang. The Government is petitioned to punish him severely.

This is the second attack on Dr. Hu within a week. At the 47th Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Shanghai District Kuomintang, a resolution was passed which read as follows:

"With reference to the petition submitted by the Third Section party headquarters reading, that Hu Shih, President of the China National Institute, be deprived of his position and be reprimanded and that the Shanghai district headquarters be requested to submit this resolution to the Central Party Headquarters for transmission to the State Council for execution, it is hereby resolved that, supplemented with the required evidence and the opinion of the Shanghai District Party Headquarters concerning the case, the petition of the Third Section Party Headquarters be submitted to the Central Party Headquarters."

This resolution was faulty because the China National Institute is a private university which is not registered with the Ministry of Education and therefore is not subject to Government supervision. In an editorial in the "China Times" on this subject, it was suggested that there is no need to be alarmed about Dr. Hu's ideas as they were current in the eighteenth century in England, but it warned Dr. Hu not to be so flippant about Nanking personalities.

A Stronger Demand

At the 48th meeting of the Executive Committee of the Shanghai District Headquarters held on August 28, a special resolution (not on the agenda) was introduced and passed dealing with Dr. Hu Shih in more severe terms. This resolution read as follows:

"As proposed by the propaganda department of the Shanghai District Headquarters, that Dr. Hu Shih, president of the China National Institute at Woosung, having publicly insulted our late leader (Dr. Sun Yat-sen) and the party, and having destructively criticized his ideology, which must be considered as treason against the Government and the people, he should be recommended for severe punishment and that the District Party Headquarters be requested to petition the Central Party Headquarters to this effect, it is hereby resolved that the proposal of the propaganda department be submitted to the Central Party Headquarters for its consideration."

Some of Dr. Hu's Questions

The basis for the attack on Dr. Hu is his recent writings on the political constitution of China. In three articles, he has been discussing Kuomintang principles and commenting upon the philosophy of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. The first article on "The Rights of Man and a Provisional Constitution," was published originally in the "Crescent Moon," and appeared in translation in this newspaper as well as other publications. His second article appeared in the "Woosung Monthly" and was entitled, "A Criticism of the Doctrine of Sun Wen." The third article which appeared last Saturday in the "Crescent Moon" was entitled, "When Are We going to Have a Constitution?"

The first article lays down the foundation of the rights of man in China, making the particular point that Chinese have on rights under the existent form of Government. The second article is the beginning of a long series of commentaries on Dr. Sun Yat-sen's writings and deals, in particular, with the idea which appears in Dr. Sun's book which in the English translation goes by the title, "Memoirs of a Chinese Revolutionary," that knowledge is difficult and action is easy, upon which much of Kuomintang ideology is based. Dr. Hu comments that although knowledge is difficult, action is not so easy either. He particularly makes the point that whereas Dr. Sun draws examples from many walks of life with which he could not have had direct personal experience, he fails to cite any examples from medicine which he knew from personal experience, as he had been graduated as a physician.

How to Train Democracy

The third article criticizes the idea of tutelage and makes the point that the only way to train people for democracy is to let them practise at democracy. He particularly questions the ability of the present officials to train the people for democracy and asks where the leaders will get their training for ruling a democratic country.

Mr. Hu's articles have aroused enormous interest among Chinese and the publications in which they appeared have tremendously increased their circulation. As a matter of fact, we are told that the number of students registered at his university since these articles appeared has increased to such an extent that the university is said not to have been able to handle them.

A Personal Element

There is said to be a personal element in the charges against Dr. Hu. He has recently been reported to have criticized very severely the appointment of inadequately qualified provincial and district commissioners of education for mere political reasons. Some of these appointees are said to have had no university training and therefore not to be in a position to administer the highest institutions of learning. It is understood that this criticism has been resented not only by those who have been appointed to these positions but also by those who have been responsible for the appointments.

Dr. Hu, when seen by a representative of the "North China Daily News," refused to comment on the resolutions passed against him.

EMBARRASSMENTS OF DISBANDMENT

Hospital Superintendent Defied by Unattached Soldiers

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hankow, Aug. 22.

The Chia-chan military hospital being full to the door sand many sick soldiers needing admission, the superintendent went round the wards and selected a batch of fifty men who did not need to be there, but whose regiments have disappeared in the various upheavals. The sum of $10 was tendered to each man, with instructions to quit.

The fifty knew that $10 would not go far and that they could not get to their homes without passes allowing them to travel, so they held up the superintendent in his office. He finally got a message through to the garrison for help, but, as the use of force was out of the question, the malcontents went back to the wards and the question how to meet their demands is still to be solved.

Recruiting More Active Than Ever

Peking, Aug. 25.

In connection with the order of the 17th instant prohibiting further military enlistment, the "Ping Pao," in an editorial, says:—

"Ever since the order of the 17th instant, prohibiting further military enlistment, one may well have been surprised to see that the order has been quite ignored in the districts along the Peking-Mukden railway, Kiaochow-Tsinan railway and the Lunghai railway, etc., if one happens to travel along any of these railways.

"As a matter of fact enlistment is being pushed on a greater scale and with greater ease on account of the great famine in the north. Conditions in respect of enlisting would probably be found still worse, if one could venture to travel far up in the interior. It is, therefore, advisable that a supervisory committee should be organized to see the order strictly observed. Meanwhile the local authorities should be empowered to arrest all officers thus offending and deal with them severely."—Kuo Wen.

CASES of cholera are increasing in Kobe and Osaka, says the "Japan Advertiser" of August 22. A case in Kobe resulted in death within eight hours of its contraction.

ANTI-FRENCH MOVE IN HANKOW

Demand for Immediate Retrocession of Concession

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hankow, Aug. 22.

The Mayor, Mr. Liu Wen-tao, received a sudden order to go to Nanking to interviw Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and he left by last night's steamer, without giving out any news as to what this visit may mean. It is a pity that he is to be absent at this juncture, for a new agitation is being started against the local French authorities. Plans are being laid for a meeting under the auspices of the various unions, to demand the immediate retrocession of the French Concession.

The ground for this new movement is trivial. Some little time ago, the Mayor ordered the total suppression of Flower-drum Plays. These are the plays of a licentious nature in which the female parts are taken by women, in defiance of old-time custom in China, a drum being beaten at the entrance to let the visitor know what to expect. At least one of these companies found a place in the French Concession and continued its performances. According to the long stories which are appearing in the Chinese Press, a request was made to the French Consul for the suppression of this place and he promised that the matter should be investigated. The Chinese demanded action rather than investigation, but the Consul-General stood on his rights.

Many Complaints

The matter has been the subject of some discussions between the Consul-General and the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs and the Chinese press has lengthy reports of each interview. For instance, it is said that at an interview yesterday the Commissioner raised many questions, such as this Flower-drum Theatre, pawnshops which charge high rates of interest and escape certain taxes, opium dens, wrongful imprisonment of Chinese subjects and so on. He also demanded what reason there was why the French Concession should not be handed back to the Chinese and the area brought under Chinese law.

The writer of the articles is probably romancing in part, but he certainly gives a very spirited account of the reply by the Consul-General, with its references to his personal knowledge of maladministration in the Chinese City, of the opium dens there, the appearance of ladies of ill-fame in public gardens and so on. Finally, if the report be accurate, he reminded the Commissioner of the existence of the treaties and promised to do his duty in his own way. It is obvious that all this is propaganda issued as a cover for the new movement, which may gather strength if it is not checked by the Mayor or his deputies.

DAUGHTER BORN TO FENG YU-HSIANG

Peking, Aug. 23.

The expected increase in the family of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, which is reported to be the main reason for the "Christian General" postponing his projected tour abroad, has now arrived. Messages from Taiyuan state that a daughter was born to Mme. Feng yesterday at Chintse and both are doing well. —Reuter.

A scheme for the development of sericulture in the province of Anhui, with Wuhu as the producing centre, has been formulated by the Provincial Reconstruction Department for submission to the Provincial Government Committee. The project provides for the opening of a number of experiment stations and the planting of mulberry trees in Anking and Wuhu. Experts will be sent to the various cocoon producing centers to impart to the farmers modern scientific methods of sericulture. The initial expenses for the carrying out of the above project are estimated at $100,000.

NANKING'S PROPOSED PRESS LAW

Enactment Adopted by Central Political Council

Nanking, Aug. 23.

According to the proposed press law adopted by the Central Political Council, all publications must be submitted for registration and investigation to the responsible authorities before they may be made available to the public.

No writing of any nature which is considered by the authorities as of a counter-revolutionary nature or repugnant to the laws of the country, detrimental to the public and likely to disturb peace and order will be permitted to be published. In the event of a violation of the law, the author or editor of the publication concerned, the publisher as well as the printer, will be jointly held responsible.—Ta Chung.

The General Principles

Nanking, Aug. 24.

The draft General Principles of the proposed Press Law formulated by the Publicity Department of the Central Party Headquarters were adopted by the Central Political Council at its 191st meeting and have been forwarded to the Legislative Yuan for further consideration. Following is a translation of the adopted General Principles:—

Art. 1. To safeguard the freedom of the press on the one hand, and to prevent the circulation of improper publications on the other, a Press Law shall be enacted.

Art. 2. All newspapers, pamphlets, books, pictures, photographs as well as other compositions printed by printing machines, or with chemicals, for sale or circulation shall be regarded as printed matters or publications.

Art 3. The following persons shall be considered as the parties responsible for a printed matter or publication:

(a) Editors, compilers and authors.
(b) Printers.
(c) Publishers.

Art. 4. All printed matters or publications shall be registered with and investigated by the responsible Government organs; the regulations for registration and investigation to be separately enacted.

Art. 5. Any printed matter or publication coming under one of the following conditions shall not be registered, and if already registered, shall be banned:—

(a) Reactionary Propaganda.
(b) In violation of laws and Government orders.
(c) Detrimental to public morals, customs and conventions.
(d) Detrimental to public peace and order.

Art. 6. Improper printed matters or publications shall be dealt with in the following manner:

(a) Rectification.
(b) Warning.
(c) Suppression of the publication or apprehension of and imposition of a fine on the responsible parties.—Kuo Min.

AN order has been issued by the Greater Shanghai Health Bureau for the registration of all private and public hospitals within the Municipality.

COL. Yuen Liang has requested the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs to consult the Senior Consul with reference to the employment of watchmen in Pootung other than Chinese.

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UNPARLIAMENTARY LANGUAGE

Aug. 26.

We reported in our columns, a few days ago, an incident that recently took place in the House of Commons when Jack Jones, the Labour member for Silvertown, clashed with Lady Astor, who represents Plymouth (Sutton) in the Conservative interest. The subject under discussion was the question of the removal by parliament of extravagant Boards of Guardians. It will be remembered that during the time of the late Conservative Government the West Ham Board of Guardians, on which there was a majority of Labour representatives, dispensed relief on such a liberal scale that they brought the borough to the verge of bankruptcy. Parliament intervened, suspended the Board and put an official administrator in its place. Under the care of this official the affairs of the borough were straightened out and, when its solvency was re-established, he resigned his office and the Board—another Board—was once more entrusted with its ordinary duties. These things happened under the late Conservative Government and, evidently, some Labour members reopened the question in the present session in order to test the legality of the late Government's action.

Feeling, apparently, ran high. The action of the West Ham Board has always been cited by the opponents of the Labour party as an example of the criminal wastefulness with which socialist bodies handle public funds, while the advanced guard of the Labour party hold that the Board was justified in giving relief on a magnanimous scale to the indigent poor, and that funds for relief of the needy are administered in so niggardly a manner that they only provide relief from actual starvation. One point the socialists pay no attention to is the fact that the funds at the disposal of Boards of Guardians are limited. West Ham had not only exhausted its funds but had reached the limit of its borrowing capacity. Had the former Board continued in office much longer there would soon have been no funds to administer; a contingency which the Board, perhaps, viewed with equanimity as, in that case, they could have declared themselves incapable of rendering further aid to the poor and called on the Government for financial aid. The Government took the more sensible view that men who handled public funds so recklessly were unfit to hold office and suspended them, with the result above stated.

In the course of the debate Lady Astor charged the West Ham Board with "corruption." She was challenged to give specific instances which, naturally, she declined to do, merely reaffirming her belief that wilful extravagance was "corruption." Mr. Jack Jones, the firebrand of the Labour party, in the excitement of the moment, called her "a dirty liar," a most unparliamentary term of abuse. The lady claimed the woman's privilege of the last word and both members were called to order by the Speaker.

This was a very unfortunate incident. The Parliament of Great Britain used to be called "the first gentlemen's club in Europe." Members of parliament are privileged persons. They are free to express their minds with the utmost liberty because nothing they say on the floor of the House makes them liable to action or indictment. Nevertheless, debates, even when feeling runs high, have been generally conducted in a manner becoming gentlemen. So much so that "parliamentary language" has become a synonym for courteous speech. Mr. Tim Healy, who afterwards became the first Governor-General of the Irish Free State, if we remember rightly, once called the Government of that day "a company of murders and assassins." That was bad enough but the wound did not rankle as does the epithet Jack Jones hurled at his lady opponent. It might have been presumed that the influx of lady members into the Imperial parliament would have had a tendency to soften the acerbities of debate, but the contrary seems to be the case. Labour members are, as a rule, as courteous in debate as their opponents. The explosion of the member for Silvertown is surely an isolated incident and not likely to be repeated. Though "Jack" is an irresponsible individual and behaves like an untamed boy, it is likely that he now regrets the words that he blurted out in a momentary gust of passion. He did withdraw the words he had used but qualified the withdrawal by saying that the expression was "quite Biblical."

It is quite true that the Bible, occasionally uses great plainess of speech but the term used by Mr. Jones does not occur anywhere in it. In fact admonitions to the contrary are so frequent as to come readily to one's mind. The Colossians were told to "Let your speech be always with grace seasoned with salt that ye may know how to answer every man." And St. Peter wrote of the great exemplar "who, when he was reviled, reviled not again; when he suffered he threatened not". Such sayings are common in Scripture and they are not to be taken as counsels of perfection. They contain the very essence of wordly wisdom as well as the highest moral standard of conduct. An old writer advises his readers to keep their temper because "it is cold steel that cuts", and Mr. Jones' retort would have been infinitely more effective had it been based on true Biblical lines instead of on a misquotation.

A CHINESE PRESS LAW

Aug. 27.

The "general principles" of the proposed Press Law, adopted at the last meeting of the Central Political Council, and published in these columns yesterday, deserve study. It is true that they are only a draft, which has been sent to the Legislative Yuan "for further consideration". But it can probably be assumed that the latter body is not expected to do more than put into legal form guiding ideas which have already been determined. The preamble says that the object is "to safeguard the freedom of the press on the one hand and prevent the circulation of improper publications on the other". One may be forgiven for thinking that the reference to freedom of the press is somewhat in the nature of lip service to an ideal of which a good deal has been heard recently, particularly from the American editors who visited China a few weeks ago. In any case, the clause is self-contradictory. We are scarcely advocating free rein for "improper publication". But it is impossible to announce restriction of the press and its freedom in the same breath. The fact is that no law is required to proclaim the freedom of the press. That is a matter of custom and the wise forbearance of governments.

The clause defining "the press", which includes everything produced by printing machines or with chemicals, pictures as well as reading matter, is wide, but not more so than it need be. But Article 4 at once attracts attention:

> All printed matter or publications shall be registered with and investigated by the responsible Government organs; the regulations for registration and investigation to be separately enacted.

The only possible interpretation of this is that before a person is permitted to produce and sell printed matter, he must undergo some sort of inquisition as to his intentions. This might be perfectly harmless, but equally it might lead to great abuse. Also it goes very much further than the practice of other countries. In England, for example, the names and addresses of printer and publisher are officially registered and must appear on whatever they produce, but there is no question of investigation. Their conduct is regulated by existing laws dealing with sedition, libel, slander and so forth: if they do not offend against these, they are as free to carry on their calling as anybody; and, when they register, the Government's assumption is that they understand their responsibilities and are prepared to observe them. A further complaint against the proposed law is the vagueness of its definition of what is forbidden. Nothing is allowed in the nature of "reactionary propaganda", nothing "detrimental to public morals, customs and conventions". But what constitutes "reactionary propaganda" and who is to be the judge of it? Will the question be decided in a court of law or by a government department? Almost any criticism of the administration might be twisted to come under this clause, but it would not be for the benefit of the country that all criticism should be suppressed. Again, in respect of what is "detrimental to public customs and conventions" the most widely differing ideas might prevail. For example, the enthusiasm of the Tang Pu all over China has led them to attack many public customs and conventions as old, perhaps, as China herself, temple worship, for instance, and religious processions in times of drought, flood and pestilence. Doubtless the prohibition in such cases is announced by proclamations, published and circulated if not sold, and thus apparently coming directly within the scope of the law, if those who differ from the Tang Pu chose to prosecute them.

No reasonable person denies that in the present circumstances of China, exceptional measures may be necessary, and there can be no question but that printing establishments (to use a comprehensive term) should be registered and the names of those responsible for them clearly known. For something like seven years the Council tried to introduce such registration, in a form which would have involved neither expense nor hardship for *bonâ fide* establishments and the Chinese officials, who would have benefited equally with the Council by such registration, opposed it as strenuously as anyone. But the proposed Press Law, at least as at present drafted, goes too far and is altogether too vague in its prohibitions. From the Government's own point of view, it is a weakness that the administration appears to be too much restricted, too much a thing apart from the ordinary life of the people. Hidden influences are able to block measures of undoubted utility because the force of public opinion has not been aroused in their behalf. From time to time appeals to the nation are issued by this Minister or that. These are usually well argued and cogent, but they fail of effect because they seem too much in the nature of a voice crying in the wilderness. The public remain apathetic because they feel that government is no precise affair of theirs. Even in a period of political tutelage this is not a healthy state of affairs. There is a large body of intelligentsia and business men, patriotic, in no sense reactionary, though they may not always agree with what the administration does, whose influence would be of great service to the Government if they were encouraged to feel that it was desired. The whole basis of the administration needs widening and an easy way of doing that would be to encourage a free spirit of press comment. At present Chinese newspapers hardly dare express any opinion on the country's affairs, and public interest languishes accordingly. If restriction were taken off, the papers would possibly say things which some officials would not like, but the general tendency would be to stimulate popular interest in public affairs with benefit all round. Under present conditions, some of the Government's worst enemies may quite easily be members of its own house. The only way to counteract them is to call in the aid of the people of China.

SZECHUAN TRADE DEADLOCK

Aug. 28.

An obsession of the old-time Chinese politicians of Peking was the idea that if a tax on goods of five per cent. yielded a hundred thousand dollars, a tax of fifty per cent. on similar commodities would yield a million. It is doubtful whether they ever appreciated the fallacy of the argument, and if so, no surprise need be expressed on finding that a like system of economics holds sway at the present moment in the province of Szechuan, where on this account trade has been at a standstill for practically weeks past. In such a place as Szechuan it is not one single provincial government that is working upon the system suggested above, but a series of different groups of militarists. Besides General Liu Hsiang, who holds the principal power, there are probably four principal militarists, in addition to a large number of smaller ones, and each of these, doubtless in proportion to his power and influence, is in the habit of levying his particular duty. As a result steamers are tied up for weeks at a time. The import business cannot be carried on, as by the time goods reach the consumer they are beyond his purchasing power, as an example of which it may be mentioned that a unit of oil valued at $7.50 at Chungking costs exactly twice as much when it arrives at Chêngtu. It is the same with exports, and in the case of the formerly rich and important trade in medicine, the inhabitants have now ceased to collect the necessary herbs. To add to the chapter of misfortunes, duties have been imposed which have stifled the salt export trade.

The happenings in connection with salt are probably the most instructive of all, and, though drastic, they may open the way for a partial remedy of the general state of affairs. Before, however, dealing with the particular action of Liu Hsiang in this connection, it should be mentioned that the latter some time ago tried by conference to come to an arrangement with merchants and militarists to devise a scheme of surtaxes on goods other than salt which would be of a sufficiently limited character to permit of general trade being carried on. To support his own army he requires his own surtax, and he realizes that other militarists are similarly situated. A scheme was drawn up and apparently approved at the beginning of the month for a general reduction, but then something went wrong, and instead of trade being resumed it became more dead than ever. Salt, however, still continued to be exported from Tszeliutsing, and this provided a certain amount of employment for shipping. One must realize, however, that the militarist with headquarters at Chungking is likely to obtain the smallest amount of the revenue on any article coming from the interior of the province, and apparently in the case of salt Liu Hsiang a negligible proportion. When other export trade ceased it became necessary for him to take action, so in the hope of bringing the other military rulers of the province to their senses he decided to impose his own surtax of three dollars on this article, with the result that he entirely stopped the export. With this extra duty Szechuan salt could no longer compete in Hupeh with the product of Shantung and Kiangsu, and s trade came to a standstill.

While we have here a definite attempt first of all to stop all business so that it may have a chance to resume under somewhat more favourable conditions, one does not have to credit General Liu Hsiang with altruistic motives. He forged a weapon which might bring the other militarists to their senses, for having fixed this duty he called another conference of militarists to ascertain what they proposed to do about the situation he had created. It was to have been held on August 23, but there has hardly been time for the result to be known in Shanghai. In view of the deplorable situation in the province it may be hoped that a more businesslike attitude may animate the conference than was apparently the case at the previous attempt, but even if nothing tangible happens, Liu Hsiang will have rendered a service in showing anew the utter folly of militarism. Szechuan is in a state of peace just now, and there is no reason why her normal and legitimate trade should not be highly prosperous, as it is generally believed to be in opium. Szechuan, of course, remains a province unto herself, living her own life apart from the rest of China, and when she erects her own remarkable economic barriers there is nothing very much that anybody else can say to her. It is obvious, however, that the present state of affairs cannot go on indefinitely. In the case of salt Liu Hsiang has brought about a deadlock, and it is just possible that by doing so he may ease the situation temporarily, but until a political view other than the narrow one of the militarists prevails, it is difficult to see how the p vince can be restored to ordinarily enormously wealthy condition.

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MR. THOMAS AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Aug. 29.

Newspapers at last received from London give an interesting account of Mr. J. H. Thomas's emergency schemes for coping with unemployment. They may be called "emergency," because Mr. Thomas emphasized that he was for the moment thinking of the sure necessities of the coming winter. His greater projects, as alluded to in the King's Speech, still require much thought and Mr. Thomas said that he had no intention of bringing them before the House until he had them cut-and-dried and was able to answer every point raised. The studious moderation of Mr. Thomas's speech and, in their broad outline, of his present proposals earned general praise, not unmingled with ironical comment on the difference between a Socialist Minister in, and out of, office. One sentence, in this connection, deserves to be quoted in full.

Every day and hour (Mr. Thomas said) that he considered this problem—and he was applying himself strenuously to it—convinced him not only of the formidableness of the task but of the 101 difficulties which he had to overcome. If he started on one scheme, he found that this local authority had to be consulted, that there was an Act of Parliament there, or that surveys and specifications had to be gone through. With all these things he had to deal and he found, often, that the balance was equal. Although his proposals might be criticized because they were not bold enough, he asked the Committee to believe him when he said that the maximum amount which he could see was possible to be done to-day was being done.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Thomas's schemes, as so far revealed, are hardly to be called Socialism, or, if they are, it is of an inverted kind, making use of all the resources of capitalism and private enterprise.

Putting it as concisely as possible, Mr. Thomas's request is that the Government be empowered to guarantee repayment of principal, and interest on loans up to a total of £25,000,000. These facilities would be accorded to local municipal authorities and to public utility undertakings operating under statutory powers, such as railways, docks, tramways, light railways, electricity and gas. For this purpose Mr. Thomas means considerably to enlarge the powers of the Unemployment Grants Committee and to give them much wider discretion in the amount of unemployment which must be proved in a given district before a loan is granted. Mr. Thomas said that he knew of many bodies which would immediately set to work on a variety of useful schemes if they could borrow the money for them at reasonable rates. In the course of debate, it came out that the Government were virtually seeking unlimited authority to give subsidies to commercial undertakings engaged in public enterprises, for that is what the promise to guarantee the interest on loans raised by private firms really means. Furthermore, Parliament would only sanction the grant in retrospect, not beforehand. To this the House, which is always jealous of its control in financial matters, took strong exception. Furthermore, it was objected, if subsidies were granted to one form of industry, why not to another? If the railways, which Mr. Thomas is particularly anxious to help, and few people would deny him, are to be given a loan, why not a basic undertaking like iron and steel? Mr. Thomas will get his way, but there is much in his proposals to make one ponder.

As we said above, if this is Socialism, then it is of a curious kind. The State finds the money for development, but turns to private enterprise to make use of it. Further it may be thought that Mr. Thomas's plan is only a less effective form of out-and-out Protection. There is no difference in principle between taxing the nation in order to subsidize a given industry, and making people pay higher prices for a foreign-made article in order to stimulate its manufacture by a native firm: in point of fact, as safeguarding of industries has shown, the latter course is the less expensive of the two, as it not only means more men at work and fewer on "the dole", but seems not improbable that, when the time comes for the framing of next year's Budget, there will be a collision between Mr. Snowden and Mr. Thomas. Mr. Snowden has already announced that it has always been the Labour policy to abolish the McKenna duties and all forms of safeguarding. Every speech of Mr. Thomas's reveals him as tending insensibly towards Protection, stimulation of Empire trade, preference in buying things at home, which hitherto have been got from abroad, and now subventions for private firms. It is not impossible that other Ministers and private members of the Party, too, may be drawn into the fray. During the elections, the Labour candidate at Nottingham was obliged to declare himself in favour of safeguarding of industries owing to the immense benefit derived from it by lace-making, one woman publicly declaring that not for eighteen years had her husband, a lace-maker, done a full week's work, until the industry was safeguarded, since when he had not lost an hour. The Nottingham candidate's experience can hardly have been unique. What one would hope is that, before Budget time comes round, Conservative members will close up their ranks on this most important question, and marshal all available facts. They made but a poor showing in the discussion of Mr. Snowden's announcement. With the even distribution of numbers in the House of Commons there is a real possibility of having the whole question considered in the only light it should be, not that of party interest, but national.

MR. SNOWDEN'S SUCCESS

Aug. 30.

It is, perhaps, somewhat unfortunate that, cables being what they are, we are not in fuller possession of the terms upon which Mr. Snowden has accepted a settlement of the most important question before the Reparations Conference, *viz.*, how much Britain could save for herself out of the delightful game of beggar my neighbour in which she apparently was playing the title rôle. But sufficient has been received to show beyond the peradventure of a doubt that the Labour Chancellor of the Exchequer has scored a decided success, the success of a determined man launched on the difficult task of correcting the puerilities of the administration which preceded him. It hardly seems necessary to revise at any great length the figures which we have put forward in this column on the same subject during the past three weeks; a more succinct method of expressing the position is to be found in Mr. Andrew Mellon's statement in the Annual Report of the Secretary of the (U.S.) Treasury, 1927. He says there on page 324:—"All our principal debtors, except Great Britain, are already receiving from Germany more than enough to pay their debts to the United States; and France and Italy, with the exception of this year (1926-27) in the case of the latter, are receiving from the same source more than enough to pay their debts to Great Britain also." To make the foregoing more significant, in the funding arrangements between the United States and the three principal debtor Powers we find that, while Great Britain's indebtedness was reduced by some 19.7 per cent., that of France was reduced by 52.8 and of Italy by 57.4 per cent.

Is it any wonder, then, that on August 6, Mr. Snowden rejected the proposed distribution of German annuities as utterly indefensible? Great Britain would have lost, under an unqualified acceptance of the Owen Young plan, £2,500,000 per annum, would forego £200,000,000 already paid on behalf of her Allies, and have no share in the unconditional German annuities. With regard to the first two of the above three items we have at present no information, but so far as the unconditional annuities are concerned Mr. Snowden has succeeded in extracting the important sum of Mks. 96,000,000 per annum. Under the heading of payments in kind the Italian State Railways undertake to purchase 1,000,000 tons of coal at best export prices each year for three years the whole of the compromise amounting to about 75 per cent. of Britain's original requirements, as against original offers of something under 50 per cent. and a later one of 60 per cent. It is difficult to escape the conclusion after reviewing the sordid story of bargaining that has taken place at The Hague during these last three weeks, that Britain, after having been the milch cow for the last ten years, was about to be subjected to a process of under-nutrition, that her two principal Allies, in the excellent position so clearly defined by Mr. Mellon, were seeking to improve that position originally at the expense of Britain, and then, when that would not work, at the cost of the smaller Allies. Mr. Snowden has prevented the penalization of these latter at the cost of 25 per cent. of his original demands and, we venture to believe, no one will quarrel with him for so doing.

Assuming the Mks. 96,000,000 to represent, as it is said to do, 75 per cent. of Britain's total requirements at The Hague, then her contribution to the success of the Reparations Conference may be said to amount to Mks. 32,000,000 per annum, or over the full period of debt funding Mks. 1,824,000,000 exclusive, of course, of interest. We use these figures for the purpose of our argument, because, in our debt settlement with America, while we subscribed to the doctrine that there could be no formal linking of reparations receipts with debt payments, such expected receipts did have a very material effect upon the settlement which Britain arrived at; regard was paid to the amounts Britain was to receive annually in deciding upon what could be paid over to the United States. Consequently, it cannot be denied that the Dawes Plan did form a material portion of the basis upon which our funding arrangement was made. Reduction of the receipts under that plan meant a further call upon the British taxpayer to make good the difference, and the British taxpayer's burden is heavy enough in all conscience. Mr. Snowden, then, has carried out his policy of protecting him to a successful issue without increasing the burden of the smaller Powers. Further he has placed no load upon the larger ones, for, of the total of Mks. 96,000,000, they are only required to guarantee Mks. 36,000,000 the balance of Mks. 60,000,000 coming from readjustments within the present limits of the Owen Young plan. The Powers required to relinquish a little of what they hoped to get, already receive more than enough to meet their debts to Britain and America; they are only surrendering a portion of that section of their income from reparations which otherwise would have gone to the relief of their domestic budgets. The result is that a greater degree of parity of position between the European Powers has been arrived at, and all the abuse in the world will not modify the equity of the solution. The Labour Government, with Mr. Snowden as its mouthpiece, has achieved an outstanding success, and if it does mean a little obligatory altruism on the part of others, perhaps that may do good in the future, even if it only leads to a fuller appreciation of ultimate realities.

NATIVE CRAFT AND RULES AT SEA

Aug. 31.

Customs notifications on shipping regulations and the definition of wide and narrow waters do not as a rule attract the general public. But Notification No. 959 issued on August 26 "by order of the Inspector-General," contains a clause which calls for attention. The notification states that the Chinese Government has now defined the Yangtze River "as a 'narrow channel' within the meaning of Article 25 of the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea," from Ichang to the mouth of the river; and it concludes with this proviso:

"The International regulations for preventing collisions at sea are binding only on Chinese vessels of foreign type and are not applicable to Chinese native craft."

That is a frank admission that a considerable portion of the seafaring community of China are not capable of understanding and acting by such universally accepted traffic rules as are recognized by the rest of the civilized world and commonly known as the International Regulations for Prevention of Collisions at Sea. It contrasts oddly with the claim made by the Chinese delegates at the International Chamber of Commerce congress, at Amsterdam, for the admission of China among the nations on a footing of equality.

Who is primarily responsible for this notice, we have no idea, but clearly it ought not to be allowed to stand. In effect, if not in intention, it is plainly calculated to relieve "native" craft (whatever that may mean) from all responsibility for any accidents that may occur, no matter how gravely they may be in fault as judged by International rules. Let us consider a concrete application. It is not going beyond the bounds of possibility to conceive a Chinese steamer outward bound, say from Shanghai, faced with a risk of collision with a Chinese *native* craft, so manœuvring as to bring about a collision with, say, an "Empress" steamer inward bound, with disastrous results to the "Empress". In the inevitable court case that would ensue, we should have the lawyers for the Chinese steamer arguing that, although their steamer had departed from the International Rules, she was forced thereto by the action of the *native* craft, to which International Rules (*vide* the Customs Notification) do not apply; and that in consequence, all blame must rest on the "Empress"! Will the Supreme Court for China support such a contention? And if not, or if yes, will they more clearly define what rules do govern the action of the "native" craft to which the Customs Notification refers, and what kind of craft these are?

The advocates of the abolition of extraterritoriality cannot have it both ways. Either China is sufficiently advanced to take her place as an equal, not only as regards rights, but also liabilities, amongst other nations, or she is not; and one-sided notifications such as No. 959 simply announce to the world that she does not yet assume an equal place even in such a common thing as adhering to rules made for the safety of life in navigable waters. Criticisms of this kind are too often dismissed as merely carping, but it is no part of a friend of China to pass over in silence so conspicuous an anomaly as this notification contains, especially in view of the very serious results that may arise from its application. The point of our criticism will certainly not be missed by all Chinese who honestly desire, and with justice, that their nation should take its place on an equality with others in the world's transactions. All thinking Chinese will surely recognize an obligation to define more clearly their responsibilities as well as their rights, in so important a subject as is dealt with in Customs Notification No. 959.

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NOTES AND COMMENTS

Smoking at Meals

It is interesting to see that the Cuisine Association of Chicago has been protesting against the habit of smoking at meals. Smoke is so strong that it neutralizes the dedicate flavours of cookery, say the *chefs*: and since their interest in the matter may be described as artistic rather than financial, inasmuch as people must eat and there is always a demand for good cooks, it is to be hoped their advice will be heard. Years before other peoples took to doing so, we believe that Russians smoked at meals. Perhaps an explanation may be found in the extreme richness of Russian food as it used to be, a rich menu usually making one want to smoke more than a light one. In pre-war days a custom grew up in England of introducing a water ice, called a sorbet, in the middle of a long meal, cigarettes going with it. This practice has, we think, gone out, but the cigarettes remain. There cannot be a doubt that the Chicago chefs are right. To us, if we may so, it seems to be a matter of spoiling two good things. Not so many years ago no host, who respected his wine and his guests, would have dreamed of having cigarettes and cigars handed round with the port, but now this is almost invariable, and, worse still, coffee, too, appears at the same time. This is really an outrage. The right order, of course, is first the port, and then, preferably in another room, coffee and cigars and cigarettes. Thus taken, everything tastes infinitely better and digestion proceeds graciously. But to arrange one's delights in this ordered and leisurely manner, calls for a certain amount of patience, a quality in which the world is not conspicuously strong just now.

Woman Victorious

The fact that the "flapper" vote put a new government into power in Great Britain has probably had a worldwide influence. Judging by a recent event in Hankow it may be said to have had its effect there, for after many months of obdurate resistance, the officials have had to agree to a particularly feminine demand. The circumstances of the case are worth recalling to show how matters have worked out. When the Kuomintang forces reached Hankow from Canton, the fashion of sporting bobbed hair came into being, and there was a regular boom in barbers' stock. The girls of Hankow made no bones about having their hair dressed in the same establishments as men, and all went well until General Wong I-nan, Chief of the Public Safety Bureau, resolved for the sake of public morals that there must be different hairdressing establishments for women and men, and to enforce his decree he drew up a scale of fines and other punishments for those infringing the rule. The General was undoubtedly well-meaning, but, could he have foreseen the flapper victory in England, he might have acted differently. Undaunted by his order the women of Hankow have been at work on the matter ever since, and have now had the order rescinded, so that in future they can go and have their hair trimmed wherever they like. Nor are the public morals to suffer, for we learn from the "Hankow Herald" that these are being safeguarded as follows:—

> The barbers are ordered to furnish a guarantee that they will permit no clandestine meetings between swains and love-lorn ladies within the precincts of their establishments and the women are warned that they must not allow their privilege to cause "morality to go rapidly downhill."

It seems to be the sort of arrangement which should satisfy the majority.

Shaforce and Electricity

Readers will remember that in the House of Commons, a few weeks ago Miss Ellen Wilkinson suggested that, out of the proceeds of the sale of the Electricity Department, Shanghai should contribute something to the cost of the Defence Force. Our London correspondent was communicated with and sent the following letter which has appeared in various London papers. This one is from the "Times":—

> Sir,—I notice that Miss Wilkinson, M.P., is putting forward a suggestion that Shanghai should pay the cost of the Expeditionary Force out of the proceeds of the sale of the Electricity Department in that city. I am able to announce, on the authority of the Engineer-in-Charge, that since January, 1926, to date the Electricity Department has placed orders in England totalling one million sterling. I think, therefore, it can be credited with having made a very substantial contribution to the stimulation of employment in this country.

Common Sense in India

The telegram received on Monday, saying that the London Gazette had published an order defining the powers of presidents of the Indian Legislative Assembly, is important on two grounds. This definition rules that

> the President of the Indian Legislative Assembly shall not have the power to prevent the discussion of any motion relating to a bill made by the member in charge of the bill or to refuse to put a question on any such motion unless such power is expressly conferred on him, or such a motion or discussion, of the putting of such a question, is expressly prohibited by any provision in the Government of India Act.

It may be recalled that on April 7 Mr. V. J. Patel, the President, had ruled out discussion by the Indian Legislative Assembly of the Government's Public Safety Bill, which the prevailing state of Communist sedition and outrage urgently required, on the ground that the rules of procedure did not allow such a measure to be discussed while proceedings were taking place against seditionists. The Viceroy said that, if the rules were as interpreted, they must be altered; meanwhile, he used the powers at his disposal to give the terms of the Bill the force of law. Not long afterwards Lord Irwin went Home on leave, and the definition now published in the London Gazette is the result of conversations between him and the Secretary of State for India. Knowing what the temper of Indian politicians is, we may be forgiven for thinking that Mr. Patel read a great deal into those rules of procedure. In any case, it is impossible to allow urgent public measures to be blocked on a mere technicality, while they could not have made the slightest difference to the persons elsewhere on trial. The incident is further interesting as a refreshing proof of the Labour Secretary of State's refusal to stand any nonsense in India. Captain Wedgwood Benn is earning golden opinions at Home. Punch says that "he threatens to be the ideal Secretary of State: his 'audibility' is perfect and his Supplementary answers indicate an eager desire to give the questioner, no matter of what party, all the information for which he craves." Add to all this the proof now received that in practice he prefers to be guided by facts and common sense rather than by what Mulvaney called "theowrising." As we said, most refreshing.

Extraterritoriality

In yesterday's issue we published a report of a speech made by Mr. Yang Hsi-chieh, Director of the Civil Affairs Department of the State Council, on the replies received from foreign Powers to China's request for an immediate discussion of the abolition of extraterritoriality. Two points in this speech call for attention. In the first place, Mr. Yang made no concealment of the fact that the Powers had declined for the present to discuss the question raised. In these circumstances the persistent refusal of Nanking to publish the replies is surely very strange: since their main effect is known, what harm can there be in making public the details? It does not seem to have occurred to the Waichiaopu that this reticence will not impress the foreign Governments favourably. They will naturally conclude that Nanking cannot, before its own folk, face the implied criticism of the Powers' replies, and will infer from this that the Government is not yet fully master in its own house, an additional reason for still maintaining the safeguard of the Treaties. The second feature of interest lies in Mr. Yang's closing paragraph. After recalling that extraterritoriality was due to the incompetence of the Manchu Court he continued:—

> "For this reason we need only to improve our civil administration and complete our judicial organization and place our nation on an equal footing with the other Powers in order to declare the abolition of the system of extraterritoriality in China."

This in a nutshell is exactly what foreign Powers and writers have been telling China for at least twenty-five years past. Let her place herself on an equal footing with the other Powers in the manner described by Mr. Yang, and the treaties will disappear automatically. The case for the foreign Powers and what China must do to meet it has never been better put than by this Chinese Minister.

A Fixed Date for Easter

A letter from the secretary of the American Committee on Calendar Reform calling attention to the need for fixing the date of Easter ought surely to approve itself to most reasonably-minded people. Four times now has the International Chamber of Commerce pressed for this reform. It made the first move at its first Congress in London in 1921 when it approved "the resolutions adopted by the Preliminary Commission for the reform of the Calendar, that is to say, the principle of the convocation at an early date of a special Congress grouping together representatives of science and business and of religious bodies, and entrusted with the task of adopting an unchangeable and perpetual calendar." In 1929 the Congress of the I.C.C. drew attention to the fact that "the desirability of fixing the date of Easter in the interests of all sections of the Community has been repeatedly affirmed by Chambers of Commerce individually and collectively at various Congresses and Conferences for many years past," and resolved to "take all possible steps towards the accomplishment of this long delayed reform." Another similar resolution was passed at the Congress of 1925 in Brussels, and now another at last month's assembly in Amsterdam. The only possible reason one can see for not fixing the date of Easter would be Lord Melbourne's famous maxim, "Why can't you let it alone?" And if it were fixed, there would be an end of the old superstition that

> When Easter falls in our Lady's lap
> The world will meet with a great mishap.

Otherwise there seems no reason why Easter should not be made as constant as Christmas and it would certainly be a great convenience if it were. Everybody seems agreed on the point but nothing is done. It is quite like the reform of the Telephone Co.

The Demand for Small Houses

The Public Works Report for July published in to-day's Municipal Gazette contains an interesting comment on the tendencies of the Shanghai community. Building development, it says, continues to be very active and a notable feature is the disappearance of foreign houses situated in large grounds to make way for large numbers of Chinese or small foreign houses:—

> In one building scheme (the report says) a group of five foreign houses, standing in spacious gardens, has been demolished and no less than 183 small houses of the foreign type will be built on the same piece of land.
>
> This type of redevelopment has a direct effect upon the traffic question as it increases the density of population and therefore increases the number of persons per unit of area of road space.
>
> The only solution of that problem would appear to be increased numbers of omnibuses and railless trams, restriction of certain sorts of traffic to certain streets, and, in others, "one way" traffic, a reform which was tried in 1919 but dropped, in deference to certain vested interests, just at the moment, in some opinions, when people were learning to adapt themselves to it. But the multiplication of small houses means more than traffic problems. It means an increasing number of people for whom Shanghai is the only home they will ever know and whose needs must accordingly be met more and more by local productions of all sorts and less on imported things. It means, also, the multiplication of small incomes. Actually, we suppose, more money is now being made in Shanghai than ever before, but it has to be spread over many more people. This in turn must mean a change in social habits and even in time less of the prevalent principle that everyone must live as if they were millionaires.

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9647 to 9648—Les Deux Pigeons (A. Messager)—Garde Republicaine Band of France.
9114—Witches Dance—Le Villi (Puccini)—Percy Pitt and B.B.C. Orchestra.
9516 to 9518 Mother Goose (Ravel)—Walter Damrosch and New York Symphony Orchestra.
9260 to 9262—Casse-Noisette Suite, (Tschaikowsky)—Percy Pitt and B.B.C. Orchestra.
9390 to 9392—Love, the Magician (El amor brujo) (De Falla)—Symphony Orchestra Conducted by Pedro Morales.

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NEWS FROM THE OUTPORTS

THE COMMUNISTS OF SOUTH KIANGSI

The Recent Raid on Nanfeng by a Victim: Roman Catholic Father Murdered: Urgent Need of Strong Government Action

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Kiukiang, Aug. 20.

Your readers may be interested in having some further details of the recent Communist raid on Nanfeng, the city in the south east of Kiangsi, near the Fukien border, from which an Irish Roman Catholic Father was taken and subsequently murdered. The writer had a long conversation with one of the Chinese victims of this raid, who was captured and subsequently released on payment of a large ransom.

Kwangchang is a town some 120 li from Nanfeng and it was well known to the Chinese of those parts that the magistrate of Kwangchang was in sympathy with Chu and Mao, the leaders of the Communist Army, which has been ravaging the provincial borders of South Central China. This magistrate is alleged to have habitually used the local milita, which had been raised to defend the inhabitants against bandits, to seize rich Chinese merchants and extract ransom money from them. A report came in to Nanfeng that some of Chu and Mao's troops had reached Kwangchang and were looting the place. As the distance from Nanfeng, however, was considerable the residents of Nanfeng were not immediately alarmed.

At the time there were two sections of troops belonging to Wang Chun's 7th Division in Nanfeng. During the night the alarm was sounded and these troops, numbering 40 men in all, took up positions at the East and South gates. They were not sufficiently numerous to protect the other two gates, which pierced the city wall, but as an attack if any, was expected from the east, this did not appear to matter.

The Defence Collapses

The Communists developed an attack on the East Gate at about 4 a.m. and there was a good deal of firing from that direction. They were unable to break in, but a party managed to work their way round the wall and to scale it near the North gate. As soon as they got on to the city wall and commenced shooting down into the city pandemonium reigned and the defence collapsed. The attack was so sudden that most of the residents were still in their beds. Mr. Ma hurriedly got up and went over to his shop across the road and instructed his men there to secure all the locks on the doors and shutters and make everything as safe as possible. He then hurriedly donned coolie clothing and made his way out on the street towards the West Gate hoping to get out that way.

By this time it was turning daylight. He found the gate open, but a Communist search party was closely examining all who wanted to go out. Amongst the Communists there were some local Nanfeng residents, who had been acting as spies, and these men recognized Mr. Ma, who was then seized and bound.

Communists' Offer to Soldiers

At the East gate, where the soldiers had put up a resistance, ten soldiers had been killed during the attack and also three of the Communists. After the collapse of the defence, the remaining 30 soldiers were all disarmed. The Communists then declared that they did not wish to fight the soldiers, who after all were poor people as themselves, and invited such soldiers as wished to join the ranks of the Communist Army to come over to their side. Those who did not wish to join would be given $6 each and could leave for their homes. Ten soldiers elected to join the Communists and the remainder, each man having received his $6, went their way.

The Communists stayed in Nanfeng till 4 p.m. of the same day. They burnt the yamêns, the telegraph office and some other buildings. They put up many posters all over the town, red characters on white paper, and signed themselves "the Red Army." Some of these posters said,—

"Protect the schools"
"Protect the Post Office"
"Protect the shops."

The reason they wished to protect the post office was that they could use it for their mails without hindrance, whereas all communications through the telegraph office were censored, and so they burnt it.

Red Slogans

They also pasted many other slogans, such as,—

"Beat down the Imperialists."
"Beat down Chiang Kai-shek."
"Beat down the Kuomintang."
"Beat down the Running Dogs of the Imperialists."
"Beat down the Compradores of the Foreigners."

They proclaimed a programme as follows.

1. Those owning $10,000 or more were capitalists and owed them money.
2. Those owning $1,000 or less neither owed nor were owed.
3. Those owning $100 or less were poor like themselves and would receive help.
4. Those owning less than $10, were immediately to be paid $10.

While in Nanfeng they did little looting, and shops, schools and the Post Office were protected. They looted a few of the residences of the rich and with the money obtained paid $10 per head to such of the poor as claimed to own less than $10 worth of this world's goods.

Catholic Father Carried off

At 4 p.m. they collected their captives. 17 all told including the Roman Catholic Father who had been taken from his church. That afternoon they marched 15 li to a village. The arms of the Chinese captives were tied to their sides, but they could still use their forearms and were allowed to smoke. The arms of the foreigner were tied tight behind his back. On the march, while crossing a river swollen with rain water, one of the captives, knowing that he would be unable to raise ransom money, committed suicide by jumping over the edge of the bridge into the water. After that the arms of all the captives were retied tightly behind their backs.

On arrival at the village where the night was to be spent, a large room was prepared and a trial of the 16 captives, one by one, was held. The judges were—

The Commander of the Communist detachment, aged 26, an ex-officer of the Nationalist Army.

The Chief of Staff, aged 20, a Whampoa cadet.

The Head of the Political Bureau, aged 29, a graduate of the Peking University.

Condemned:

Mr. Ma was in the room, before his own trial, while some of the other captives were being tried, including the R.C. Father. When the Father came up for trial they asked him his name. They then accused him of having broken the law. He asked which law he had broken, and they replied that he had practized religion and, further, that his Church had "hooked on" with the Kuomingtang. He replied that his Church had never had anything to do with politics. Without further remark, they marked his sheet "Condemned."

Amongst the others tried, was the head of the Nanfeng police. They accused him of being a member of the Kuomintang. He told them he had only arrived in Nanfeng seven days before and had done no harm. They said he was a parasite, who eat rice without earning his living. His sheet was then marked "Condemned."

When Mr. Ma himself came up for trial they made a number of charges against him, but being a man of means he was fortunately able to refute these charges at an inclusive cost of $30,000 in silver dollars.

Murder

Of the 16 captives, seven, like Mr. Ma, were held for ransom. Two joined the Communist troops, including the yamên writer from Nanfeng, and nine were "Condemned," including the R. C. Father. That night they were allowed to sleep after receiving a meal of plain coarse rice. The next day they were moved a further 40 li into the mountain. On the next day they proceded still further into the mountain and during a halt the roll was called of those condemned. All the captives were resting in a room, and as each name was read out, the condemned man was led out and at the door killed by stabs with a knife. On the 4th day Mr. Ma's ransom money arrived. There was only $20,000 in silver, as that was all that could be raised at Nanfeng. The rest was made of silver and gold ornaments. These were accepted by weight at 17 ounces to the catty, instead of the correct 16 ounces.

On his release Mr. Ma returned to Nanfeng. A battalion of Wang Chun's 7th Division were sent upon to "destroy" the Communists. As soon as they arrived in Nanfeng they were threatened with danger from another direction. A party, 1,500 strong, of Fang Chen-wu's troops were crossing Kiangsi on their way from Anhui to Kuangsi. These were Kuangsi troops in rebellion against the National Government.

Government Troops Defeated

The Nanfeng garrison marched out to meet these rebels and an action was fought in which the Government troops were severely defeated, losing about half their effectives in killed and wounded. The Kuangsi rebels, however, did not enter Nanfeng but passed by on their march. These rebels are not robbers and so far as is known have behaved well and not looted any of the towns through which they have moved. The Communists are still not "destroyed."

The party of Communists who took part in the raid on Nanfeng were about 1600 strong, all well armed with rifles, machine guns and ample supplies of ammunition. It is not known where the main body of Chu and Mao's Communist Army is situated but it seems probable they are making their way back from Fukien into Kiangsi. In Fukien they have captured a number of towns, including Tingchow, and treated them much as they treated Nanfeng.

Communist Strategy

Mr. Ma was able to throw some light on the policy actuating the Communist Army. The Communists realize that they cannot hope to continue for ever moving from town to town and avoiding action with the government troops. Their plan is to disorganize communications, destroy the rich, and preach their doctrines, in the hope that the number of the destitute will continally increase. They recruit their ranks from the destitute and hope soon to have so large an army that they will be able to assume the offensive against the National Government. No doubt when the time is ripe they hope to receive assistance also from outside sources. They have a great contempt for the Government troops and declare that they themselves are unafraid to die. "Pu p'a sze."

The main portion of the Communist Army still consists of Ho Lung and Yeh Ting's men, who broke away from Chang Fa-kuei's 4th Army, in the mysterious revolt which occurred at Nanchang in August 1927. It will be recollected that the remainder of this army that summer marched south into Kuangtung and in December staged the Communist rising at Canton in which a number of Russians were killed. Chang Fa-kuei has been spending most of this summer in Kuling. He is apparently restored to favour. But since August 1927 the Communist Army has been looting and sacking up and down the borders of Kiangsi, Hunan, Kuangtung and Fukien.

No Border Town Untouched

There is scarcely a border town left which has not been ravised by them. In all the borders there is scarcely a yamên standing or a magistrate officiating, except such as he of Kuangchang. During these two years, no doubt as a result of the experience they have gained, the Communists have altered their technique a good deal. In the early days, when they entered a town, such of the rich as were caught were shot out of hand. All but the very poorest shops were looted and, what the Communists did not require themselves, was turned into cash by sale to neighbouring peasants at cheap prices. In many districts, more especially towards the south, as it appears to be a fact that landlordism is more developed the further south one goes, the peasants are becoming imbued with Communist ideas and a situation is developing where continual petty war is waged between town and country. Unless the Government can "clean up" the situation soon they will probably have a problem which will be too large for them to handle. During the past few days, Tan Tao-yuan and Lu Ti-ping's troops from Hunan and Hupeh have been disembarking at Kiukiang preparatary to moving into Kiangsi. It is reported that Lu Ti-ping is to replace Chu Pei-teh as Chairman of the Kiangsi Provincial Government. If the news is correct, let us hope that these new troops will be better able to cope with the Communists than have Chu Pei-teh's. They will not be successful unless they are better paid than the troops who recently looted Kiukiang.

MILITARY CHANGES AT WUCHANG

Interest Aroused by Much Shuffling

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hankow, Aug. 22.

The changes in military circles which have been predicted for some weeks are now taking place, the Hupeh and Kiangsi Generals having come to an agreement while meeting at Kuling last Monday. The meeting was apparently arranged by Gen. Liu Shih, who reached Kuling after a visit to Nanking, so that he represented the views of the Commander-in-Chief. He had been preceded by Gen. Lu Ti-ping from Wuchang and the two were joined by several other influential officers.

The first intimation of the outcome of the deliberations was the arrival in Hankow of Gen. Liu Shih on Tuesday, accompanied by his chief-of-staff. He announced that he was taking over command of the local defences; and his first division arrived by railway from Honan yesterday and prepared to take over the duties of Gen. Lu Ti-ping's troops. These latter troops are to leave Hankow for Kiukiang and Nanchang in three detachments. the first being due to leave to-morrow and the others as soon as troops now stationed in various parts of Hupeh Province for garrison duty have been assembled. Gen. Liu Shih announces also that the garrison headquarters is to be abolished and that he will be responsible for the peace of the province, under instructions from Nanking.

Hupeh Over-Garrisoned

These changes in themselves were sufficient to rouse public interest, but that interest has been intensified by the further news that Gen. Lu Ti-ping has received orders to proceed from Kuling to Nanking to meet Gen. Chiang Kai-shek before the remainder of Gen. Lu's troops move from Wuchang. As the various officers have already had instructions as to the points in Kiangsi where their troops are to be located, this unexpected message is causing a good deal of inconvenience, as the plans for the garrisoning of Hupeh by Gen. Liu Shih's troops have not been in any wise modified. Hupeh seems in danger of having more troops than it can utilise, unless orders come quickly for Gen. Lu's troops to move.

MUKDEN, Aug. 26:—Sir Robert Ho-tung arrived here yesterday on a visit during the course of which he will investigate commercial and industrial conditions in Manchuria. He was accompanies by General Ho Feng-lin, representing Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang.—Reuter.

A LIVING BUDDHA'S VICTIMS

A Foul Life in the Lane of Vast Happiness

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hankow, Aug. 20.

Detectives of the Third Police District of Hankow have just brought to book one of the vilest charlatans that ever lived, if his confession in the police court is to be believed. This man was a native of Hanyang, named Yuan Chao-hai, and was living a life of poverty when he was recommended as a cook to a Mrs. Fan, who lived in the Vast Happiness Lane. She was reputed to be a Buddhist saint and to be able to see visions. Soon after Yuan entered her employ, she told him that his mother was lying ill in his country home and wrote out a prescription for her cure. At her bidding, Yuan went to his home and found that his mother was quite well when he got there.

Incarnation of Buddha

Mrs. Fan had one son, who does not figure in the story, and three young daughters, the eldest of whom was living with a wealthy man as his mistress, but the other two were at home. The cook established himself in the good graces of his employer and ere long was promoted from his menial position to that of adopted son, taking to himself the name of Fan Sung-lin, and apparently supplanting the real son altogether. According to his confession, all that followed was done at the suggestion of Mrs. Fan, but her story was that all he confessed was a parcel of lies, beyond the fact that he went into trances and claimed to be an incarnaion of the Buddha.

After having really or falsely been in a trance several times, Fan Sung-lin took to wearing yellow robes, a priestly head-dress and a rosary, and to holding a flag in his hand. Seated on a table, with incense and candles burning in front of him, he answered questions about the future and wrote the sacred name of Buddha on a slab, so that it might be washed off into water which would heal all manner of diseases. Men and women began to worship him and in due course he proclaimed himself a living Buddha, able to remit sins, heal diseases and dispel sorrow.

Women's Infatuation

His next move was to gather a group of disciples, who paid regular contributions into his coffers. They were for the most part women and boys, and now that he is in durance vile the rascal has furnished the newspapers with the names and addresses of them all. As the days passed, Mrs. Fan became dissatisfied with maternal relations with her adopted son and became his mistress. This caused trouble among the women disciples, which was overcome by him promising them all everlasting happiness if they became his concubines.

The man boasts that this suggestion was adopted, but it must have proved too much for some of the women, since information was passed on to the police as to what was going on and he and Mrs. Fan are now likely to face a firing squad.

BOMB AS A HAMMER

Young Wuchang Man's Fatal Ignorance of Explosives

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hankow, Aug. 22.

The ignorance of the common people as to the deadly nature of explosives has been given a further illustration. A young Hunanese beancurd marker, named Wang, living outside the Wang Shan Gate of Wuchang, had a piece of metal which came in handy as a hammer. Some of the binding round his settling-tub was loose, so he tried to wedge it tight. For this purpose he used his lump of metal, which proved to be a live bomb and its explosion blew away a large part of his chest. He lies dying in one of the hospitals.

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THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

Work of Commission to China Under Colonel Bicknell

Colonel Ernest P. Bicknell, Vice-Chairman of the American Red Cross and Chairman of the Red Cross Commission to China, after completing his investigation of the famine provinces of China, came to Shanghai last week with his party. They sailed yesterday for the United States. The members of the commission are Mr. Ernest J. Swift, Mr. Wm. M. Baxter, JR., and Mr. John A. Pope. Mr. Howard Bucknell, second secretary of the American Legation at Peking, is also accompanying the party; he is an excellent student of the Chinese language and was very valuable on the trips the party made into the interior.

Early in June the party arrived in Peking, not stopping in Shanghai, but proceeding direct from Japan to Mukden and on to the city where they made their headquarters. They investigated the provinces in which famine was reported to exist, these being Honan, Hupeh, Shansi, Shensi, Suiyuan and Chahar. The state of affairs in these provinces differed. Many kinds of conditions were found. In some destitution was fairly bad, and others were slowly getting over the former destitution. The recent heavy rains had greatly improved conditions and crops were beginning to grow and the people had a much better outlook. The state of affairs had been much worse before the commission made their investigation.

Difficulties of Travel

Travel for the commission proved fairly difficult owing to the bad roads, but with two motor cars that belonged to the party of explorers under Mr. Roy Chapman Andrews the investigators covered the necessary territory. Apart from the usual hardships and inconveniences that one meets with on such a journey the party had no encounters with bandits, etc.

Colonel Bicknell has been in Red Cross work for over 21 years. The actual head of the American Red Cross is the President of the United States, but the chairman is the active head and he is Judge John Barton Payne. Judge Payne appointed this commission to come to China. Under Judge Payne are two vice-chairmen, one in charge of the work in the United States and the other in charge of all work outside. The latter is the position that Colonel Bicknell has held for a number of years. He has been in Europe and was in the Far East in 1925. He received the honorary rank of Colonel during the World War when for over three years he was in Europe with the American troops.

While in Shanghai the commission discussed famine and other relief work with the various local organizations.

Colonel Bicknell is accompanied by Mrs. Bicknell, and Mrs. Swift is also accompanying her husband. Mr. Swift is assistant to Colonel Bicknell. Mr. Baxter is from St. Louis and Mr. Pope from Detroit. With the exception of Mr. Pope the whole party is returning on the Dollar str. President Madison, while Mr. Pope will proceed to India and Europe before returning home.

DANGEROUS TRAVELLING

Wuchang Roads Unsafe: Peking-Hankow Bridge Collapses

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hankow, Aug. 19.

The omnibuses running from the Pingyang Gate, Wuchang, into the country have several times lately been in difficulties owing to the state of the roads. Yesterday, a bus left the city at noon and, after going some miles, slithered off the road and landed in a large pool. The driver was drowned, an old woman was killed, and all the other passengers were injured.

The railway from Hankow to Peking is closed to traffic beyond Yencheng. The bridge there was badly damaged and was restored by inserting wooden supports. These have been washed away by the flood-water and the bridge has collapsed. In other places the line is under water and no through tickets are issued.

Col. Ernest P. Bicknell

A RUN OF CRIME AT HANKOW

Murder of Sing-song Girl, a Big Robbery and a Fraud

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hankow, Aug. 19.

The detective forces of S.A.D. 1 and 2 at Hankow have recently done some very smart work in arresting a murderer and some armed robbers. The victim of the murder was a pretty sing-song girl, who had been the favourite of an ex-police constable, but who had also won the favour of a Japanese barber. The Chinese lover seems to have concealed his hate very successfully, for on the evening of the murder he met the girl and the Japanese at a hotel and played cards with them. When the party broke up, the Japanese went home and the girl announced her intention of going to a cinema, but the Chinese lover guessed that her destination was the barber's shop.

It was a dark night, with heavy rain, so he made his way to the door-way of the shop and, when the girl arrived, he stabbed her to death. As she was struck, the girl screamed and the Japanese rushed out and, although stabbed by the murderer, made a pluckly attempt to capture him. Warning was at once given to the police, and a squad of detectives watched the railway station. The man arrived to catch a train and on being approached bolted for a pond. The police dragged him out of that, and on the way to the police-station he managed to swallow some opium. Remedies were applied and his life was saved so that he can stand his trial.

Robber Gang Arrested

The robbers arrested were the men who raided a goldsmith's shop last month. There seemed to be no clues of any kind for a time and then a man fell into the hands of the police. Anxious to save his own skin, he volunteered to put the police on the track of the robbers and their loot. He was as good as his word and the descent on the place was so sudden that the robbers were captured before a shot could be fired. Two hundred rounds of ammunition were found in their room. So daring have these kind of men become that the Mayor has issued orders that all police in the Chinese city are to be fully armed from dusk till daylight.

A Shroff's Fraud

A cotton dealer's shroff has perpetrated a big fraud. Being pretty well known in the cotton market, he started a small hong of his own and arranged for the purchase of pressed cotton of the value of $26,000. He paid down $5,000 at once as earnest money and secured the documents. These he deposited with a Chinese bank as security for a loan of $20,000. As he did not turn up to complete the transaction, inquiries were made at his office and then at his home. It was found that he had left Hankow with his parents and wife and his destination is unknown.

CANTON IN WARLIKE MOOD

Military Preparations Supplement Much Talking

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

Canton, Aug. 19.

Canton appears to show a more marked hatred towards Soviet Russia than other parts of China. Less than two years ago, the Communists laid this city in ruins by burning, plundering, and killing, and now the eastern border of Kuangtung is constantly menaced by a Red army under Chu Teh and Miao Tse-tung. Their allies, the Peasant Corps; started trouble this week in Lochang, a town in northern Kuangtung, but the police and armed guards knew of their coming and drove them away, killing about one hundred of them.

With the approval of the provincial government, temporary stands have been erected on the sidewalks of the principal streets and are used as stages for the propagation of anti-Soviet plays and speeches. Beside the speakers stand several persons disguised as Red Russians, who are bitterly denounced by the orators and the jeering crowds. Posters and slogans denouncing Russia appear in most parts of the city. The Kuomintang propagandists are working over-time to stir up the populace against China's former ally.

The Bureau of Aviation is busy preparing a scheme for the expansion of its activities in case war breaks out between China and Russia. The bureau has decided to purchase one hundred aeroplanes and has passed on a resolution to the sub-committee on military affairs to draw up plans and particulars with regard to ordering the machines. It is learned that the aeroplanes will be purchased from an American firm, the total cost being estimated at $2,000,000 Hongkong currency. The money will be raised by subscription.

It is learned that, in the event of a formal declaration of war, Kuangtung will send two divisions for service at the Manchurian front.

FIFTEEN commissioners have been appointed by the Naval Reorganization Commission to inspect the various men-of-war belonging to the National Government in different sections of the country.

RELIEF COMMITTEE IN BANDITS' HANDS

Treated Well by Shantung Outlaws: A Big Hold-up

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Tehchow, Shantung, Aug. 20.

The change of military commands is giving the bandits a good chance in this region. The arrival of the well-behaved soldiers of Shih Yu-san promises well for the future, but during the transition period several large bands of robbers are making hay while the sun shines, as in the Tungchang region and, lately, between Lintsing and Hsiachin. Automobile traffic is especially concerned.

Yesterday, as a commercial motor car and one operated for the Shantung International Relief Committee were passing through the village of Sunlier, near Hsiachin, they were stopped by a dozen well-armed robbers and requested to drive into an inn yard. Automatics and other arms were threateningly displayed, and, on going into the yard, the drivers found four other cars there, all belonging to the Shantung Construction Bureau and running on the line from Lintsing to Tehchow. The Relief Committee's car contained their supervisor, Dr. Tucker, of Tehchow, Mr. Wickes of Lintsing, and a Chinese woman physician. As it turned into the inn yard, a man reached in to snatch Dr. Tucker's spectacles, but, though several requests were made for them later, he is still wearing them.

Gratitude to Doctors

Rather remarkably polite treatment was accorded to the party in the relief car. They explained the nature of their work, which proved to be well-known already and then one of the leaders of the robbers appeared, greeting the doctors as long-lost friends, for he had been an occupant of the Tehchow hospital for some months over a year ago. He was loud in his expressions of gratitude, and said that they need have no fears of any kind, and that nothing of theirs would be disturbed. The head of the gangs, said to contain three hundred men, appeared and was equally considerate, and promised that the relief car would shortly be released, but that they were afraid to let it go at once, as they did not wish their affairs advertised. He inquired whether there were any drugs, as he unfortunately had a bullet wound in his leg. Food, drinking water, and other favours were extended. The thirty or more other prisoners were not so fortunate, and by night most of them had been forced to part with their clothing, the bandits, however, merely exchanging garment for garment, as a rule. The women were not disturbed.

Towards evening, the bandits, one gang after another, began to rifle the baggage, and by midnight everything except odds and ends of accounts, papers, etc., littering the yard, had been taken, though still the relief car was undisturbed, two men sleeping on top of it, and two bandits supposedly guarding it from irregular onslaughts. Dr. Tucker and a conversation with one man who wished to "borrow" a few dollars with which to buy opium. He rather objected to such a use of money, and had been asked by the leader to give nothing. On the sly, the opium money petitioner brought back two determined men, and they quickly relieved him of $3 and his watch, and escaped before the leader got word. The latter was seemingly very angry, and delivered a lecture to the thirty or forty associates in sight. He said that, if the doctor would go with him to camp and identify the man, he would have him shot immediately. He declared that he was the real friend of all the party, and such actions should not be thought of. Mr. Wickes's wedding ring had been espied when the car arrived, and on request he had surrendered it. When the leaders heard of this, they promised to find and restore it, but it did not come back.

Doubtful Friends

After midnight, the passengers (except the relief party) were escorted to the village school-house, and it was supposed that at least a number were to be selected for ransom, the chairman of the Lintsing Chamber of Commerce, Lintsing Customs officers, and others included. However, they returned at daylight, a village delegation having prevailed on the bandits not to retain any, for fear it would bring disaster to their village, and the bandits doubtless being well represented in the village. Several times during the night some of the bandits would ask for spectacles, or feel the hands of the foreigners for rings as they slept on the top of their car, but, on the other hand, fruit and water were offered, and offers of bedding made.

One of the captains of one of the gangs for they seemed to be affiliated gangs under one leader—said that his folks had nothing to eat, and this was their method of gaining a livelihood. When it was pointed out that robbing Peter to pay Paul was not a very satisfactory way of helping society he admtited it, saying that of course it was just temporary. It is to be hoped so, but there were sufficient arms on the sixty or seventy bandits to be seen to provide for twice the number. If the authorities cannot stop the flow of ammunition, banditry is likely to remain for a long time to come.

At daylight, the bandits had gone to unknown parts, and the captured went their several ways, lighter of goods if not of heart. It is not likely that the bandits got more than three or four thousand dollars in money. The Relief Committee is indeed fortunate in that they suffered no loss at all, which is well, for destitution continues in many areas in Shantung, as well as in southern Chihli.

PRESS MAGNATE TO VISIT SHANGHAI

Roy W. Howard to Make Inspection Tour of Far East

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, Aug. 25.

Mr. Roy W. Howard, head of one of the greatest newspaper chains in the world, is leaving New York with Mrs. Howard to-day on a Far East trip which will include two calls in Shanghai and probably a side trip to Nanking.

As co-chief with Robert Scripps of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers, Mr. Howard hopes to make a general survey of conditions in the Orient with special reference to China. He was formerly president of the United Press and is at present chairman of the United Press Board of Directors, and will inspect United Press bureaux at Tokyo, Peking, Shanghai and Manila.

The primary purpose of the trip is to allow Mr. Howard to attend the Pan-Pacific Conference in Kyoto, to which he is an official delegate. He will sail from Seattle with Mrs. Howard on the President Grant, and after a stay in Japan will proceed to Shanghai from Kobe on the President Adams, reaching Shanghai September 30 and departing for Manila on October 2.

On the return trip from Manila the Howards will make a longer stay, reaching Shanghai on the President Lincoln on October 17 and leaving on the Cleveland on October 30. During this time Mr. Howard hopes to meet important government leaders, many of whom he has previously met either in China or America. He is particularly anxious to see Dr. C. T. Wang, with whom he became acquainted when he visited Peking in 1924.

The Howards plan to be in attendance at the Pacific Relations Institute at Kyoto from October 28 to November 9, after which they will proceed to Peking and thence to Moscow, Berlin, Paris, London and back to New York, reaching home on December 21.—United Press.

JAPANESE COMMUNIST LEADER ARRESTED

Sequel to Return Home After Flight to Shanghai

Tokyo, Aug. 26.

It is learned that Gaku Sano, reputed to be the leader of the Japanese Communist Party, who fled to Shanghai, thereby evading arrest at the time of the countrywide round-up of Communists in March last year, has returned to Japan, following which his arrest was effected.—Reuter.

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CANTON AFTER FIVE YEARS

A Fine Spirit of Progress and Recovery from Communism and Civil War

By W. H. CHEN

Following a visit several years ago, I related what I saw and what I had been told and this article is intended not as a criticism (if there be any criticism at all, it is offered in a most friendly spirit), but a frank statement of my observations. As I did not go south officially, I interviewed no military or political leaders.

Under the Mayor, Mr. W. K. Lam, the fine work started by Dr. C. C. Wu (his predecessor) is being pushed forward quietly but earnestly, with the whole-hearted support of Gen. Chen Ming-chu, the Governor of Kuangtung, who, by the way, is faithfully following the footsteps of his erstwhile chief, Marshal Li Chi-sen, in working for the benefit of the Cantonese people in a most praiseworthy manner.

Wide, modern roadways are being made in all directions, replacing the narrow thoroughfares one usually associates with the native cities of China. I decided to make a tour and was surprised to find that, of the many roads over which I travelled, I saw only one in a state of disrepair. The Bund, the Shakee Road, Wing-hon Road, Taiping and Wai-sun Roads are worthy of being classified among the best in the country. Tar and concrete cover the main thoroughfares in the city proper whilst in the outskirts are numerous roads of macadam. I tried to find streets which were there five years ago but must confess that I was lost in the huge network of roadways which have taken their place.

Powers of Recuperation

Huge four and five-storeyed structures appear on either side of the roads, giving the city an exceptionally fine appearance. Many of these are wholly occupied by silk-stores and restaurants, several of which exceed the "North-China Daily News" building in size. The ability of the Cantonese to recuperate after suffering so much was demonstrated in a visit to the districts which were gutted as a result of the Communist uprising and the attendant incendiarism during the first half of December, 1927. The hundreds of neat structures which had been razed to the ground have been replaced by equally fine buildings.

A tram line is under construction but, since it has not been completed, it has not yet been made use of. One is inclined to think that railless tram service would prove to be more efficient for a city like Canton. There are more motor buses now than ever before and these are clean, cheap and efficient.

The confidence of the merchants is rapidly being restored but the general prayer is that there shall be no more fighting, that if there is further trouble, it should not be near Canton. The burden on the people has been exceptionally heavy. They have had to bear the lion's share of the Anti-Northern Expedition funds, they had not restored their condition to normal when they were overcome by the Communist outrages of 1927, and, more recently, they have had to bear the brunt of the financial burden in the campaign against Kuangsi when their homes were so seriously menaced by "visitor" troops.

The New Currency

Notes issued by the Central Bank of China have been restored to parity and new coins bearing the imprint of Dr. Sun Yat-sen are widely used. Ten cent pieces are unobtainable but one gets five 20 cent pieces for a $1 Central banknote. Each 20 cent piece is exchangeable at the rate of 38 coppers. They are shiny silver pieces which, unfortunately, are easily imitated. With their usual shrewdness, the merchants are able to tell at a glance or simply by picking them up whether they are good or bad. Seeing how easily one shopkeeper selected bad coins from a table covered with 20 cent pieces, I tried my hand with 50 of them, thinking that it would be quite easy. Of the 40 odd which I returned after more than 15 minutes close scrutiny as being good, nine were immediately selected by the friendly shopkeeper as being counterfeit! Silver dollars are not used to any great extent. The Post Office pays them out but declines to accept them in payment for stamps.

Excellent efforts are being made in connection with the general health of the public and all marriages, births, deaths, and illnesses must at once be reported to the health office. At the least sign of a communicable disease, the authorities, who are specialists in their line, take prompt preventative measures, thus ensuring that the disease shall not spread. The water system is being greatly improved but still, on occasion, I was forced to use water of a distinctly muddy nature. I am told that the sewerage system is soon to be introduced.

Low Records of Crime

Crime is at a surprisingly low ebb, which is due to the good work of Mr. Euyang Chu. In addition to introducing an excellent system of crime control, in which he has the support of the military authorities and the *min tuan* (citizen forces), Mr. Euyang has brought the traffic control system to a very high state of efficiency. "Cops" are to be seen at all corners and on motor cycles in the city outskirts, regulating hundreds of motor cars and thousands of other kinds of smaller vehicles. Fines are meted out evenly to all traffic offenders, irrespective of their positions, with the result that high officials who think that they can escape punishment are not a little chagrined when they are informed that they have to pay a fine.

Detectives, however, might make themselves less conspicuous for one could tell almost at once who was a plain clothes officer and who was not, for the detectives are distinguishable by the huge pistols and revolvers which bulge in their pockets. Added to these, there are hundreds of bodyguards attending officials, high and low, who likewise, are heavily armed. There are fewer soldiers in the city than before but this is probably accounted for by the fact that many of the men formerly stationed in Canton have now been transferred to other places since the Anti-Northern Expedition came to an end. I learned that it was the intention of the authorities to cut down military expenses to $2,500,000 monthly for the whole province and this, of course, will be a blessing to the people.

The museum on the Kuan Yin Shan Hill is a fine structure and is a credit to Mayor Lam and his associates. Situated on the very top of the hill, it is a pretty five storeyed building of Chinese architecture, painted in red and gold, which may be noticed from all parts of the city. It is well worth a visit for it contains samples of practically everything which Kuangtung and Kuangsi produce.

The Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall and Monument on the side of the Pei Yun Shan (While Cloud) Mountain are going up apace and it is expected that they will be completed by this time next year. When finished, they should be wonderful pieces of work and worthy of visits.

An Ultra Modern Village

In Tungshan, one finds an ultra modern village of foreign style. Here, I was told, land prices come near to those in the city proper.

Progress in Honam, the island to the south of Canton City, is slow and nothing of an exceptional nature was noticed. The ferry service is still of the old junk type though there are plenty of modern craft, such as steam launches and motor boats, available. For a copper, or even a few cash, one can travel from one side of the Chu-kiang (Pearl River) to the other and, to engage a special ferry, one pays but ten coppers to a perspiring Teng-ka woman in tattered clothing and a huge hat, whose husband lies basking under a sun cover of boards, whilst her children roam about the junk with lumps of wood tied to their bodies to serve as life savers in the event of their falling overboard.

There is talk of building several steel bridges to span the Pearl River but of these I failed to make inquiries. However, it is sincerely to be hoped that the plan will materialize in the near future for it will be a boon to the people on both sides of the waterway and will do much to increase Canton's prosperity, though it may work considerable hardship on the poor boat people of whom there are thousands and thousands.

The Flower Boats

The flower boats are most interesting—not boats full of flowers as the name would suggest, but huge junks, beautifully carved and painted in multi colours, and they are engaged by the night. Guests go on board and play mahjongg from early in the evening until late at night or the small hours of the morning, when dinner is served. I had one dinner at four o'clock in the morning, my previous meal being eaten at 10 a.m. Guests are entertained by a multitude of singsong girls who run about with such nimbleness that it is surprising that there are not more cases of drowning. The singing and witticisms of these girls apparently are hugely enjoyed by all present.

In Canton, they dine twice a day but invariably they take food between meals. The regular meal hours are at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. Having had my breakfast at the former hour, I naturally looked forward to my cusomtary noon lunch. When I was told that the next meal would be at 4 p.m., I suffered about so much that I could well appreciate the sufferings of the people in the famine districts!

Seen from the Air

From an aeroplane, Canton presents an exceptionally fine and interesting view. With the Pearl River passing between Canton City and Honam, spotted with Shameen and the Hai Chu (River Pearl) Islands and hundreds of river craft, and hills and open green country on all sides, it is a scene of beauty which one would like to see more than once. By the way, elaborate plans are being made to enlarge on the air squadron which is under the command of Gen. Chang Wei-chang, China's Lindbergh, who was in charge of the flight of the Spirit of Canton last December and who, since I left, has been made chief of the National Aeronautical Bureau in Nanking.

Canton is soon to have a racecourse of its own, a monopoly having been granted. A piece of land has been selected near the city which is easy of access and which makes an ideal course.

During my few days' stay, anti-Russian agitation was rife and slogans were posted up everywhere. Mass meetings were held almost daily and each of these are well attended. The Cantonese certainly are by no means friendly to Soviet Russia.

One the whole, the progress which Canton has made during the past few years has been so pronounced that Mayor Lam and his associates are to be congratulated upon their very fine work. With a little more time and fewer political changes, the whole city of Canton should be transformed into the most up-to-date city in China in another decade or two, if one is to judge by what has taken place during the past five years.

U. S. BLUEJACKET DROWNED

Tragedy off Destroyer Pope at Chefoo

C. A. Stonehouse, chief pharmacist mate, U.S. Navy, was drowned on August 24 as he was returning to his ship, the U.S.S. Pope. He walked up the gangway and as he neared the top struck his head and fell overboard. The body was recovered and will be sent to his home in Pala Alto, California.

To date no further details have been received. The Pope belongs to the 43rd Destroyer Division, and is at present in Chefoo.

THE Minister of Communications is reported by the vernacular press to have ordered his subordinates to take steps to prevent the installation of wireless apparatus by private individuals as these are liable to interfere with the transmission of messages.

THE CHINKIANG ORPHANAGE

By IVA M. MILLER, M.D., C.P.H.

Readers may remember that in past years we have published one or two articles about this institution. The following article is frankly an appeal for help, but we believe in a very good cause.

Situated on a hill-top overlooking the Yangtze River and its Gold and Silver Islands where Marco Polo once sat and sipped his tea, is the Chinkiang Industrial Orphanage known at the Home of the Nazarene.

Some twenty years ago, the "Christian Herald," a well known American periodical, started a campaign for funds to open orphanages for the starving Chinese children, all famine refugees.

One of the first opened was at Chinkiang under the charge of Dr. Liliburn Merril, a Methodist medical missionary who spent five years of his missionary career in charge of this group of homeless boys.

In 1912 Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Bovyer came to father and mother the group. They did not limit their work to boys but also received girls. Since famine appears in some portion of China each year, there is a constant stream of new boys and girls seeking food and shelter. In cases where they become old enough to seek employment outside or their relatives desire to give them a home, they leave the Orphanage and others come in to take their places. In some rare cases, financial provision is made for them to continue as helpers of the institution for an indefinite period.

After a few years of adequate support, the "Christian Herald" decided to withdraw and allow others the privilege of continuing this much needed philanthropic work for China's orphans. Mr. Bovyer has given most generously from his personal fortune, has given his all in cash in addition to his time and energy. While on furlough in America he sought and secured several regular patrons for this institution who have helped generously but with an ever-increasing number of orphans, the income has never been enough to meet even the simplest needs. Some income is derived from the industrial work but with the small capital invested, it is difficult to secure an income which will justify the admission of an additional 20 to 25 orphans which is not of an unusual request from those at work in Famine regions.

What the Children are Taught

There is one building for the girls with workrooms and kitchen both on the first floor and dormitories on the second. Each girl, for summer use, is provided with a board bed, a mat on top of it and a thin quilt. The girls are taught to make exquisite lace and embroidery tea-sets, bed spreads, doilies, tablecloths etc. They spend the morning at work and the afternoon at their books.

The boys are housed in the "farm." The rooms where cotton cloth of various colours, surgical gauze and coolie cloth are made, are on the ground floor of their building. Their dormitory, which is a large room with a clean painted floor, covered with mats and their quilts, is well lighted and ventilated. Each boy is provided with a padlocked box in which to keep his personal possessions.

Every article of clothing worn by the children is made in the institution, cloth for garments and shoes, the garments are made up by women attendants as also are the stockings, shoe tops and soles. The gate-keeper sews the soles and attaches them to the shoes.

Part of the vegetables and wheat are raised on the farm. Rice is purchased locally.

The cotton cloth made by the boys is made from cotton thread previously dyed by fadeless German dyes. The thinner materials are suitable for house dresses and shirts, also in great favour for uniforms for nurses in hospitals. The wearing quality of this cloth is excellent and its fadeless quality makes it most desirable.

The health of the 70 children in the institution is generally good. If there is any illness, the doctor from the Lettie Mason Quine Hospital, one mile across the hills, is consulted and in some cases, the patient is sent to live in the hospital until cured.

Inadequate Water Supply

From the standpoint of a public health worker, the institution is to be highly commended except for one thing, the water supply for the farm is inadequate and unsafe. We passed by a well in the yard which is eighty feet deep, well covered, sides lined with tiles the full length but no water. At times in the year there is water but not now in these hot July days when plenty of drinking water is so essential. So we inquired about this matter and a shallow pond filled with mosquitoes and muddy water was pointed out to us as the water supply for the "farm." To deepen the existing well to an unlimited source of water would cost several hundreds of dollars and to purchase a windmill and pump, also a storage tank would bring the amount up to $1,000 Mex. The income from the sale of cloth, lace and embroidery in addition to the few personal contributions, is inadequate to meet this need.

In a recent letter from Mr. Bovyer he says,

"Those of us who undertook the post-famine problem after the 1920-21 faming have passed through anxious times. Each of the institutions left to shepherd the 1920-21 refugee children have gone deeply into debt. This was due from the fact that the problem was overlooked by the leaders. The greater part of work among poor children carried out by Christian Missions is post disaster of some kind. It is imperative that this class of relief should have the sympathetic co-operation of the leaders in the general relief, else there is danger of disaster. An effort is now being made to relieve the situation. Let us hope and pray that the children in the present famine may be adequately cared for. Just now we have a request to receive 19 girls whose parents have perished at the hands of bandits but we can give no hope."

In the light of this appeal for funds to feed, cloth and educate these needy children, what is to be done? A few hundreds of dollars given to this well organized institution will help greatly toward getting it established as a self-supporting institution. To keep the children healthy, happy and prosperous, for this is the meaning of Child Welfare, a copious water supply is needed. The well is a crying necessity. May each one rally to this cause and have a share in helping these children to live and to become useful citizens of the Republic of China instead of beggars and bandits of which we hear so much.

HANYEHPING SECRET AGREEMENTS

Statement of Huge Profits Made by the Japanese

The alleged secret agreements entered into by the Hanyehping Iron & Coal Co. with Japanese capitalists were the subject of an interview granted to members of the Chinese press by a high official of the Ministry of Agriculture & Mines who, having been appointed to investigate the company's affairs, claims to know what he is speaking about. The official in question is said to have made the following statement:—

The secret contracts signed by the Hanyehping Co. and Japanese capitalists which have been responsible for the losses of China's sovereign rights were arranged by the late Sheng Kung-pao as sole representative of the company. For these reasons, the contracts are not legal according to international law.

According to an article written by a Japanese merchant and published in the "Peking Weekly," profits amounting to $150,000,000 have been made annually by the Japanese merchants as a result of these contracts and from the Chinese iron trade. These huge profits resulted from monopolies for the sale of iron during the Great War when prices in Europe soared to high limits.

The Hanyehping Co., bound by the contracts with the Japanese, were forced to sell their products to the Japanese at low prices and the Japanese in turn sold at an immense profit. During the Great War, the Hanyehping made a net profit of $45,000,000, but all of this money went into the pockets of the Japanese, who have made more in profits alone than what they lent to the company.

The contracts entered into, therefore, should not be recognized as legal.

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DROPPING THE OLD CHINA CUSTOMS

Hectic Wave of Reform in Canton: War on Superstition

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Canton, Aug. 16.

Writers are constantly observing that the people of old Cathay are rapidly catching up with Western ways, especially the womenfolk. Short skirts and bobbed hair have come into fashion, Chinese damsels have invaded the barber's shop and, perforce, tonsorial parlours have taken on an air of dignity and refinement worthy of the most palatical hair-dressing saloon on the other side of the ocean. In Canton, the sign "Specialists in the Cutting of Women's Hair" has become so familiar as no longer to attract attention. One hair-dressing establishment one of the most attractive of all— got the wording of its signboard a little mixed up, and in two-foot letters proclaims itself to be the "Mere Females Hairs Dressing Parlour."

The transition from the old to the new is not going on at a pace swift enough to suit some of the more enlightened and progressive spirits. Mr. Chu Ka-wa, Vice Chancellor of the Sun Yat-sen University, upset the most conservative element when he initiated a move to make all women loosen their tight clothes. Housewives out making purchases were stopped by the police, and then and there they had to undo the fastenings of their snug-fitting garments. Of course, the police could not keep up that sort of thing, but, nevertheless, all that Mr. Chu said about tightly-laced clothing being dangerous to the health sank in, and many women have since voluntarily discarded the garment.

Attack on Superstitions

Now there has come the Society for the Changing of Old Customs, an offspring of the Kuomintang, riding to death the ancient superstitious practices. In its zeal to rid the city of all visible signs of ignorant, irrational beliefs, emulating unions of other days, it retained a band of pickets who visited places where paraphernalia used by those indulging in the undesirable practices were being displayed for sale. The Chief of Police has put his foot down, and will not allow intimidation, but agents of the Society are left free to remonstrate with the shopkeepers and to lay a foundation for the coming year when, even the Chief of Police, Mr. Auyang Kui, concedes, the celebration of some of these superstitious rites must be discarded.

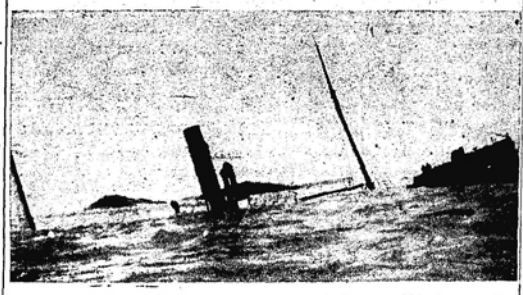
The Society for the Changing of Old Customs has made its presence felt most strongly during the seven days that the married women have been doing homage to the seven fairies who, tradition tells, descend annually to the earth for the brief spell to be with the mortals whom, years ago, they took as mates. A variety of paper ornaments have been sold in shops that cater to those who have money to throw away on show, and the shopkeepers have been warned that they need not stock up for the coming year, for this is the last in which it will be permissible to encourage the public thus to waste its money.

Clothing the Ghosts

During this period when the wives are entertaining their unmarried women friends, giving feasts, and beautifying their homes with as many tables of paper decorations as they can afford, the most forlorn, miserable spirits from the nether regions also make a philanthropy, the nakedness of these ghosts must be clothed, and paper garments in profusion are heaped up before house doors, and burning tapers start bonfires, which add to the gaiety of the holiday season. Backing up the Society for the Changing of Old Customs, the police have been talking to the householders who still keep up the performance of this supersititious rite, and it was noticeable that interest in the welfare of the ghosts diminished greatly this year.

Although the order forbidding the use of calendars that show the lunar dates was put out many months ago, it has never been enforced. This hard-working Cantonese society has now got after the Canton newspapers and at the top of each page on the side the foreign date is given, whilst opposite the old calendar date is printed. Editors are being urged to set a good example to the people by eliminating the lunar date, showing only that which is used in Western lands.

THE WRECK OF THE SHENG LEE



The Chinese str. Sheng Lee bound from Chefoo to Chinchu went ashore on August 17 in the Haitan Straits after striking an uncharted rock. She was sighted by the Revenue cruiser Ping-Ching who saved 17 of her crew and reported that the ill-fated vessel was surrounded by potential pirates. The rest of the crew are believed safe but their whereabouts are unknown.

THE LAST RETREAT OF THE MANCHUS

Ancestral Temple in Forbidden City as Public Park

Peking, Aug. 21.

The Manchu Emperors' "Holy of Holies" in the Forbidden City of Peking is to be turned into a public park, and buildings to which only the higher Manchu officials were formerly admitted will be opened to the public. The Tai Miao, or imperial ancestral temple of the Manchus, houses the ancestral tablets of all members of the imperial family from the beginning of the Manchu dynasty. Here, in richly lacquared halls, the magnificent ancestral tablets hang behind thrones which the Emperors and Empresses once occupied.

There is a dispute at present as to what shall be done with this interesting memorial-hall. The General Labour Federation in Peking had different ideas from the Peking Ressearch Council, which had received permission from the authorities to turn the Manchu temple into a research institute, where the work of the council may be carried on. The Labour Federation thinks that this temple, with the charming wooded grounds in which it stands, with rock caverns and wooded retreats, should be made into a municipal park. The labour leaders want, the temple itself, with its ample buildings, to be turned into a Fine Arts Bureau, in which native goods may be exhibited, and before which a platform may be erected from which to expound the doctrines of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

The Palace Museum, which has taken over the former Manchu imperial collections, announces that Mr. P. C. Kuo, an authority on Chinese porcelains, has been engaged to make a thorough classification of the thousands of pieces in the museum, making detailed knowledge of the collections available to porcelain-lovers throughout the world. After the classification has been completed, the museum officials will publish a book with a full description and plates of the most valuable and unusual pieces.

The announcement adds that Mr. L. R. Hobson, one of the leading authorities on ceramics in England, is also coming to Peking shortly to assist in the classification, his visit having been made possible by a contribution of $5,000 from Sir Percival David, the English connoisseur.

Mr. Kuo has devoted several years to an intensive study of Chinese porcelains, having spent several months in Chingtehchen, one of the leading manufacturing towns in China. The porcelain collection in the Palace Museum is stated to be perhaps the best of its kind in the world, but lack of funds has made systematic arrangement of the collection impossible until the present time. Eventually, the museum officials hope to classify all branches of the museum similarly, and it is believed that students of Chinese art and handicrafts will be attracted from all parts of the world for study.—United Press.

BIG OPIUM HAUL AT AMOY

Chinese Claiming to Be Spanish Subject

Amoy, Aug. 27.

A sensational raid on the Chen Chow drug store in Kulangsu (the foreign residential area in the island opposite Amoy) was made by the police yesterday when a large quantity of morphia and Indian opium was discovered and seized. The owner, Huang Ching-an, is a naturalized Spanish subject. He was later arrested by the police when attempting to escape from Kulangsu.

On the premises the police discovered five wooden boxes each containing approximately 200 lbs. of morphia and about 750 piculs of Indian opium packed in 30 wooden casks. The boxes containing morphia, it is alleged, bore marks showing that they were passed by Customs examiners. The seized contraband is now in the custody of the Kulangsu Municipal Council.

The raid was the result of a secret investigation by the Fukien anti-opium authorities who acted on information supplied by the National Anti-Opium Association of Shanghai and is generally considered a serious blow to the local "dope" ring. Further arrests are expected.

Two members of the Fukien Provincial Opium Suppression Committee were specially sent to Amoy from Foochow to supervise the raid, which was conducted jointly by the Kulangsu police and Chinese detectives from Amoy. The President of the Kulangsu Mixed Court, the Police Commissioner and the French Consul were present at the raid.

The Kulangsu Kuomintang has been considerably agitated over the raid. A meeting was held yesterday at which the following resolutions were passed.

1. As the Chinese law does not recognize naturalization of Chinese citizens, the manager of the drug store should be tried in a Chinese court.

2. Since the drug store has acquired Spanish nationality, its name should be struck off from membership in the Kulangsu Federation of Merchants.

3. The seized opium and drugs should be publicly destroyed.

4. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs should be asked to make representations to both the Spanish and French Ministers and demand the recall of the French Consul for giving protection to the illicit traffic and for alleged interference with the raiding party.—Kuo Min.

RETIRED MISSIONARY'S SUICIDE

Former Worker on Tibetan Border

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Los Angeles, Aug. 28.

James Egden, 51 years of age and a former missionary at Estaren, on the Tibetan border, committed suicide here to-day.

Members of his family said that he had been worried over poor health and financial trouble since his retirement from the mission field a year ago.—United Press.

WRECK IN NORTHERN WATERS

Sensational Story of Piracy Subsequently Proved Untrue

Herewith we publish a photograph of the Dairen str. Shenglee as she lies aground at Niushantao Island. In connection with her grounding the "Manchuria Daily News" published a sensational story of how she had been boarded by pirates but a day later contradicted it.

The original story was to the effect that the Shenglee, owned by Messrs. Chingkee, left Dairen for south China on August 7, and after touching at Chefoo, the following telegram was received:—"The Shenglee got stranded at 35 miles west of Niushantao Island at 4 p.m. on the 18th, and got hold No. 2 and the engine room flooded. While her officers and crew of 46 members stood aghast at the accident, a band of savage Chinese operating in that zone boarded the steamer, all armed, shortly after six o'clock. They captured five officers, all Japanese, and 26 Chinese sailors. Leaving the ship to her fate, the pirates took the hostages to Hsinghua at 3 p.m. on the 19th and under an assumed name of Tinghohsing demanded of the Chingkees by wire a ransom for the hostages. The firm is now conferring as to how to recover the hostages.

Refuge at Hsinghua

On the following day the "Manchuria Daily News" wrote as follows:—

The wire received at the Chingkee Steamship Co., Dairen, at 8 p.m. from Capt. Taguchi of the Chingkee str. Sheng Lee, 924 tons, has given the lie to the previous report that 31 officers and men of the Chinese steamer had been captured by the Chinese buccaneers and were held as hostages to be ransomed.

According to Mr. Koizumi of the Chingkee, the steamer's officers and crew fearful of a possible piratical raid when the ship ran aground, had left the ship, leaving all her cargo on board, and had landed at Hsinghua near by, both officers and crew finding refuge at the branch office of the steamship company at Hsinghua.

The report that the ship had stranded off Niushantao is confirmed.

BELGIAN MISSIONARY MURDERED

Shanghai, Aug. 27.

Reuter's Agency is informed that the Franciscan Procuration has received a telegram from Ichang stating that Father Tiburce Cloodts, a native of Antwerp who has been in China for about seven years, has been murdered.—Reuter.

AN EXPLOSION IN NANKING

Munition Depot Set off Owing to Heat

Nanking, Aug. 26.

There was intense excitement in the capital this morning, following an explosion in the munition depot near the West Gate. The depot is one of the biggest in the country and is located inside the city walls and in a densely populated quarter.

The explosion occurred at 9 o'clock and for some time sounds similar to those of machine gun and rifle firing were continuous, and were heard all over the capital. The sound of small explosions can still be heard occasionally now (11 a.m.)

A good deal of property owned by foreigners is in the neighbourhood of the depot, but up to the present it has been impossible to obtain any details of the damage done.—Reuter.

AFTER having been closed for several years, the National Sugar Refining Co. at Woosung, will resume operations on September 1.

THE TYPHOON NEAR HONGKONG

River Vessel Reported to Have Been Lost

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE.

Hongkong, Aug. 23.

Two launches and one Canpac craft were sunk in shallow water during the course of the typhoon here yesterday afternoon, it was found in the course of a harbour survey this morning.

Crews of all craft are safe, so far as the harbour is concerned.

A Chinese launch from Canton towing a junk and lighter capsized, but the crew was saved. The tows drifted out to sea and no word has been received of them or of the several Chinese on board.

The river vessel Cassum was reported to have gone ashore and to have had its back broken in the impact. It capsized and there was no word as to the fate of the crew. —United Press.

Hongkong, Aug. 26.

Shiuhing, on the West river, suffered severely in Thursday's typhoon, and many junks and sampans were wrecked between Shiuhing and Spike Island.

The gunboat Hoilung, three launches with two tows, and a large motor-boat were sunk. Many houses were destroyed with great loss of life and at least a hundred people were killed with the collapse of some barracks.

The launch Cheong Kong, owned by the Asiatic Petroleum Co., was sunk.

At Mahning the gunboat Wamma was sunk and is a total wreck but all the crew were saved. The gunboat Fuipang sank near Samchau.

At Wuchow also the damage was considerable. Many cargo boats and sampans foundered and the Water Police launch drifted away, the fate of the men aboard being unknown.—Reuter.

Considerable Loss of Life

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Canton, August 24.

A heavy typhoon swept over Hongkong, Canton and much of Kuangtung late on Thursday afternoon and in the Suntak district the Chinese men-of-war Kongkoo and Feipang received the full force of the storm eventually sinking with a loss of life estimated at over ten. In the Shuihing passage a boat bound for Canton sank with considerable loss of life, details of which are not yet available.

SLEEPING SICKNESS IN JAPAN

Epidemic with High Death Rate Result of Heavy Heat

Tokyo, Aug. 28.

An epidemic of sleeping sickness, with a high death-rate, is spreading in the southwestern prefectures, apparently as a result of the severe heat experienced this summer.

In Osaka there has also been an outbreak of cholera.

The number of cases of sleeping sickness already exceeds 200, of which about 80 have proved fatal. There are about 20 new cases and ten deaths daily. The worst outbreaks are in Okayama, where 47 sufferers have died out of 113, and at Kagawa, in the prefecture of Shikoku, where 26, out of 79 cases, have succumbed. In Osaka there have been 16 cases of sleeping sickness, of which nine have proved fatal.

Recently there have been four more cases of cholera in Osaka which have been identified as genuine attacks. This brings the total this season to 16, despite the fact that the city authorities have been taking the strictest precautionary measures.

Aug. 29.

The epidemic continues to spread. The total number of cases to date is now 349, of which 136 have proved fatal.

At Takamatsu, in Kagawa Prefecture, there have been 151 cases of which 67 have proved fatal. Yesterday there were 28 fresh cases and ten deaths from the disease.—Reuter.

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OUR TOKYO LETTER

The Army Booked for Reduction: Fewer Men but Better Equipped: The Naval Programme: Creepy Plays as Summer Coolers

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Tokyo, Aug. 11

The reorganization of the Japanese army, whereby it can be made a more efficient fighting instrument, while at the same time economies can be effected by cutting down its numerical strength, is now being considered by a special Investigation Commission instituted by Gen. Ugaki, the War Minister. The plan in a nutshell may be summed up thus:— "Fewer men, but better weapons." Gen. Ugaki is firmly of the opinion that this can be worked out to such a conclusion that the efficiency of the army will be enhanced, while at the same time keeping step with the Government policy of retrenchment. When Mr. Hamaguchi formed his Cabinet, he chose men wedded to the belief that Japan must retrench rigidly now or regret not taking this step later, and Gen. Ugaki, who had been War Minister before, was selected for the same portfolio largely because it was he who reduced the army to four divisions some years ago, supplementing numerical inferiority with superior weapons.

Japan to-day maintains a standing army of 17 divisions, totalling some 200,000 men. Lessons learnt through the world war have not been lost and the military equipment and system have been altered accordingly, thereby increasing the capabilities of the country's fighting machine. Compared with the armies of the bigger European Powers, say, with these of Great Britain or France, that of Japan does not compare, especially in mechanical appliances and efficiency, and this has been a stock argument of the War Office authorities against refusing to accept any reduced appropriations. Gen. Ugaki contends, however, that it is not necessary for the Japanese army to be up to the standard of efficiency of crack European armies, as the *raison d'être* of the Japanese army is totally different and there is no actual justification for Japan to maintain a large standing force to-day.

The real reason why the army has demanded year after year larger estimates than are strictly necessary is to be found in clan jealousy. The Army is the special preserve of the Choshu clan, while the Satsuma clan controls the Navy, and the reluctance to reduce surplus men and suppress institutions not really necessary simply sprang out of a desire to maintain a "balance of power" with the Navy. The press urges Gen. Ugaki to pay no heed to clan interests, "which have caused the Army to attain a deformed development," but to go ahead with reorganization on the basis of retrenchment, "because there is no real justification in maintaining a large standing army and because waste of national wealth in useless military projects will tend to make the patriotism of responsible statesmen suspected." One paper even contends that it is sufficient for the national safety to keep only six divisions, provided they are well trained and highly efficient.

Minimum Naval Wants

The "Asahi" gives much prominence to a report that the Foreign Office has instructed the Ambassadors at London and Washington to note that, at the next naval disarmament conference, Japan will ask for a 10-10-7 ratio as compared with Great Britain and the United States in regard to auxiliary craft. Numerous statements to this effect have been made by responsible statesmen, including Admiral Takarabé, Minister of the Navy, at public and semi-official functions, but no official statement has been issued by the Government on this matter. Your correspondent sought to verify the report of the "Asahi," but was told that the Foreign Office could neither endorse nor deny the statement.

In addition, the "Asahi" states that Japan's envoys at Washington and London have been notified that Japan will ask for equality in submarines. The instructions issued to Japan's representatives at the British and American capitals are summed up by the "Asahi" thus:—

(1) Japan favours a reduction in the size of capital ships and extension of their ages.

(2) Japan does not favour the extension of the naval holiday for capital ships, although she approves the plan for postponing completion of this class of vessel when construction is commenced, say, in 1931, thereby lessening the burdens of tax-payers and at the same time maintaining the building efficiency of the shipyards.

(3) Discussion relating to 10,000-ton cruisers should be conducted separately from that of smaller cruisers, destroyers, etc.

(4) In the 10,000-ton cruiser class, Japan will ask for 70 per cent. of either Great Britain's or America's strength.

(5) The same ratio will be demanded for other classes of auxiliary vessels.

(6) As regards submarines, Japan will ask for equality with the United States and Great Britain, as her present strength of this type of ship is somewhat larger than that of Britain and somewhat smaller than that of America.

These points, the "Asahi" adds, were decided on after a series of conferences between the Foreign Office and the Navy Department.

Ghosts Popular in Summer

Ghosts are very popular with the Japanese during the hot, sultry summer months and magazines go in earnestly for stories relating to the spirit world, while theatres regard ghosts plays at this season as the best attraction. What is the reason for this seems difficult to say, but a writer in the "Japan Times" thinks that "just as heat-producing meats are substituted by vegetables and lighter foods during the warm season, so stories and plays that give rise to hearty laughter or intense anger are left for cooler times, hair raising and shudder-inducing stories and plays being substituted because they tend to have a cooling effect mentally as well as physically." This explanation is given for what it is worth, but there is no gainsaying the fact that, instead of remaining in he open, the ill-ventilated theatres are packed with a fanning, perspiring audience whenever dismal and ghastly, even ghoulish, dramas are portrayed.

The police have just laid by the heels a clique of gangsters whose *forte* was to enter some place of refreshment, eat and drink to their hearts' content, and then create a disturbance, even threaten the management, and make their way out without paying a penny. The arrest of this gang revealed that they were led by bobbed-hair flapper who, when pounced upon in a questionable haunt, had a sharp dagger concealed in one of her rayon stockings. The gang she led was known as the "Radio Gang," a, name they were very proud of, because of their boasted superiority to other gangs in informing members where they were and in letting one another know when detectives were out rounding up the moral degenerates of Tokyo. Her story is not very dicerent from others of her class—abandoned by her parents, adopted by guardians who worked her to the bone, an early indiscretion and then down the slippery path from café to licensed house. Here, generally, *finis* is written to the career of girls of this type. This young flapper evidently had some "go" in her to become the accepted leader of a gang of some 40 young roughs, all of whom obeyed her word without protest. She has been sentenced to a month's detention.

The Navy's Ideas on Disarmament

Aug. 17.

The Political Affairs Committee of the Government Party, at a special meeting covened esterday, listened to the views of the Navy Department, outlined by Rear-Admiral Sakonji, with regard to the progress of naval disarmament.

Rear-Admiral Sakonji said that the Japanese Navy was very anxious for the further limitation of armaments and was ready with plans for this purpose, drawn up in accordance with the declared policy of the Government. Broadly stated, the views of the Navy Department, he said, were that the Powers should regard the peculiar national conditions of each other with sympathy, should respect the national safety of each, and should approach the problem in a spirit of mutual concession, and then they could be hopeful of a satisfactory solution. He emphasized that all discussions on disarmament which left the question of national safety out of consideration were dangerous.

Rear-Admiral Sakonji referred to the Anglo-American conversations in regard to naval disarmament and said that the sincerity and enthusiasm exhibited by both Great Britain and the United States were a worthy example to others and augured well for the future of naval disarmament. "The settlement of the question of parity between these two countries is of prime importance," he told his audience, "and in this respect America should give sympathetic consideration to the British claim in regard to the number of vessels which the conditions of the far-flung British Empire need."

As regards the "yard-stick" proposed by the United States, Admiral Sakonji said that the views of the Japanese Navy Department were that, while the proposal was, no doubt, intended to facilitate a solution, it was well-nigh impossible to secure an equitable "yard-stick." "It is our opinion," he continued, "that the best course for the Powers is to adopt displacement tonnage as the basis of calculation, as heretofore, thereby obviating needless complications. Japan has nothing whatever to say about the parity of the British and American navies, but she claims that a ratio of 70 per cent. of either the British or the American naval strength is as important to her as parity for Britain and America."

He also said that, in order to effect real limitation, Japan desired that merchantmen and aircraft should be brought within the orbit of the vessels to be circumscribed. He pointed out, in this connection, that, after the Washington Conference, when the construction of capital ships was limited, the Powers concentrated their efforts on the building of cruisers and auxiliary craft and said that, if a similar race in merchantmen and aircraft was to be avoided, these two "important assets of the navy" should also be effectively limited.

The New Cruiser Programme

More than one-half of the programme of the Japanese Navy for the construction of eight 10,000-ton cruisers, armed with ten-inch guns, has been completed. Two of these, the Nachi and the Myoko, have been turned over to the Navy and two others, the Haguro and the Ashigara, are undergoing trials preparatory to being put into commission. On both these latter boats, the full equipment and crew have been installed, and the Japanese naval ensign will be hoisted on them before the end of the year, Another of this class, the Maya, is under construction, the keel having been laid in December last year and she, with three sisterships, it is expected, will be completed before the end of 1931. Everyone of these 10,000-ton vessels will, it is said, be capable of a maximum speed of 33 knots.

Japan is determined to put forward and secure a naval ratio of 10-10-7 as against the British and American fleets, respectively, and nearly every day the papers contain some article or other, calculated to win public support for this claim. It will be remembered that, at the Washington Conference, Japan asked for this ratio, but was induced to be satisfied with a 5-5-3 ratio, while, at the abortive Tri-Partite Naval Conference at Geneva in 1927, she again asked that the auxiliary ratio should be ten-ten-seven.

The new cruisers already commissioned will have Kuré, on the Inland Sea, as their base. On their way there, the Nachi and the Myoko dropped anchor off Isé, where the highest of the temples erected to the Sun Goddess is located, and the commander and representatives of all ratings placed a miniature of each vessel at the foot of the altar, signifying that the vessels were dedicated to the service of the nation of which the Sun Goddess is the ancestress. All the new 10,000-ton cruisers are named after principal temples or shrines sacred to Amaterasu-no-omi-kami, the Sun Goddess.

Extraterritoriality in China

Dealing with China's request for the abolition of extraterritoriality and the reply of the Powers that this is not feasible at the present time, the Japanese papers, while sympathetic towards China, all maintain that no other reply was possible in the circumstances, uniformly contending that the abrogation of extraterritoriality now is out of the question. They think that China must have been particularly disappointed at the reply of the United States, "because America has consistently stood by China openly or secretly," instancing how the United States solved the Nanking incident independently of the other Powers and concluded the Tariff Convention in a similar manner.

The press in general thinks that, before China makes any such request, she should first of all reform her judicial system properly, modernizing it and compiling proper codes of law. They recall that the International Commission on Extraterritoriality suggested this some years ago, but that, although Dr. Wang then pledged himself to do so, "the subsequent labours in this direction leave much to be desired." China is urged not to be downhearted over the reply she has received, but to set to work in such a manner that, when a similar request is next made, there will be convincing proof that consular jurisdiction can be safely withdrawn. "We would make just one other suggestion," says the Tokyo "Asahi," "and that is that China should not communicate with the Powers individually on this subject. Her motive is obvious—to disturb the unity of the Powers and turn the situation to her advantage, but China will find, as she did recently, that on this important matter the Powers are resolved on harmonious co-operation."

The South Manchuria Railway

Scientific organization, with a view to increasing the efficiency of this important semi-official institution of Japan, is the principle that Mr. M. Sengoku, the newly-appointed President of the South Manchuria Railway Company, has adopted. While he holds to the view of his predecessors that Manchuria is of immense economic advantage to Japan, he maintains that, in the future, a great deal of this advantage will be lost unless the efficiency of the line and of the Railway's subsidiary institutions is considerably enhanced. Low prices of commodities and higher wages are amongst the objectives at which Mr. Sengoku is aiming and this, he maintains, can be effected by scientific organization, efficient management and the use of time and labour-saving appliances.

The appointment of Mr. Sengoku is hailed on all sides as very appropriate. He has been a Cabinet Minister, holding the portfolio of Railways, and has contributed greatly to the development of railways in this country.

National Thrift Campaign

Next week will see the launching of a nationwide thrift campaign by the Government, commencing with the six principal cities of Japan and gradually taking in every nook and corner of the country. Members of the Government and leaders of the Government party will make speeches in these cities, those of the Premier and of the Minister of Finance being broadcast. The campaign will commence with a speech on thrift by the Premier.

A sum of Y. 195,000 has been appropriated for this thrift campaign, to be expended in public lectures, leaflets, pamphlets, movie films, and exhibitions.

ACCORDING to the Chinese papers, the Ministry of Communications has decided to establish a tonnage surtax collection office in the Custom House, the proceeds from which will be used for the re-establishment of the Woosung Maritime College.

IMPORTANT FIND OF TREASURE

Money and Objets d'Art of Former Customs Commissioner

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Tokyo, Aug. 23.

A quantity of Korean art treasures, many of them of great value, has been found in packing cases buried under rubbish in the basement of the Prison Warder's Training School in Seoul, according to a dispatch to the "Asahi" from the Korean capital, and has been identified as the property of the late Sir MacLeavy Brown, once Commissioner of Customs under the old Korean Monarchy.

The cases were found when the basement was cleaned prior to reconstruction of the building, which is near the old West Gate of the Korean capital. They contained several Korean screens, Buddhist images and other art objects, and were turned over to the Foreign Department of the Korean Administration which will ship them to Miss Mary Brown, daughter of the late commissioner, who is said to live in London.

An investigation also has revealed that the late commissioner left a deposit of Yen 300,000 in the Seoul Branch of the Dai-ichi Bank of Tokyo, which, with accrued interest, now amounts to Yen 500,000. This also will be turned over to the commissioner's daughter, according to the newspaper, which does not explain how it happened that the art objects and the money remained so long unclaimed.

The "Asahi" says Sir MacLeavy Brown left Seoul when Korea was annexed by Japan, after many years in the Korean customs service, and later served as an advisor to the Japanese Embassy in London.—United Press.

GLEN LINE STEAMER IN COLLISION

Japanese Freighter Sunk Off Moji: No Lives Lost

Tokyo, Aug. 25.

The Japanese freighter the Koyasan Maru sank instantly off Moji at dawn to-day as a result of a collision with the Glen line steamer Glenapp (9503 tons).

The Glenapp is safe. The captain and the crew of the Koyasan Maru were rescued just in the nick of time.

Salvage work was started immediately after the accident and it is reported that it will take ten days on account of the violent current at the spot where the Koyasan Maru sank.—Reuter.

THE "Shunpao" says that conditions have resumed such a state of normalcy that a local British shipping firm has decided to place its vessels on the Shanghai-Vladivostok service.

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SHANGHAI NEWS

DRAMATIC EARLY MORNING BATTLE

Det.-Sergt. Moir Slightly Injured in Hot Fight with Kidnapppers: Three Killed and Two Wounded

Det.-Sgt. J. Moir is confined to General Hospital suffering from a flesh wound which he received early on August 25 while in an encounter with armed kidnappers, of whom he shot and killed three instantly and wounded two others. Other detectives, attached to Central police station, took into custody several others of the gang, and together with the gallant police officer, released Mr. S. C. Yok, who was kidnapped on August 21. Facing the attack of three armed men, Sgt. Moir returned their fire and succeeeded in putting them *hors de combat*. The fierceness of their fire was ascertained by an examination of the shield which he carried and the steel waistcoat which he wore. The former was dented by four bullets, while there are two marks on the waistcoat, other than that of the bullet which penetrated the shoulder strap and wounded the officer.

Sgt. Moir was removed to hospital. Dr. Gauntlett attending. Placed on the operating table, exhaustive examinations revealed that the bullet had entered the fleshy portion of the shoulder, missing the bone however, and had emerged from the breast. In its course the bullet did not strike any bone or vital organ, although it was stated that had it entered the shoulder two inches behind and pursued the same course, fatal consequences might have ensued. Had he not carried the bullet-proof shield, according to companions on the raid, Sgt. Moir would have been killed instantly. Fired on as he was from two vantage points above, Sgt. Moir, without defensive equipment would have been struck by at least eight bullets from the pistols of the kidnappers.

Up a One-Man Staircase

This officer was the first to enter the kidnappers' lair, and rushing through the small garden, he made for the staircase, which has been described as a "one-man staircase." Owing to its narrowness, the other detectives could give him no support. He had hardly set foot on the first step, when he was greeted by a shower of lead.

The first bullets bounced off the shield which he held above his head as he clambered up the narrow stairs, the leaden missiles falling to the floor. He opened fire with his weapon, which he had drawn on entering the house. The stair case is set parallel with the rear wall of the room, and half way up the steep incline, one portion of it leads to the upper storey room, the other branching off to a drying stage.

It appears that he first encountered armed resistance from those in the upper room and he replied to this. He emptied his weapon at them, but owing to the construction of the house he was not sure of his mark.

While shooting, he shouted at his opponents in no uncertain terms, and according to others of the party, his policy was as much one of verbal and forceful diplomacy as of actual use of his automatic. Neither means of persuasion seemed to suffice and having emptied his police pistol, he was forced to pull from his belt his private military Mauser with which he fired eight shots.

Three Down in the Room

At this point he was sure of having dropped two of the gang, and as he made his way into the room, he saw three bodies on the floor, the kidnapped man was crawling from the bed where he had taken refuge, holding his hands over his head, while a woman was huddled in a corner.

Confronted with the majority of the gang in the room, Sgt. Moir was also attacked by another member who had got to the drying stage, and as the officer went round the corner on the stairway and was beating back his opponents, the man on the drying stage fired at him. How many shots he fired is unknown, although his pistol was nearly empty when he was arrested after having been wounded and having made his way to an adjoining house. The shield stopped the bullets from the head-on attack, in the majority of cases but the man on the drying stage fired at least two shots which struck the officer's steel waistcoat near the shoulder blades. Other officers, commenting yesterday on this attack, said that had his aim been several inches higher, Sgt. Moir might have received fatal wounds. Reconstructing the battle in which he was engaged, they adduce that the bullet which struck him, must have been fired by one of those in the room above.

"Come Along, They're All Quiet"

After he had subdued the armed resistance, Sgt. Moir shouted to the others, "Come along; they're all quiet now!" It was not until they came upstairs did any one notice that he had been struck, blood oozing from his jacket causing them to inquire. In reply to their questions, Sgt. Moir said that he felt a slight sting, while shooting, but thought nothing of it. He was immediately rushed off to hospital, where it was stated that his injury was superficial and that unless complications set in he would be out of hospital shortly.

Chinese detectives had learned of the whereabouts of several members of the gang, who had forced Mr. Yok from his ricsha into their motor car while riding in Rue du Consulat. They took him immediately to their rendezvous.

Another Running Fight

Thirty-nine shots exchanged between the police and a single armed robber at 4.45 p.m. on August 27 in the vicinity of two of the busiest roads in the Settlement, Avenue Edward VII and Thibet Road, caused no little consternation among hundreds of pedestrians and scores of motorcar drivers who chanced to be in the neighbourhood at the time. No foreigners were injured, but several bullets, flying across the avenue, just missed passengers in buses and other motor vehicles.

The Chinese robber, armed with an antiquated automatic of Hungarian make, was eventually killed immediately south of the intersection, of the two roads, while subsequent investigations proved that seven Chinese pedestrians and others had been wounded, two, it is understood quite severely and five very slightly. Owing to the congested condition of hospitals, it was some little time before those who were only lightly wounded could be treated, but the first mentioned were taken care of at once at the Lester Hospital for Chinese.

The fight with the robber involved two plain-clothes constables and they were joined later by two uniformed men on patrol duty. It is believed that one of the latter fired the shot which finally brought down the bandit although he was wounded in three places. Det.-Sgt. Willis, who was in the neighbourhood could not get into the engagement, owing to the crowds of people between him the quarry.

A Commonplace Beginning

The affair began with what is usually considered an ordinary armed robbery, an innocuous affair in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred. A youth, employed in the pawnshop at R288 Yunnan Road, which was being plundered by four armed robbers, was sitting in a back room, and, on seeing the gang present their pistols, slipped through the back door without being seen. Along an alleyway he went to Thibet Road and informed a watchman of what was taking place. Although the watchman was unarmed, two constables in plain clothes overheard the conversation and with the boy went to another alleyway opposite the shop.

Here they waited for the robbers to appear, as within five minutes they did, carrying about $200 worth of loot. As the robbers left the shop the constables engaged them from the rear, but evidently they were unsuccessful, for at the corner of Foochow Road. two of the robbers turned toward the Bund and mingled with the crowd, ultimately disappearing.

Two others ran towards Thibet Road and returned the police fire. The chase was taken up in earnest at this point, the firing by both parties being quite heavy. The constables in pursuit again were partially foiled at Thibet Road intersection, as again in the crowd one of the gang made off towards Nanking Road, the other deciding to go towards the south. In Thibet Road no small amount of shooting was done, and four wounded persons were found. The police continued their chase after the robber as he ran about 500 yards to the point where he finally fell.

At Pakhoi Road junction with Thibet Road, a uniformed constable on point duty was surprised as the armed robber fired at him. Without hesitation, he drew his weapon and fired several shots, several of which flew over the Race Course, one is thought to have wounded the robber. The same thing happened at the corner of Avenue Road and Thibet Road. More or less taken by surprise, the constable at the corner saw the robber coming toward him, and at once opened fire. This was the end of the robber, who dropped within a few yards of where he encountered the last officer.

SHANGHAI-NANKING AIR SERVICE

First Contingent of Passengers Carried by Aeroplane

The Shanghai-Nanking air passenger service was formally inaugurated on August 26 when the Chiaotungpu's Detroit-Stinson monoplane Huyung No. 1. piloted by Capt. J. B. Machle left the Hungjao Aerodrome. In addition to the pilot, there were on board Mr. Chow Wan, a mechanic, and four passengers, the latter including Messrs. Wu Li-hua, Loh Shih-ho and Loh Shih-fang.

Prior to entering the cabin of the machine, each passenger was carefully weighed and required to fill in forms provided by the Ministry of Communications. They were then provided with the following series of regulations which they were informed they would have to observe:—

Without the guidance of responsible persons, passengers shall not be permitted to board or to alight from aeroplanes:

No animals or prohibited goods shall be carried by passengers:

Passengers shall occupy only the seats assigned to them:

No smoking shall be permitted:

Passengers shall not open or close the doors of the 'planes:

Passengers shall not throw things from the 'planes:

Passengers shall not use the 'planes to disseminate leaflets or other advertisements:

Passengers shall not be permitted to take photographs from the air:

Passengers shall weigh their baggage before entering the 'planes.

The Huyung No. 1 left Hungjao Aerodrome at 7 a.m. and arrived in the capital two hours later. It returned to Shanghai at 11 a.m.

A HONGKEW BRANDY DISTILLERY

"Hennessy" Produced in Tongshan Road

Following information obtained in the French Concession, the Municipal and French Police have succeeded in unearthing an establishment for distilling "Hennessy" brandy in the Hongkew district.

Acting upon the information they had obtained, the French Police and the Municipal Police prosecuted inquiries at 9 Foochow Road where nine cases of imitation Hennessy brandy were found.

Subsequently Det.-Sgt. Riegert held an inquiry which led to the cases of brandy being traced to what is described as an actual distillery in Tongshan Road where a large stock of the imitation spirit was discovered. There were 43 cases, thousands of labels, capsules and corks, all of which were seized.

It is believed that this raid on the part of the police will put an end to the making of brandy, sold under the well-known Hennessy label, which is of a quality likely to be dangerous to anybody consuming it.

THORNYCROFTS TO TRAIN CHINESE

Five Young Men Going to England for Three Years

Five Chinese students, all of whom are graduates of the Naval Construction College in Amoy sailed for Southampton on August 27 by the P. & O. S. Kashmir to obtain practical experience with the firm of Messrs. John I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., engineers, shipbuilders and motor manufacturers. These young men are Messrs. H. Chen, draughtsman in the engine office of the Kiangnan Dock & Engineering Works, Shanghai: H. F. Chow, draughtsman in the hull office of the Kiangnan Dock; T. S. Mar, assistant to the yard master, Government Dock & Engineering Works, Mamoi, Fukien; J. P. Wang, assistant to the foreman of the mcahine shop, Kiangnan Dock: and Y. S. Yang, assistant to the foreman in the boiler shop of the Kiangnan Dock, and they will obtain experience, respectively, in turbine engines, hull construction, yard management, internal combustion engines and boilers.

All five students are natives of Fukien and have worked in the Kiangnan Dockyard since their graduation from the Amoy Naval Construction College two years ago.

In the course of a statement to a representative of the "North-China Daily News" Mr. V. Fong Lam, business manager of the Kiangnan Dock, said that the young men were being sent to England for practical experience, not to study. They will remain these three years after which they will return to China, when they will be required to rejoin the service of the Kiangnan Dock for an indefinite pariod.

Five Selected on Merits

Mr. Lam said that there were altogether 21 students who had graduated from the Amoy Construction College and who, had worked with his company since their graduation two years ago and, of this number, five had been selected to be sent to Southampton to obtain practical experience in Messrs. Thornycroft's. They had not been selected by competitive examination but on the merits of their work since they joined the Kiangnan Dock. The five students who leave to-day will go at the expense of the Kiangnan Dock but Messrs. Thornycroft's, with whom the Kiangnan Dock have had dealings for many years past, will defray their expenses whilst in England. After they have finished their three years training, the students will come back at the Kiangnan Dock's expense. Mr. Lam said most emphatically that none of the students may earn money whilst in Southampton.

Questioned as to whether the sending of these students had any connection with the Sino-British naval agreement, Mr. Lam replied in the negative.

What They Will Do

Mr. Lam said that the following suggestions as to the training of the five students had been drawn up and will, if possible, be followed:—

H. Chen will be trained for the first year in the drawing office so as to familiarize himself with general design. He will spend his second and third years obtaining practical experience in construction, operation and maintenance of engines.

H. F. Chow will be trained in the drawing office during his first year in Southampton and will devote the remainder of time in the yard and angle and plate shops.

T. S. Mar will spend the first 18 months in working in the Diesel engine shop in order to learn the construction and maintenance of these engines. The remaining 18 months he will work through different departments in order to become acquainted with general management.

J. P. Wang will work in the designing office during the first year of his stay and, during the second and third years, he will work in the shops to obtain practical experience in the construction, operation and maintenance of different types of engines.

Y. S. Yang will be engaged for the first year in he designing office and, for the second and third years, he will receive training in the boiler shop in order to obtain practical experience. in the construction, operation and maintenance of boilers.

In this connection, it is of interest to note that the Ministry of Navy has requested the Commanders of the Canton and Pechihli Squadrons to recommend deserving students who should be sent to England for training. It is not known whether these men will be sent in accordance with the Naval Agreement.

THE HUNGJAO ROAD DISPUTE

Difference of Opinion Between S.M.C. and Chinese

The definition of the words *status quo* appears to be the outstanding difficulty between the Shanghai Municipal Council and the Chinese authorities in relation to roads outside the International Settlement, the property of the Council. The whole question of these roads has occupied a lot of time and attention for many years, and recently it was referred to the Diplomatic Body and the Chinese Central Government for decision. Pending the decision, it was agreed between the S.M.C. and the local Chinese authorities that the position regarding the roads would remain in the *status quo*.

Since the roads were purchased with S.M.C. money and prepared by labour paid by the S.M.C. before this agreement was reached, the Settlement authorities regard the *status quo* as meaning that they should exercise the same control of the roads as they have done hitherto. Recent actions by the Chinese authorities show that they differ from this interpretation: they believe that *status quo* means something long before the Council bought these roads.

Policy of the "Fait Accompli"

The incidents reported in recent issues which have occurred on Hungjao Road are illustrations of this difference in point of view. But responsible foreigners are of the opinion that the misunderstanding by the Chinese authorities is less a real misunderstanding than a deliberate mispresentation of facts. Possession being nine points of the law it has been suggested, and the suggestions appear to be fairly well supported by the facts, that the Chinese authorities wish to obtain control of the roads first and discuss their rights afterwards. This is regarded as a direct violation of the agreement to maintain the *status quo*.

An example of Chinese grabbing of Municipal property is cited from the Hungjao Road. When the Nationalists arrived here in 1927 they took over without so much as a by your leave 900 feet of road from near the entrance to the Hungjao Aerodrome to the end of the Municipal property. Realizing the necessity for the Chinese military to guard their aerodrome, only minor protests were lodged by the S.M.C. over this encroachment. It was pointed out to the military, however, that if they had had the common courtesy to ask for the road being put under their control where it bordered an important strategic point, the Council might voluntarily have agreed to waive their rights. When the road was simply seized, the Council could do nothing but protest.

600 Ft. Taken Recently

Within the last two weeks, however, a further seizure of another 600 feet of Municipal road in the same area has been made. The Chinese have by force taken over the whole of the Hungjao Road as far as Monument Road, and Chinese guards are now posted at the corner of these two routes. No attempt has so far been made to compensate the Council for he seizure of this 1,500 feet of purchased road, and strong protests have been registered with the Consular Body as a result.

Typical of the Chinese attitude regarding this road are the recent protests from the Chinese authorities that China General Omnibus vehicles running along the Municipal road and operating with Municipal licences are "trespassing." A Chinese omnibus company also runs over the same route and at the end of Hungjao Road this company is given privileges denied the C.G.O. Co., despite the fact hat the two companies operate on land bought and paid for by the S.M.C.

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INAUGURATION OF JUDGE WU

No Formal Ceremony in the Provisional Court

The inauguration of Judge John C. H. Wu took place informally in the Provisional Court on August 23, when he received the congratulations of his fellow judges, the Senior Consul's Deputies, and officials of the court on his new appointment as Acting President. The inauguaration was different from that of previous Presidents, since Judge Wu has consented to occupy the post of President only in an acting capacity, and having for some time been President of the Court of Appeals, is thoroughly familiar with the procedure of the court and needed no formal introduction to the various heads of departments.

It is understood that instructions have been asked for from the Kiangsu Provincial Government regarding the ceremony of taking the oath before the photograph of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and until these have been been received the formal ceremony has been postponed. It may even be that, in view of the temporary nature of Judge Wu's appointment and his known and frequently expressed desire to be allowed to fulfil his lecturing engagements in the United States, no formal oath-taking will be rquired.

When representatives of the press called on him Judge Wu once again expressed his reluctance to accept the appointment which, he said, had been more forced upon him than of his own choosing. His administration of the court's affairs would be governed by a respect for law and the ambition to prevent violations of the Rendition Agreement. "I shall attempt to safeguard the Rendition Agreement," he said, "from violation by my friends the the Deputies."

He stated that he had obtained with some show of reluctance permission to postpone his departure for the United States until February next year, when he hoped he would be permitted to go to Harvard to deliver a course of lectures.

The Law at All Costs

The following official statement made by Judge Wu was handed to the press:—

"On assuming the office of Acting President of the Shanghai Provisional Court and Court of Appeals to-day, I deem fit to make the following statement of general principles which will guide me during my brief administration:

"1. While this appointment took me by surprise and has proved somewhat disconcerting to my original plans, it nevertheless makes me grateful to the Provincial Government; for it shows that my Government has full faith and trust in me, which I shall of course try my utmost to prove as being not misplaced.

"2. By this time, I suppose, it is already well-known to the Shanghai public, both Chinese and foreign, that law was my only idol when I was a judge. Let me solemnly announce to the public to-day that law will remain my only idol in presidential capacity.

"3. It is my sincere conviction that to stick to law at all costs is, in the long run and on the whole, the best way of serving my country.

"4. As to the matter of integrity, I believe that I am above corruption and I believe and expect that the same is true of all my colleagues."

Judge Wu's Work

During recent months Judge Wu has been entrusted with preparing the Chinese case for the complete rendition of the court to Chinese hands, and his work has been completed and forwarded to the government for approval. In addition he has sat on the bench during one of the most sensational trials witnessed in Shanghai where a well-known foreigner has been tried by a Chinese judge—what has become known as "the Garcia case." It is believed that his work in connection with these two items, along with his other work, has inspired the promotion by the provincial government.

Mr. W. J. Gande.

MR. A. P. NAZER GOING HOME

Intention to Make an Indefinite Stay

Mr. A. P. Nazer left Shanghai on August 30 for Home, viâ Siberia, for an indefinite stay, and with him he will carry the good wishes of a host of friends. His plans while at Home are as yet uncertain, the "North-China Daily News" learned but it is probable that he will indulge in a tour of Europe for some months, and later take some shooting in the British Isles, where he can enjoy his favourite sport to his heart's content.

Known locally as one of the best valuers of land in this port, among the select circle who deal in such matters, Mr. Nazer is much better known as an excellent shot, both at the Clay Pigeon Club and up country. His absence will be felt by members of the Hungjao Golf Club, for whom he has done a great deal while serving on the committee. He it was who was largely responsible for the planting of trees on the present course. He has always been a keen golfer and no doubt part of his time in the home countries will be spent sampling the courses there.

Mr. Nazer was born in China and has lived here most of his life. Educated at the Public School, he went into business and very early became manager of the insurance department of Dodwell & Co., leaving this firm about 14 years ago to go into partnership with the late Mr. A. E. Algar in Algar & Co. The trust he was held in by prominent Chinese was a great assistance to him in his business, and the manner in which he carried out this trust fully justified the confidence which is widely put in him.

During the great war he joined up and served in the Royal Artillery, and in his time in Shanghai he has been a member of "A" Coy., S.V.C. Among his hobbies is painting and he has done some exceptionally good sketches of country scenes in China, his landscapes having been highly praised. Mrs. A. P. Nazer is at present in Peitaiho and is expected to leave for Home shortly to join her husband.

THE Shanghai Waterworks last Saturday (August 24) established a new record, pumping to consumers for the first time over 50,000,000 gallons. This is nearly the same as the average demand of Manchester, where, incidentally, they are now experiencing a serious shortage. In order to supply this 50,000,000 gallons, the Waterworks have, during their maximum hour, to pump at the rate of 75,000,000 per day.

MR. PAUL RADER ON EVANGELISM

Well Known Missionary to Campaign All Over China

"Evangelism is the programme of the hour. The church at Home is too busy dissecting its own problems and the business of sending out the message has been neglected. It is the same with the church as with an athlete; as soon as an athlete starts looking into himself, complaining that he strained his wrist or has a pain in his side, he is no good in the fight. He becomes self-conscious, and even on the line, he is so nervous that he can't give his best. A few years ago no one cared about denominations; now we hear lots about them, and at conventions and conferences the church is discussing problems and organization. But evangelism is the programme of the hour; start out to give others a chance to hear the message and the organization will come like the feathers on a chicken—it will just grow."

Thus Mr. Paul Rader, the well-known American evangelist who arrived here for a campaign to continue until September 4. He is qualified to talk about athletes, having been a famous footballer in his youth, getting into the University of Colorado team, and subsequently playing in a team of amateurs in Portland, Oregon. And his bearing speaks of an athletic past. Tall and of commanding personality, he looks a man who practises what he preaches. Briefly he outlined his career and his objective to a representative of the "North-China Daily News."

Independent Church in Saigon

When in the Far East about nine years ago, he said, he was much struck by the complete lack of Christian work among Chinese who lived in countries outside China, and with a Mr. Jaffry he commenced to organize a work which covered Saigon, the Archipelago, Borneo, and those places where missionary endeavour has been overlooked. The result was most encouraging, and at present there is an independent church in Saigon with a large Chinese congregation.

Mr. Rader is strongly in favour of Chinese creating a Chinese church. Missionaries have shown them the way, he said, and the Chinese should build up their own church, as they are doing in many parts now. Give the Chinese an interest in his fellow man and he will go after him and hand on the Christian message.

When Mr. Rader left college, he told us, he was a keen follower of Schopenhauer and the German philosophers. He was one of the first exponents of the neo-modernism, and he completely lost his bearings. In a small room in New York he fought his problems out. For three days and nights he stayed there with his Bible, and at the end the realization came to him that the chief duty of the Christian was to lay his message before others. No sooner decided than done. Mr. Rader went out into the streets and told everyone who would listen to him. If they would not listen, never mind; he had told them. It was then that he adopted his motto: "Evangelism is the programme of the hour."

The Start in Chicago

From New York he walked to Chicago, holding meetings all the way, and in Chicago he used to hold noon-day meetings from a platform, answering all the questions which were put to him. He then obtained a tent and held meetings in it and was asked to preach in the Moody Church, Chicago, and remained connected with that church for seven years. Later he built his own tabernacle, the Chicago Gospel Tabernacle, to seat 5,000, from which he now carries out his evangelistic campaigns.

He described the services on Sunday. They go on all day, he said. There is a powerful radio installation in the Tabernacle and the services are broadcast to thousands. And thousands listen, for the church receives many letters asking for answers to problems and questions. Special clerks have to be used to handle the correspondence. Throughout the Sunday he employs two choirs, one of 225 persons and another of 200 or so. He has three 50-piece bands and two orchestras, for services like those he holds need music and good music at that.

In answering the questions of his radio congregation he found that the problems could roughly be divided into 60 types, and he prepared booklets to deal with each of them. A correspondent will receive in reply to his questions a few personal paragraphs and those booklets best calculated to deal with his difficulties. The results, said Mr. Rader, had been splendid.

All Money for the Work

In the Tabernacle the necessity for sending out the Christian message had never been overlooked, and his congregation subscribed freely to foreign missions. One annual collection amounted to G. $62,000. Mr. Rader himself is fortunately so situated that he has enough money to support himself and his work, and so far as possible all the offertories are given to spreading abroad the Christian doctrine.

He emphasized the importance of the radio these days. From his tabernacle they could link up with powerful stations all over the United States and join in with a chain of country-wide stations. Apart from the religious angle, he pointed out what the radio was doing in the United States in the way of educating the people up to an understanding of the government. Explanations and hints were given out from the radio station in Washington and relayed all over America, where they were greatly appreciated.

While in America he tried to be in his tabernacle every Sunday to supervise the services. Many great and famous preachers had stood in his pulpit. During the week he would make trips to other cities for evangelical campaigns, and recently in order to keep in touch with his Chicago work he used an aeroplane to carry him back every week end.

ANOTHER ATTACK ON THE GREYHOUNDS

Lengthy Manifesto by Shanghai District Kuomintang

A further attack on greyhound racing has been instituted by the Eighth Section of the Shanghai District Kuomintang which has issued a lengthy manifesto denouncing the sport. Foreigners are being attacked for introducing greyhound racing into China and, says the Kuomintang, a continuance of this evil will result in the country going to ruin and sliced like a melon by "certain countries." The iron hand of the Kuomintang forced the Settlement police to raid and seal many roulette wheels in the International Settlement and the French Concession and greyhound racing is simply another form of gambling which must be stopped. The Chinese people are being robbed. Chinese who have lost heavily at the greyhound races have become armed robbers, others have committed suicide. The manifesto concludes by saying that the Kuomintang must continue its agitation until the evil is finally suppressed.

Chinese bodies continue to urge that their authorities should remove a bamboo fence round a portion of the Stadium, which they assert is in Chinese territory.

CHINA MERCHANTS' TROUBLES

Strong Remarks by Commission of Inquiry

Nanking, Aug. 28.

In its report to the Executive Yuan, the Commission of Inquiry, which was jointly appointed some time ago by the Ministry of Communications and Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour to investigate the management of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Co., in addition to taking the present managing-director of the Company, Mr. Chao Tin-chiao, to task for incompetency and failure to introduce reform measures which resulted in a number of shipping tragedies during the past few months, states that unless a complete reorganization of the Company is immediately effected, no improvement in its management can be expected.

According to the Commission of Inquiry, the more serious defects in the present management of the Company are:—

(1) the predominance of corruption and the existence of inherent corrupt practices among all ranks of the staff members of the Company, which constitute a fundamental obstacle to reform and continuous drain on the resources of the Company;

(2) an incompetent staff;

(3) the absence of a definite policy of development of the Company, which robs the few energetic and conscientious members of the Company of incentive; and

(4) misappropriation of funds.

In conclusion, the Commission recommends a fundamental reorganization of the Company and the necessary changes of staff members.—Kuo Min.

DERFFLINGER OFF FOR NAGASAKI

Successfully Salved by Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co.

The Norddeutscher Lloyd str. Derfflinger struck the Hsian Kung Tao Rock near Tsingtao on July 16 and for over five weeks a salvage party has been hard at work making this vessel seaworthy and at last the task was completed and she sailed for Nagasaki under her own steam on August 25.

The Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co. and the Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co., on joint account, undertook the work on a "no cure no pay" basis and contracted to deliver the liner to either Shanghai or Nagasaki and their efforts have been entirely successful. After the ship struck the rock, powerful salvage tugs were despatched from Shanghai and after anxious days the ill-fated vessel reached Tsingtao under tug power. Owing to the nature of the cargo, considerable difficulty was experienced on account of gas fumes and four men were asphyxiated. Temporary repairs were effected in Tsingtao by the salvage company and owing to the fact that no dry dock in Shanghai is able to accommodate the vessel it was decided to send her to Nagasaki. At that port she will enter dry dock and will be surveyed by a representative of the Norddeutscher Lloyd who has arrived from Bremen for the express purpose of deciding whether complete repairs are to carried out on this side or whether it is practicable and advisable to send the steamer to Germany for the extensive repairs which have to done.

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THE ROYAL AIR FORCE CLUB

Interesting Ceremony at the Admission of Chinese

The platitude that sporting and social unity achieve far more results than diplomatic conferences was further exemplified on August 23 in a unique gathering in the Royal Air Force Association's club rooms in the dome of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Building, where there was an exceptionally large number of members to welcome the first Chinese associate members. By its constitution, the club admits to associate membership all ex-service men of the allied armies or others directly connected with aviation activities.

The walls of the club rooms are covered with a great number of most interesting photographic aviation studies, besides many trophies, prominent amongst which are the fuselage cover of the J. 7664 (which came down at Kiangwan), a gong made out of parts of the R. 34, presented by Mr. J. D. E. Shotter, who was an engineer on the airship, and the first propeller made in China, presented by German friends. Pride of place, however, is taken by the club's flags, most of which commemorate the visits to Shanghai of various aviators, for instance, the Union Jack (Major Maclaren), the American (round the world fliers), the Italian (Major Pinedo) and the French flags (Capt. Doisy). The club missed securing an ensign when the first Japanese aviators arrived, but it happened that shortly afterwards the inimitable Mr. MacAndo came up one day as a guest, and, learning the history of the flags, he promptly went off to the nearest Japanese man-of-war and returned with an ensign, which now hangs proudly amongst the others. There is also a White Ensign from H. M. Navy, flags of the R.A.F. Nos. 2 and 20 Squadrons, and the flag of the British Military Police, by which latter hangs another tale.

An Enthusiastic Welcome

The club recently accorded honorary membership to Mr. K. I. Nieh, Director-General of the Shanghai-Chêngtu Air Line; Mr. Shen Tehluan, Director of the Hungjao Aerodrome; and Col. Sung, Chief Pilot and Instructor at the Hungjao Aerodrome. Col. Sung unfortunately was unable to attend the reception, but the other two came and were accorded an enthusiastic welcome. Mr. W. E. Holland, the Vice-President of the club, said that aviation had brought the nations together perhaps more than anything else and there was a particular feeling of kinship between all flying men which one did not find anywhere else. In introducing Chinese members to the club, he felt that they were opening up quite a new idea in China and he was sure it could only result in mutual benefits and a closer confidence and friendship.

Mr. Nieh delighted the members with a very straightforward speech from which he omitted mere compliments and dealt with plain facts. He said he had wished for a long time that there had been such a club which it would be possible for himself and others in a like position to join. Unfortunately, the conditions in China had been rather against it. Then, when there was a chance of co-operation of the sort, he was unaware of a club of that nature and it was quite a surprise to him when Capt. Henderson told him of the Royal Air Force Club. He was not only proud but really glad to be admitted to membership. It was a real benefit to be able to co-operate with foreign friends who were interested in aviation.

Hope for Others to Join

The Chinese were anxious to make their country as strong as possible and, as regards aviation, they were particularly anxious to get foreign advice and co-operation in order to improve such services as that of which he had charge. He hoped other Chinese pilots also would join the Association, for it would be a very good thing to extend its activities so as to include all nationalities.

Amidst great applause, Mr. Nieh then unfurled and handed to Mr. Holland the really handsome ensign of the Chinese flying service. It consists of the national colours, with the badge of the aviation section of the Ministry of Communications in the fly—an eagle rising to flight, in a circle of blue and gold.

POSTAL SERVICE TO BE DISCIPLINED

Nanking's Thorough Scheme of Reorganization

Shanghai, Aug. 28.

Reuter's Agency learns that the Ministry of Communications, anxious to re-establish the discipline of the staff in the Postal Administration, which of late has left much to be desired, has decided, for the good name of the Administration as a whole, to take rigorous action against the growing tendency towards indiscipline. The Ministry felt that it could not be permitted that this service which, during troublesome periods of recent years, has satisfactorily accomplished its task and, in many instances, has earned the admiration of all, should now, when order has been restored, be thrown into disorganization by a handful of agitators.

One of the first measures taken has been the expulsion of the Postal Labour Union from the quarters which they have occupied for over two years in the local Post Office on Szechuen Road. It was felt to be necessary to free the Post Office premises in Shanghai—where for instance the offices of the Directorate-General of Posts and those of the Shanghai Postal District are established of a body of undisciplined employes who disputed every decision taken by the authorities before even it was put into force.

Pension Fund Suggested

The Ministry of Communications and the Postal Administration, under the vigorous leadership of its new chief, Mr. Lin Cheu, while they have decided to oppose any infringement of discipline and especially, of course, disorder and anarchy, are prepared to respect the rights of the Postal Labour Union accorded to them by the National Government.

The loyal and conscientious staff which form the majority in the Postal Administration have expressed their satisfaction with the measures taken, as these will enable them to perform their tasks in peace in future. They are furthermore aware of the solicitude of the authorities for their welfare so far as they are concerned. This solicitude, it is learned, will soon manifest itself in the form of a thorough reorganization scheme of the entire staff, which will still further improve the already privileged conditions under which they work at present. The scheme will include the creation of a pension fund which will assure the future of all loyal employes.—Reuter.

SHANGHAI'S LARGEST FLOUR MILL

Fine New Plant of British Make Opened

August 24 saw the opening of Shanghai's largest and most modern flour milling plant when the Fou Foong Flour Mill at No. 1 Mokanshan Road opened its doors and operations commenced before a large delegation of prominent local industrialists.

The plant is the first unit of three that will be completed shortly, and is British equipped throughout and will be capable of milling from the original kernel to the finished bagged flour, 8,000 50 lb. bags per 24 hours. The machinery is from the Manchester plant of Henry Simon, Ltd., and is up-to-date in every respect. It has been installed by Mr. T. H. Gillett who came out from home especially for the work and with whom was associated Mr. G. H. Akerman, of Messrs. Arnhold & Co. Ltd., resident milling engineer representing Henry Simon, Ltd. The estimated cost of the machinery installed is £35,000.

Of particular interest in the opening of the mill is the fact that the machinery was purchased after competitive bidding in which were several large American firms. Where several years ago local representatives of home machinery builders could not compete wih American firms in similar installations, in the present case Henry Simon, Ltd., were the lowest and successful bidders and secured the contract.

CORRESPONDENCE

THOSE EXTRALITY NOTES

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Two items of very important news are given prominence in your paper to-day:

(1) Reuter says: As a result of representations from certain quarters, it is learned that the legations concerned have decided to postpone publication of the replies of their respective Governments to China's Note regarding the abolition of extraterritoriality.

(2) The Kuo Min Agency says: In connection with the question of the abolition of extraterritoriality, it is learned that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Judicial Yuan are jointly preparing a second Note to the Powers concerned, in which the reasons set forth in the Powers' replies, contending that the time is not yet ripe for the abolition of extraterritoriality, will be rebutted.

In a leaderette on Monday last you remark very pertinently that Dr. Wang apparently" does not mean to publish the Powers' replies until Chinese opinion has been educated to what the Waichiapu would consider a suitable frame of mind, and it has evoked not a little dissatisfaction." The Reuter message quoted above seemingly confirms your opinion and is another proof of the spineless so-called diplomacy which has been so characteristic of diplomatic representation in China during the last few years.

One cannot recall any hesitation on the part of Nanking in giving to the world the full context of Dr. Wang's not too polite Note of April 27 last, and presumably there will be an equal absence of reluctance to release for general publication the further Note to the Powers which Kuo Min tells us is in course of preparation.

If the replies of the Powers which are being held up are of such a nature that they are afraid or ashamed to let their own nationals know what they contain, they obviously ought never to have been sent; while if they are of a nature unsuitable for reception by prevailing Chinese public opinion, that is a matter which Dr. Wang ought to have foreseen in April, and is no excuse for the imprisonment of information which should have been let loose many days ago.

The average man in the street is more interested and concerned in this matter than the brains of the Diplomatic Body may perhaps be capable of realizing, and is strongly to be hoped that for equity's sake if for no other reason the Press will refrain from giving publicity to Nanking's second Note till the public has been given an opportunity of digesting fully what is contained in the Powers' reply.

I am, etc.,
C. W. HAMPSON.

Shanghai, Aug. 23, 1929.

A FIXED DATE FOR EASTER

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The capricious way in which Easter jumps over a period of 35 days in our present calendar, coming early in one year and weeks later in the next, has been the cause of much trouble.

All human activities, and particularly those of business and industry, that have to be planned according to a fixed programme are seriously hampered by the ever-varying number of days preceding Easter.

The present Gregorian calendar adopted in most European countries in 1582 was an onward step in the right direction, but now requires improvement to fill the needs of modern business methods.

By request of the International Chamber of Commerce the League of Nations took up the study of the above questions in 1923, and in 1929 requested all countries to form their national committees to study and report on the subject. Various countries have taken action accordingly.

The International Chamber of Commerce, at its 5th Congress (Amsterdam, July 1929), passed a resolution urging that the nations who have not yet done so should form their national committee to investigate impartially calendar reform in their respective countries, and that the League of Nations should convene an International Conference to negotiate without further delay a solution to this much desired improvement.

The greatest first step towards peace on this earth might well be the establishment of a common measure of time throughout the world.

I am, etc.,
O. N. SOLBERT,
Secretary, National Committee on Calendar Reform, U.S.A.

London, July 20, 1929.

RATIONAL DRESS FOR MEN

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The various articles on dress reform all assume that the average person desires in all sincerity to shed his collars and ties, to shorten his trousers and to roll up his socks, in order that the city dust and dirt may touch his skin without obstruction.

I doubt whether any one of us desires more than to struggle for the right to wear whatever clothes he wishes.

The pleasure of life lies in contrast. A holiday after work, winter after summer, a swim after getting hot or a thirst-quencher. All these things, pleasant for a short time, would become deadly irksome in quantity.

Similarly if we all don our Roman attire and wear the same attire after office hours, there would be no contrast and a perfectly simple and cheap form of enjoyment would have been destroyed.

The human instinct to crave after the unobtainable would soon evolve some new desirable reform.

One can easily visualize the rabbits retaining their shirts and shorts (their working clothes) and seeking gratefully the moral comfort of a collar and tie and Oxford bags as soon as they get home.

I am, etc.,
CYNIC.

Shanghai, August 21, 1929.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Cynic" would have us believe that because it is possible to be comfortable after 5 p.m. we should submit to discomfort from nine in the morning to five at night. Rather a weak argument.

"Cynic," who is a great believer in enjoyment by contrast, no doubt starves in order to enjoy a good meal and sucks a pebble during the evening in order to be able to enjoy his dinner beer.

"Cynic" may be right in assuming that the vast majority of people is indifferent as to what dress is worn, but it is certain that a minority, including myself, would infinitely prefer to wear an open shirt and shorts for the best part of the year. One can wear shorts until January, in fact almost all the year round without any discomfort.

And as all this dress reform is in accordance with modern ideas of hygiene, sooner or later we are all going to wear comfortable clothes. In order to achieve this end, what is to be done?

(1) A popular movement headed by an influential majority, requiring, as an initial means of success, a few individuals to subject themselves to the ridicule of all. Where are these individuals to be found? And where is the influential majority? (Probably in the sea at Weihaiwei).

or

(2) A general agreement amongst heads of firms, allowing employees to appear at office in the new costume. Once this general sanction were obtained, the majority would conform. Of these two suggestions, the latter seems more feasible.

The ordinary person does not care to be made conspicuous by unconventional clothing, especially when it is contrary to commercial convention. Let it be circulated that these clothes are in order and we shall see the change. Why should not the employers take the action? Is it too much trouble? Is it against their principles? Would it obstruct Commerce? I think that the majority would be in favour provided that the costume did not become untidy. This would not apply to Wayfoong of course, who naturally require a warmer costume.

Also there is no particular need to adopt some feminine fanciful design for our shirts; the ordinary open cricket shirt is good enough for most of us.

I am, etc.,
ANOTHER CYNIC.

Shanghai, Aug. 25, 1929.

KASUTERA

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I have read with much interest about Unzen attractions and the word "kasutera" or sponge cake, which is no doubt famous for its product in Japan.

I have travelled and motored all over Japan and have seen many attractive places, total mileage about 10,000 miles, and the common practice with most of these Japanese hotels is to bring this kasutera together with Japanese tea which is quite refreshing, after a long journey.

The early settlers in southern parts of Japan, that is Nagasaki, Kyushu, were the Dutch people and the origin of the word kasutera is taken from the Dutch, as I was informed by the Governor. There are many Japanese words which have been taken from foreign countries.

I am, etc.,
SAYONA RA.

Shanghai, Aug. 24, 1929.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Since this correspondence was initiated I have diligently searched many books of reference without result until I opened "A Handbook of Colloquial Japanese" by Basil Hall Chamberlain, at one time professor of Japanese and Philology at the Imperial University of Japan. This edition is dated 1889 and contains the following:—

Kasuteira, from Castilla (Sponge-cake is so called because introduced by the Spanish)

which confirms what I have previously written.

Professor Chamberlain was acknowledged the greatest authority on "Things Japanese" and he probably knew more of the language and customs than the Japanese themselves.

"Soyona Ra" says that there are many Japanese words which have been introduced from foreign countries. This applies to many other languages. English is a hotchpotch of languages. The following are a few foreign words introduced to Japan:—

Bifu-teki	(beefsteak)
Biru	(beer)
Garasu	(glass)
Rampu	(lamp)
Shatsu	(shirt)
Ramune	(lemonade)

I am, etc.,
BAKANALIAN.

Shanghai, Aug. 27. 1929.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Professor Basil Hall Chamberlain, in his encyclopaedic "Things Japanese," says:—

"Spain and Portugal's minor contributions to the Europeanization of Japan are no longer easy to trace, partly because persecution destroyed records, partly because the subject has never yet been thoroughly investigated. A knowledge of bread, with its name *pan*, certainly came thence. Capes (Jap. *kappa* from Spanish 'capa') and playing cards (Jap. *karuta* from Spanish 'carta') may be mentioned among the loans whose names betray them. Sponge-cake, whose Japanese name kasutera remains 'Castille' scarcely disguised, is another humble but agreeable contribution from the same quarter; mosquitonets are another still more valuable."

This appears to confirm what "Night Ferry" wrote.

I am, etc.,
H. A. T.

Shanghai, Aug. 27, 1929.

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COMMERCE AND FINANCE

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, AUGUST 30.

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank

BAR SILVER	24 1/16

DEMAND SELLING RATES

£1 at 2/4 5/16=T8.48 at 71.70=$11.83
G$100 at 57⅛=T175.05 at 71.70=$244.14
Chi. dollars, per $100, selling T72.10
Chi. dollars, per $100, buying T71.70
Native interest per day on T1,000 T.06
Copper cash per T100, 417,300
New York on London G$4.84⅞

OPENING SELLING RATES

LONDON—Tel. transfer	2/4½
Demand	2/4 7/16
NEW YORK—Tel. transfer	G$57
Demand	57⅛
PARIS—Demand	Francs 1162
INDIA—Demand	Rupees 158¼
BATAVIA—Demand	Gulden 142½
HONGKONG—Demand	Dollars 83¼
YOKOHAMA—Demand	Yen 81⅞
SINGAPORE—Demand	Dollars 98½

OPENING BUYING RATES

LONDON—Demand	2/5
4 months' sight credits	2/6
4 months' sight docts	2/6⅛
6 months' sight credits	2/6 5/16
6 months' sight docts	2/6 7/16
NEW YORK—Demand	G$58¼
4 months' sight credits	60⅛
4 months' sight docts	60⅜
PARIS—4 months' sight docts	Fcs. 1545

GOLD BAR:—Opening	T349.40
Highest	394.40
Lowest	393.90
Closing	394.20

American Oriental Bank

BANK CLOSING RATES

SELLING DEMAND DRAFTS

U.S.	G$100.00	Mex.	$242.03
Stg.	£1.0.0	,,	11.74
Fcs.	100.00	,,	9.62
Yen	100.00	,,	113,32

BUYING DEMAND DRAFTS

U.S.	G$100.00	Mex.	$237.09
Stg.	£1.0.0	,,	11.50
Fcs.	100.00	,,	9.24
Yen	100.00	,,	111.30

Deutsch-Asiatische Bank

OPENING SELLING RATES

Berlin/Hamburg T/T
Tls. 100=Rm. 240.00
Berlin/Hamburg T/T
Mex. $100=Rm. 172.08

Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger

Belgas 4.14	T1
Belgas 2.96	$1

The Italian Bank for China

SELLING RATES

It. Lire 10.98	T1
It. Lire 7.87	Mex. $1
Swiss Frs. 2.98	T1

Subsidiary Coin Exchange

MEX. AND CHINESE DOLLARS:—
Morning 100=T71.9
Afternoon 100=T71.9

KIANGNAN SILVER 20-CENTS:—
Morning 500=T62.45
Afternoon 500=T62.45

CANTON SILVER 20-CENTS:—
Morning 500=T59.1625
Afternoon 500=T59.2

COPPERS:—
Morning 416,000 coppers=T100
Afternoon 416,000 coppers=T100

SMALL CHANGE:—
6 silver 20-cents and 3 coppers=$1
298 coppers=$1
24 coppers=10-cents silver
10 cts. silver and 5 coppers=10 cts. big money
Mex. $1=T.719
T1=Mex. $1.3908

Native Interest (Per Day)

Morning	T.16 per T1,000
Afternoon	T.16 per T1,000

Domestic Exchange

Peking	T1,000=Shanghai		T1,050.50
,,	$1,000=	,,	$1,000
Tientsin	T1,000=	,,	T1,058.50
,,	$1,000=	,,	$1,000
Hankow	T1,000=	,,	T1,024.50
,,	$1,000=	,,	$1,008.50
Tsinanfu	$1,000=	,,	$1,004
Tsingtao	$1,000=	,,	$1,006
Chefoo	$1,000=	,,	$1,000
Foochow	$1,000=	,,	$1,015
Amoy	$1,000=	,,	$1,013
Mukden	$1,000=	,,	$1,013
Nanking	$1,000=	,,	$1,003
Hangchow	$1,000=	,,	$1,003

Customs August Exchange Rates

£1	Hk. Tls. 7.58
Gold $1	Hk. Tls. 1.56
Hk. Tls. 1	French Francs 16.34
,, 1	Yen 1.40
,, 1	Hongkong $1.33
,, 1	Singapore $1.14
,, 1	Reich Marks 2.69
,, 1	Guilders 1.60
,, 1	Italian Lire 12.24
,, 1	Swiss Francs 3.33
,, 1	Belgas 4.63
,, 1	Swedish Kroner 2.38
,, 1	Norwegian Kroner 2.40
,, 1	Danish Kroner 2.40
,, 1	Spanish Pesetas 4.52
,, 1	Czecho-Slav. Kronen 21.59
,, 1	Austrian Shillings 4.55
,, 1	Mex. $1.55
,, 1	Rupees 1.77

Exchange Market

Messrs. Lindsay, Macintyre & Drakeford report business done on August 30 as follows:—

INTER BANK OCTOBER DELIVERY

	Highest	Lowest
£	2/4½	2/4⅜
U.S. G$	57 13/16	57¾
Yen	80⅜	80¼

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES

BANK SELLING

£ T.T.	2/4½ del.	Aug.-Sept.
G$ T.T.	57⅛ del.	,,
Fcs. T.T.	1470 del.	,,
Rs. T.T.	160⅛ del.	,,

BANK BUYING

£ 4 m/s. l.c.	2/5 5/16 del.	Aug.-Sept.
G$ 4 m/s. l.c.	59⅜ del.	,,
Fcs. 4 m/s.	1515 del.	,,
Rs. 7 d/s.	162¾ del.	,,

BULLION

	Highest	Lowest
Gold Bars	394.50	393.90

BAR SILVER

	Ready	For'd.
Lond. pence per std. oz.	24 1/16	24 1/16
N.Y. cents per oz. troy	53	—
Bombay Rs. per 100 tolas	55.08	—

Bombay off-take 100 bars.
Market quiet.

WEEK'S EXCHANGE NOTES

At the close of business on August 29 the stock of silver in Shanghai was Tls. 85,547,000 and $135,430,000.

These figures include Tls. 19,610,000 and $109,680,000 in Chinese banks in which there were 7,552 bars.

Bar Silver

Arrivals were:—
1,100 bars from America
74 ,, ,, Japan

1,174 bars

Shipments were:—
1,444 bars to Hangchow

Sycee

There were no movements.

Dollars

Arrivals were:—
$2,700,000 from Hangchow
Shipments were:—
$50,000 to Nanking

Silver

The latest quotations are 24 5/16d. ready and 24 7/16d. forward a decline of ⅛d. in both position since last week.

Exchange

The official rate has remained unchanged all week at 2/4½d. Interbank transactions have shown the least possible variation 2/4 7/16d. to 2/4⅝d. being the ruling rates for near delivery.

The Speculators position is estimated at oversold in Yen 17 million and overbought in Sterling the equivalent of £2 lacs.

Selling T.T. 2/4 7/16d. Aug., 2/4½d. Sept., 2/4⅝d. Oct., 2/4⅝ Nov. G.$57 11/16 Aug., 57¾ Sept., 58 1/16 Oct., 58⅜ Nov.

Buying 4 m/s 2/5½d. Aug./Sept., 2/5⅝d. Oct., 2/5¾d. Nov. G.$59½ Aug./Sept., 58¾ Oct., 60⅛ Nov.

LONDON STOCK QUOTATIONS

The following are yesterday's noon quotations on the London Stock Exchange.

Chinese Govt. Loans:—	Aug. 27	Aug. 30
Reorg. Gold Loan 5% 1913	£63	63
Gold Loan 4% 1895	96½	96½
Gold Loan 5% 1896	97	97
Gold Loan 4½% 1898	78½	78½
Gold Loan 5% 1925	69	70
Rlys. North China 5% 1899	70	69
Shai Nanking Rly. 5% 1903	61	60
Honan Rly. 5% 1905	25	24½
Canton Kowloon Rly. 5% 1907	25	24½
Gold Loan 5% 1908	45	45
Shai Hangchow Rly. 5% 1908	74	74
Hukuang Rly. 5% 1911	40	40
Crisp Loan 5% 1912	44	43¾
Tientsin Pukow Rly. 5% 1908	25¼	24¾
Tientsin Pukow Rly. 5% 1910	24½	24½
Lunghai Rly 5% 1913	28	27½
Marconi 8% 1918	19	19½
Vickers 8% 1919	17½	18½
H. & S. Bank	£125. 5. 0	125.10. 0
B. A. T. Co.	6.10. 0	6. 6. 3
Shai Tramways ...	2. 7. 6	2. 9. 0
Shell Transport ...	4.15. 3	4.19. 0
Gula Kalumpong...	1.10 9	1.11. 3
Chinese Engineering	3. 2. 6	3. 2. 6
Imperial Chemicals	1.14. 7½	1.14. 9
5% War Loan	101. 5. 0	100.18. 9

AMERICAN COTTON

Messrs. Anderson, Clayton & Co. yesterday quoted the following prices for American cotton, October shipment:

	Cts. per lb. c.i.f.	T per pic. ex wharf
Strict Middling	21.52	51.05
Middling	21.17	50.25
Strict Low Middling	20.57	48.85

Review of the week dated New York, August, 29.

Texas and West Oklahoma continue hot and dry resulting in advices of serious deterioration.

Speculation fairly active; trade buying moderate; movement becoming free. Demand is good for near shipment. Improving tone in domestic piece goods trade.

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT

Extreme Heat Influencing Markets: A Quiet and Desultory Tone all Round

Aug. 31.

The extreme heat which we have been experiencing during the past week has had its effect on all markets. It is obvious from returns that unless dealers were obliged to enter the market they preferred to leave their dealings until cooler days.

At Yuenfong piece goods auction on Thursday, the total amount sold amounted to 243 packages.

Venetians and Italians were steady whilst Greys and Whites were one half and a quarter higher. For Italians rather a better tone was evident for the higher qualities on the strength of more orders from Chinkiang. Kiukiang, on the other hand was extremely quiet. Further the local shops displayed little interest in the auction so that although the market was steady quite a number of qualities declined on the last week's figures.

Greys

The rather strong tone which came into being last week was more or less maintained. There was some conversation regarding the boycott, but so far the local market has experienced little fluctuations as a result of the scare, although rumours from Kiangsi are to the effect that local interests are anxious to secure a Japanese boycott.

Whites

A distinctly dull market was experienced in Whites and the recent improved tone from Korea is not now apparent. The only quality of White shirtings receiving any interest are the low ones. As a whole Whites have proved a difficult market. Deliveries all round are lower than the proceeding week and the reduction in shipments to Korea are somewhat responsible for this situation. There are also lower figures for Blacks.

Silk

The market generally is very quiet chiefly owing to the fact that holders are asking higher prices than buyers are willing to pay, apart from this there is not anything further to say.

Produce

Apart from inquiries for Sesamum seed during the past week, there is little of interest to report. As is usual at this time of the year, little interest is shown by foreign buyers.

Cotton

On the local cotton exchange Yarn is up about Tls. 1 to Tls. 2 during the week, while Cotton has advanced slightly. American Cotton is firmer with an advance of some 40 points. Some Japanese mills are reported to have sold as far ahead as January/February 1930.

There has been rather more inquiry for Cloth and a certain amount has been brought to book. Clearances have been brought to normal.

China Cotton

While our market during the early part of the week evinced a weaker tendency, a somewhat firmer undertone ensued at the close and which last was mainly engendered by the influence of two prominent factors and namely; unfavourable rainy weather conditions for the new crop and the gradual advances in the foreign fibre. Prices on the whole advanced about Tls. 0.25 per picul from those ruling during the previous period. Under these circumstances, therefore, it would be too presumptuous to predict one way or the other as to the trend of the market in the immediate future, in that a great deal will depend on the weather conditions as they develop from day to day both here and in the U.S.A.

Yarn

Since the issue of our last report, our market has been quite firm, and prices advanced by Tls. 2.50 to Tls. 3.50 from the level last ruling. New business for export has been booked some 9,000 to 10,000 bales in all counts and chops during the week under review.

Black Teas

The market for Keemuns and Ningchows continues inactive here and stocks of the former are still large. A fair business, however, is being done in Hankow.

Green Teas

Chunmee:—There has been a brisk demand for the finest Moyunes at high prices. The few odd parcels of fine Teenkai are also readily taken at prices that are no cheaper than those ruling in the middle of July. For the other grades demand dwindles in proportion as quality declines until, for the lower grades, the market is practically stagnant. There is a large accumulation of Moyunes and Teenkais which might be graded as medium.

Sowmee:—All grades continues in demand and a fair volume of business is recorded daily.

Country Chops:—Quality shows no improvement and stocks are accumulating.

Pingsuey:—The market has quietened doubtless owing to the inferiority in cup and make of such as remain in stock. There seems uncertainly as to the quantity still to arrive, but without doubt it must be more than the Chinese make out.

SILK MERCHANTS AND FREIGHT

Attempts to Persuade U.S. Railroads to Reduce Rates

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, Aug. 28.

Paolino Gerli, president of the Silk Exchange, told the United Press to-day that the silk merchants of New York and Japan are attempting to persuade the American railroads to reduce their silk rates to conform with recent reductions on the part of steamship companies.

Mr. Gerli declared that the railroad price should be one-third of the steamship rate, for which reason a reduction of the rail shipment cost should naturally follow any reduction on the part of the water cost.

In the event that no such action is taken, however, the silk men believe that an all-water route from Japan to New York viâ the Panama canal will prove practicable without losing an excessive amount of time. The saving in freight rates would more than make up for the additional time the money must remain invested, it is felt.

Mr. Gerli emphasized that there is no concerted action, but simply a situation where everyone is working on the project for the benefit of each individual.—United Press.

U.S. FLOUR TRADE WITH CHINA

Shipments Increased During Last Seven Months

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, Aug. 25.

Reports to the Department of Commerce made public to-day showed that during the first seven months of 1929, flour shipments to the Orient increased.

China, including Kuangtung and Hongkong, still remains the heaviest purchaser in the world.

Experts believe that the increase is due in large part to the cheapness of the American product, enabling Far Eastern peoples to substitute flour for rice.

August sales to date in the China areas totalled $203,000.

Cuba was the purchaser second in importance. The United Kingdom came third, and the Netherlands fourth.—United Press.

B.A.T. TO INCREASE ITS CAPITAL

London, Aug. 23.

A resolution is being submitted to the meeting of the British & American Tobacco Co. empowering the company to increase its capital to £36,000,000 by the creation of £6,000,000 six per cent. second preference shares.—Reuter.

LATEST RUBBER QUOTATION

	London 29th inst. closing	New York 29th inst. closing	S'pore 30th inst. noon
August	10⅜	20	34¼
September			34¾
Oct.-Dec.	10 9/16	20¾	36¼
Jan.-Mar.	10 13/16	—	37¾
Apr.-June	11 1/16	—	—
	Easier	Easier	Easier

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Active Trading, Higher Prices: Some Profit Taking

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, August 28.

Active trading to-day brought higher prices on the New York Stock Exchange, says the daily report of the Dow Jones Financial News Agency.

Following the rise, there were slight recessions but the profit-taking sales were readily overcome and prices continued favourable.

The main strength of the market centered upon the rails, their average reaching a new high level. Dow Jones' average for 20 rails to-day was up 2.25.

Pere Marquette was at one stage of the market up 17½ points. Atchison, Canadian Pacific, Eastman, Air Reduction and Union Pacfic were among the best gainers in rail and other issues.

Canadian Pacific closed at 234, up 2½. United Pacific was quoted at 293¼ at the close, up 4⅞. Erie gained 1½ to close at 89⅞. New York Central moved from 243½ to a close of 248¼. Pennsylvania advanced from yesterday's 104⅜ to a close quotation of 107¼.

Oils were active to-day, though the close found some recessions. Standard of New York closed at 45⅛, down ⅜, while the New Jersey company was also down, half a point, to 71¼. Shell Union dropped ⅛ to 28⅞.

The leading industrials advanced vigorously, though at intervals there was profit-taking which tended to reduce their prices. General Electric fell off five points to a close of 387. Du Pont lost 2½ points, closing at 211½. Allied Chemical dropped 3⅞ to close at 341¼. American Can lost a point, closing at 175.

American Tel. & Tel. likewise fell off, closing at 297, down 1⅞. International Tel. & Tel. lost 1½ for a close of 140½.

Rubbers improved. Utilities issues were quiet.

Traders believed that the period of high call money will prove only temporary. Yesterday's 9 per cent. was maintained to-day.

The close found the market irregular.

The Dow Jones average for 30 industrials was off 1.73.—United Press.

AMERICAN MARKETS

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, August 28.

Demand sterling was quoted at the close of banking hours to-day at $4.84 7/16 compared unchanged with yesterday. U. S. bar silver closed at .52⅜ compared to .52⅞ yesterday.

The price of domestic copper remained unchanged at 18 cents a pound.

The rubber market closed higher with the following quotations:

Month	Aug. 27	Aug. 28
Spots	19.70	20.20
Sept.	20.10	20.20
Oct.	20.40	21.00
Nov.	20.80	21.20
Dec.	21.20	21.50
Jan.	21.40	21.90
Feb.	21.60	22.10
Mar.	21.80	22.30
Apr.	22.00	22.60
May	22.10	22.80
June	22.30	23.10

Wheat (Chicago) No. 520 hard, which is accepted as par closed lower with the following quotations:

Month	Aug. 27	Aug. 28
Sept.	1.32⅛	1.29⅞
Dec	1.41½	1.39½
Mar.	1.46⅛	1.45

The cotton market (Chicago) closed higher with the following quotations:

Month	Aug. 27	Aug. 28
Spots	18.70	18.90
Oct.	Unq.	18.70
Dec.	18.85	19.03
Jan.	18.95	19.11
Mar.	19.15	19.31
May	19.27	19.43
July	19.25	19.34

The sugar market closed lower with the following quotations:

Month	Aug. 27	Aug. 28
Sales, tons	68,850	44,650
Spots	2 1/16	2 1/16
September	2.14	2.04
December	Unq.	2.11
January	2.18	2.15
March	2.24	2.21
May	2.28	2.28
July	2.39	2.36

—United Press.

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Shanghai Share Report 29/35 for Week Ending August 30, 1929

J. P. BISSET & CO.

Chinese Government bonds, Railways, etc. remain about the same as last reporting, having been a quiet market. The following are the latest prices cabled to us:—

Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Gold Loan 1913, B.I.	£63. 5. 0	Middle Price	
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, F.I.	62. 0. 0	,, ,,	Cum. B.I.R.S.
,, ,, ,, Imperial Rly.	70. 0. 0	Nominal	,, ,,
,, ,, ,, Lung Hai Rly.	27. 0. 0	,,	,, ,,
,, ,, ,, Hukuang Rly.	40. 0. 0	,,	,, ,,
Chinese Engineering & Mining Co. "B"	3. 2. 0	Middle Price	
Gula Kalumpong Rub. Est. Old Fully pd.	1. 12. 6	Buyers	
,, ,, ,, ,, New ,, pd.	1. 9. 6	,,	
Shell Transport & Trading Co. "B"	4. 17. 6	,,	
British-American Tobacco Co. "B"	6. 8. 9	,,	

The following business has been recorded during the week:—

(†Stock Exchange Official; ‡Stock Exchange Unofficial; §Other Official Business Reported; O-October Settlement; N-November Settlement; D-December Settlement).

AUGUST	24th Cash	24th Sept.	26th Cash	26th Sept.	27th Cash	27th Sept.	28th Cash	28th Sept.	29th Cash	29th Sept.	30th Cash	30th Sept.
PLANTATIONS												
Anglo-Java .. Tls.	†10 §10.15	†10.15 §10.30 §10.32½	‡10.20 §10.70	§10.60 §10.65 §11D	..	§10.60	§10.60	§10.75 §10.72½ §11.25d	—	†§11½d §10.70	..	..
Anglo-Dutch ,,	..	..	..	..	..	§5.85	..	§5.97½	..	§5.90	..	..
Ayer Tawah ,,	..	..	§4.02½	..	..	..	§4.05	..	..	..	§4.05	..
Alma ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§10.05	..	..	..
Amherst ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	†0.40	..	..	..	..	..
Bukit ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	§2.05	..	..	..	..	..
Bute ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§1.45	..	..	..	..
Cheng ,,	..	..	..	§1.42½ §1.43½	..	§1.42½	§1.42½	§1.50 §1.52½	..	§1½ §1.49	..	§1.45 §1.47½
Chemor ,,	..	§2.15 §2.17½	..	§2.22½ §2.20	..	§2.17½	§2.20	§2.22½ §2.25	..	§2.20 §2.19	§2.15	§2½D
Consolidated ,,	..	..	..	§4.15	†4 †4.10	..	..	..	..	†4.20	..	..
Dominion ,,	..	†4.60	..	..	..	..	§4.75	..	..	..	..	..
Java Conso'd ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	§3.05	..	..	..	..	..
Kroewoek ,,	..	§3.35	..	§3.37½ §3.40	..	§3.37½	§3.35	§3.40	..	§3.37½	..	..
Kota Bahroe ,,	..	..	§1.47½	§1.48 §1.59	..	..	§1.50	§1.52	..	§1¼	..	..
S'hai Klebang ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§1.27½	..	..
S'hai Malay (Ord.) ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	†§12	..	..	..
,, (Pref) ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	†16	..	..	..
S'hai Pahang ,,	§1.60	..	§1.80	..	§1.75	..	§1.82½ §1.85	§1.85 §1.95 §1.90d	..	†1.87½	..	..
S'hai Kelantan ,,	§0.97½	..	§1.02½	§1.02½	§1	..	§1.02½	§1.02½	..	..	..	§0.97½
S'hai Seremban ,,	..	—	§1.40	§1.37½	..	§1.37½	..	§1.40	..	§1.37½	..	..
Sungei Duri ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	§14½	§14.65	..	§15½D	..	..
Samagaga ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	§1.50	..	..	..	§1.45	..
Sumatra ,,	..	..	‡§12	..	§12	§11.75	..	§12	..	§12	..	..
Sungala ,,	§1.65	..	..	..	..	..	‡§1.70	§1.75	..	..	..	..
Senawang ,,	..	..	§3.07½	..	..	§3.07½	..	..	..	..	..	..
Semambu ,,	..	..	§1.50	..	§1.42½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tebong ,,	†3.05	†3.10 §3.17½	..	§3.20	..	§3.22½	..	§3.22½ §3.30	..	†3.25 §3.22½	..	†3.30N †3.27½N
Tanah Merah ,,	..	§1.57½ §1.65D	..	§1.67½d	..	§1.62½ §1.63 §1.70d	‡§1.65	§1.67½ §1.75d	†1.65 §1.62½	§1.64 §1.72½D	†1.65 ‡1.61 §1.60	§1.67½D
Ziangbe ,,	..	..	..	§10.32½	§10½ §10.20	§10.30	§10.30	§10.40 §10.35	§10.35	§10.35	..	..
MISC. STOCKS												
S'hai Trams "B" Tls.	†§20.45 §20.50	§20.70 §20.65	..	†§20.60	‡20.45 §20.50	§20.60	†20.60 ‡20.50	‡20.70 §20.65 §20.70	..	†20.75 †21.70 †21 †21.25 §21 §21.80 §21.5 d §22.50d	†21.20	†21.35 †21.80 §21¼ §21.40 §21.90 §22.05
,, ,, "R" ,,	†19.50	§20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S'hai Docks ,,	§141½	..	§145	†143 †145 †146 †146½ §144½ §146½ §148d §150½d	..	†150½d ‡151d	§145½	†146½ §146½ §150d §150½d	..	†148½o †148½o †148½o †150½d ‡146½ §146 §150½d	..	..
S'hai Tug (Ord.) ,,	..	..	†83½	..	†83½	†84 †86½D	§85½ §85	..	§85	..	..	..
S'hai Loan ,,	§4	..	..	§4.20 §4.25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§4.40
S'hai Land ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	§156½	..	..	..	†157	..
New Eng. (Ord.) ,,	§7.55	§7.65	—	..	..	..	†‡7.55	‡7.65 §7.60	..	..	..	..
,, (Pref.) ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	§5.40	..	..	..	§5.40	..
Caldbeck Ma[illegible] (Pref.) ,,	..	..	†11.20	..	..	..	..	..	†11	..	..	..
Telephone ,,	..	..	‡69	..	†68½	..	..	..	§69	..	..	..
S.W.W. "A" ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§230	..	§230	..
S.W.W. "C" ,,	..	..	..	..	†8.80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Omnibus ,,	..	..	—	§15.20	‡15.10	..	..	..	†15.15	..	..	..
Culty Dairy ,,	§15½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Exploration ,,	§1.20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	†1½
S. & H. Wharf ,,	..	..	§186	..	..	..	..	..	..	§191	..	..
Ch. 5% G $L. 1925 G $	..	..	‡64½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Union Insce .. H $	..	..	..	..	†‡325	..	‡325 †326	..	§328	..	..	..
H. & S. Bank M $	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	‡1400	..	..	..
GREYHOUNDS												
S. I. G'hound M $	§9	§9.20 §9.25	..	§9.25 §9.30	..	§9.30	§9.30 †9.10	§9.30 §9.40	..	‡9½ §9½ §9	..	..
G.R.A. (Ord.) ,,	..	..	..	§16 §15.90	..	§15.40	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fr. RaceCourse (Ord) ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	†23	..	†23	..
COTTONS												
Ewos (Ord.) .. Tls.	§17.10 §17.25	†17.40 †17½o §17.30 §17.45 §17.65D §17.90D	†17.55 §17.45 §17.42½	†17.70 †17.75 §17.70 §17.75 §17.77½ §17.65 §18.25D §18.40D	†17.60 †17.55 §17.62 §17.50	†17.75 ‡17.70 ‡§18½D §18.30D	§17.60	†17.75 †17.80 §18.30D §18.35D §18.80 §18.40D §18.50D	§17.65	†17.80 ‡17.80 †18.40D †18.25D ‡18.30 §17.80 §17.65 §18.05O §18.45D	§17.55 §17.62½	†17.70 †18.35D §17.77½ §17.80 §18.35D §18.45D
S. Cotton (Old) ,,	..	§92 §92½ §93½D	..	†§94½ §94½ §95 §98D	..	§94½ †94	..	..	..	..	..	..
S. Cotton (New) ,,	..	..	..	§53½	..	§54D §55D	..	..	..	§58 §59½D	..	§57½ §59D
Zoong Sing ,,	..	§10.60 §10.65	§10.70 §10.60	§10.70 §10.67½	§10.55	§11¼D	..	§10.80	..	§†10.90 §11.10 §11.45D	§10.70	†10.90 §11 §11.05
DEBENTURES												
S.M.C. 6%, 1912/3 Tls.	..	..	..	..	‡100	..	..	..	†100	..	..	..
S.M.C. 6%, 1916 ,,	..	—	..	..	†100	..	..	..	†100	..	†100	..
S.M.C. 7%, 1920 ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	‡101	..	..	..
S.M.C. 7%, 1922 ,,	—	..	..	..	‡101	..	..	..	‡101	..	..	..
S.M.C. 6%, 1923/6 ,,	..	..	†‡100	..	‡100	..	‡100½	..	†100	..	..	..
S.M.C. 7%, 1927 ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	‡101½	..	..	..	..	..
F.M.C. 8%, 1921 ,,	..	..	..	..	§101	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
F.M.C. 7%, 1928 ,,	..	..	..	..	†100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
F.M.C. 7%, 1928/9 ,,	..	..	..	..	†100½	..	..	..	..	..	†100	..
S.W.W. 8%, 1921 ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	‡103½	..	..	..	..	..
C. Country Club 8% ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	‡97	..	..	..
S. Land 6%, 1926 ,,	..	..	..	..	†100	..	..	..	..	..	†100	..
S. Land 8%, 1912/4 ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	‡100	..
Land C'ford 6% ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	‡94	..	..	..	..	..
Fr. Club 7% ,,	..	..	..	..	§82	..	—	..	..	..	..	..
Rc. Club 6½% 1923 ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	†101½	..	—	..

FORWARD SETTLEMENT FOR 1929.

Sept. 24, Tuesday   Oct. 29, Tuesday   Nov. 26, Tuesday   Dec. 23, Monday

Shanghai Share Report 29/35 for Week Ending August 30, 1929

Rubber:—London and New York fell sharply to-day in sympathy with Eastern advices. Nevertheless in all markets the week closes with prices in advance of those recorded last week. *Comparative prices are as follows:*—

	London Spot	London Forward	New York Spot	New York Forward	Singapore Spot	Singapore Forward
Last week	10½	10½	19¾	20½	33½	36
To-day	10⅝	10⅝	20	20¾	34½	36¾

London and Liverpool stocks were again up the surprising amount of 2,370 tons. Surprising in view of the fact that a couple of days previously estimates only allowed for an increase of 700 tons. The total now is 41,936 tons. It is generally conceded that the diversion of U.S.A. shipments to London has been the cause of the apparently heavy increase in U.K. stocks, and it will be interesting to see if this is borne out in fact when August Imports into the U.S.A. are published.

In the local markets share prices generally have advanced over the week and a fair number of shares have changed hands.

Cottons:—With increasing prices for yarn Ewos have again been a steadily rising market and business has been done to-day at Tls. 17.70 Sept. and Tls. 18.35 Dec, with cash buyers Tls. 17.55. At the close there were sellers for December at Tls. 18.45. Shanghai Cottons have been quiet and remain about Tls. 90 cash buyers and Tls. 92 Sept. Zoong Sings have been brisker and business has been done at Tls. 10.60 for cash, Tls. 11.10 for Sept. and Tls. 11.45 Dec. At the close buying prices were Tls. 10.90 cash and Tls. 11.05 Sept.

Greyhounds remain weak with very few buyers in view. G.R.A's could probably be done around $15 for ready and $15.10 for Sept. S.I.G's stand around $9 for cash and $9.20 Sept. rather below recorded business done prices during the week. French Greyhounds have been almost entirely neglected.

Miscellaneous:—The outstanding movement of the past two or three days has been in Trams, which have been in strong demand, recording a rise of over a tael. Rumours have it that a change in the seat of control is considered possible. We learn also that receipts for the first half of this year constitute a new record. Business done to-day was Tls. 21.20 cash and Tls. 21.35 Sept. Docks have again risen considerably business having been done at Tls. 145½ cash and Tls. 150½ Dec. S'hai Lands are also stronger, buyers' prices being around Tls. 157½ but sellers remain reserved.

Debentures continue to have earnest buyers but very few come on the market. S.M.C. 6% have been done at par. 7% at Tls. 101 and Tls. 101½ whilst 8% have buyers at Tls. 102½. F.M.C. 7% have reached par and 8% Tls. 101. Very little business has been recorded in Industrial debentures.

THE WEEK'S RUBBER PRICES.

	Aug. 23	Aug. 24	Aug. 26
London Spot	10.1/8d	10.5/16d	10.1/4d
September	10.3/16d	10.5/16d	10.1/4d
Oct./Dec.	10.3/8d	10.9/16d	10.1/2d
Jan./Mar.	10.5/8d	10.13/16d	10.3/4d
Market	Steady	Steady	Quiet
Singapore Spot	33½	33¾	34¼
September	34	34¼	34¾
Oct./Dec.	36	36¼	36¾
Jan./Mar.	37	37¼	38
Market	Dull	Quiet	Steady but Quiet

	Aug. 27	Aug. 28	Aug. 29
London Spot	10.3/8d	10.9/16d	10.3/8d
September	10.3/8d	10.9/16d	10.3/8d
Oct./Dec.	10.5/8d	10.13/16d	10.5/8d
Jan./Mar.	10.7/8d	11d	10.7/8d
Market	Steady	Steady	Dull
Singapore Spot	34¼	35¼	35
September	34¾	35¾	35¼
Oct./Dec.	36¾	37½	37¼
Jan./Mar.	38	38½	38¼
Market	Steady	Quiet	Dull

London and Liverpool Stocks:—On Aug. 26, stocks were reported 41,936 tons, an increase of 2,370 tons on last week's figure.

Singapore Auctions:—Catalogued 833 tons; sold 557 tons.

DEBENTURES.

LOANS					Nominal	Buyers	Sellers	Loan Amount outstanding
					Tls	Tls	Tls.	Tls.
S.M.C.	6% '09	(20)	Tls.		100	99½	..	300,000
,,	6% '10	(,,)	,,		100	99½	..	313,800
,,	6% '11	(10/30)	,,		100	99½	..	350,000
,,	6% '12	(,,)	,,		100	99½	..	340,000
,,	6% '13	(,,)	,,		100	99½	..	756,300
,,	5½% '13	(10/50)	,,		98½	..	..	600,000
,,	5½% '14	(10/30)	,,		98	..	..	900,000
,,	5½% '15	(,,)	,,		98	..	..	800,000
,,	6% '16	(,,)	,,		100	100	..	1,400,000
,,	7% '19	(10)	,,		100	100	..	1,793,300
,,	7% '20	(,,)	,,		100	100	..	2,240,000
,,	6% '20	(10/30)	£		98	..	..	750,000
,,	8% '21	(,,)	M $		102	100	..	1,000,000
,,	8% '21	(,,)	Tls.		102½	102½	..	5,096,400
,,	7% '22	(,,)	,,		101	101½	..	8,000,000
,,	6% '23	(,,)	,,		100	100½	..	4,920,000
,,	6% '24	(,,)	,,		100	100½	..	5,000,000
,,	6% '25	(,,)	,,		100	100½	..	2,000,000
,,	6% '26	(,,)	,,		100	100½	..	1,860,000
,,	7% '27	(10)	,,		101½	101½	..	1,750,000
,,	7% '28	(5/10)	,,		101½	101½	..	1,600,000
F.M.C.	6% '11	(10/30)	,,		94	..	..	324,400
,,	5½% '14	(,,)	,,		90	..	..	457,500
,,	5½% '16	(,,)	,,		91	..	..	329,300
,,	8% '21	(,,)	,,		102½	102½	..	2,000,000
,,	6% '23	(,,)	,,		93	..	..	800,000
,,	7% '24	(,,)	,,		100	99½	..	800,000
,,	6½% '25	(,,)	,,		94½	94	..	2,000,000
,,	6½% '26	(,,)	,,		94½	94	..	1,000,000
,,	7% '28	(10)	,,		100	99½	..	500,000
,,	7% '29	(,,)	,,		100	99½	..	1,200,000
W'works	8% '21	(10/30)	,,		104½	102½	..	2,000,000
,,	8% '22	(,,)	,,		104½	102½	..	500,000
,,	7% '22	(,,)	,,		101½	101	..	1,000,000
,,	6% '25	(,,)	,,		98	..	..	500,000
S'hai Land	6% '11	(5/20)	,,		99½	—	..	750,000
,,	6% '12	(,,)	,,		99½	..	..	250,000
,,	6% '13	(,,)	,,		99½	..	..	750,000
,,	6% '14	(,,)	,,		99½	..	..	250,000
,,	5½% '16	(5/25)	,,		95	..	..	237,600
,,	6% '22	(,,)	,,		100	99½	..	1,250,000
,,	6% '25	(,,)	,,		100	99½	..	500,000
,,	6% '26	(,,)	,,		100	99½	..	500,000
A. Fr. Land	6% '11	(5/20)	,,		99½	..	..	300,000
,,	6% '24	(,,)	,,		98½	..	..	440,500
Telephone	7% '28	(,,)	,,		101	..	..	1,500,000
Land O'ford	6% '14	(,,)	,,		95	..	..	130,000
,,	6% '15	(,,)	,,		95	..	..	110,000
Hall & Holtz	7% '14	(,,)	,,		97½	..	..	284,282
Country Club	6% '01	(Perpl)	,,		95½	..	100	139,000
Am. Club	8% '22	(10/20)	,,		100	..	..	750,000
Race Club	6½% '23	(25)	,,		101½	..	..	1,200,000
French Club	7%				83	..	..	—

Quotations on Aug. 30.

In addition to prices quoted above buyer pays interest accrued since last half-yearly payment.

RUBBER OUTPUT STATISTICS.

Company	Paid up Capital	Output last fin. year: Year ended	Output last fin. year: Quantity (lb.)	Production costs	Output from end of last fin. year to 31-12-28	1929 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July
					lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Alma	Tls. 630,000	30-9-28	276,870	c) –/8.12d.	128,400	43,100	32,000	30,200	35,900	44,400	38,250	46,100
Amherst (New)	,, 104,962	31-10-28	235,330	bf) –/12.43d.	58,225	26,548	17,685	24,098	24,000	22,150	7,000	..
Anglo-Dutch	,, 1,575,000	31-12-28	942,727	d) –/6.41d.	..	115,000	110,000	109,000	120,000	115,000	106,500	105,000
Anglo-Java	,, 2,093,011	31-12-28	2,273,341	d) –/5.26d.	..	257,000	263,000	253,000	285,000	293,000	266,000	147,000
Ayer Tawah	,, 335,499	30-9-28	546,699	e) 2.70c.	..	80,157	67,538	49,648	12,541	63,567	79,390	79,207
Batu Anam	,, 400,000	31-12-28	313,300	c) –/7.37d.	..	38,200	31,000	38,000	37,000	36,000	36,000	41,000
Bukit	,, 500,000	31-3-29	467,448	c) –/6.80d.	..	..	..	..	49,400	53,100	55,200	60,000
Bute	,, 300,000	31-12-28	229,000	c) –/8.23d.	..	35,000	27,000	26,000	28,000	33,500	34,000	33,000
Chemor United	,, 360,000	31-12-28	388,817	c) –/7.86d.	..	48,400	40,700	46,200	43,700	44,600	51,300	55,200
Chempedak	,, 232,177	31-10-28	154,300	c) –/9.84d.	37,700	19,700	12,000	14,500	15,500	16,400	16,800	15,900
Cheng	,, 274,875	30-6-28	149,000	c) –11.65d.	150,300	33,000	23,000	21,000	20,000	20,000	19,000	24,000
Consolidated (1914)	,, 281,250	31-12-28	731,500	c) –/6.24d.	..	107,500	98,350	93,800	85,550	93,500	98,500	106,800
Dominion	,, 166,745	31-12-28	431,406	c) –/8.59d.	..	55,957	42,191	50,117	49,137	53,698	55,467	57,660
Gula-Kalumping	$ 665,000	31-12-28	1,429,947	..	..	200,000	165,000	135,000	160,000	185,000	175,000	185,000
Java Consolidated	Tls. 650,113	31-12-28	937,347	d) –/4.20d.	..	82,500	85,000	85,700	88,000	96,500	79,700	78,000
Kapayang	,, 148,000	31-12-28	163,015	d) 27.74c.	..	17,627	11,822	16,690	19,746	18,671	20,444	21,000
Kota Bahroe (1921)	,, 292,500	30-6-28	259,085	c) 1/1.04d.	240,387	53,710	45,367	44,183	45,785	47,071	56,802	51,185
Kroewoek	,, 473,000	31-12-28	862,890	d) –/4.46d.	..	83,000	78,000	83,000	90,000	92,000	79,000	72,000
Langkat	,, 1,825,000	31-10-28	1,047,903	a) –/7d.	184,879	89,022	77,648	70,529	65,605	75,510	88,423	90,156
Padang	,, 500,000	30-4-29	265,806	c) –/8.33d.	..	..	..	..	..	25,600	25,880	30,325
Pengkalan (1921)	,, 150,000	31-3-29	221,300	b) 25.49c.	..	..	..	..	14,000	18,000	19,000	18,806
Permata	,, 226,585	31-10-28	99,389	b) –/8.97d.	24,869	11,872	7,453	7,834	10,514	9,006	12,551	9,529
Repah	,, 450,000	31-12-28	440,006	c) –/8.57d.	..	77,300	49,800	64,200	64,300	68,100	77,700	72,500
Samagaga	,, 411,000	30-9-28	236,845	(Not given)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Semambu	,, 300,000	31-12-28	242,000	c) –/9.42d.	..	28,000	21,000	18,000	25,000	21,800	24,300	27,500
Senawang (1921) (Ord. / Pref.)	,, 285,000 / 33,943	31-1-29	531,023	c) –/5.76d.	..	..	43,000	48,300	49,000	50,000	55,000	60,300
Shanghai Kedah	,, 300,000	30-9-28	311,586	c) –/8.25d.	166,085	66,150	45,683	56,015	54,211	44,525	43,311	65,025
Shanghai Kelantan (1925)	,, 350,000	31-12-28	179,700	c) –/10d.	..	17,700	19,200	..	16,500	18,700	20,800	21,878
S'hai-Klebang	,, 313,613	31-12-28	174,800	c) –/7.05d.	..	25,100	21,500	20,300	16,000	17,500	21,200	23,200
S'hai Malay (ord. / prf.)	,, 300,000 / 273,800	31-12-28	398,941	c) –/7.95d.	..	70,200	58,200	56,100	53,500	57,000	60,100	63,800
S'hai Pahang	,, 200,000	30-6-28	238,759	c) –/10.12d.	130,785	30,415	23,800	24,500	26,800	28,300	32,300	35,100
S'hai Seremban	,, 325,000	31-12-28	169,151	c) –/8.30d.	..	32,700	21,500	23,400	25,300	26,500	28,500	30,400
S'hai Sumatra	,, 384,780	31-10-28	704,819	eg) –/8d.	113,971	60,000	54,900	49,866	49,162	53,040	58,550	59,701
Sua-Manggis	,, 270,000	31-12-28	182,500	(Not given)	..	..	..	..	..			
Sungala	,, 150,000	31-3-29	157,778	b) –/6.74d.	..	..	..	..	13,850	15,220	13,670	15,115
Sungei Duri	,, 340,000	30-6-28	279,207	c) –/8.97d.	230,500	42,866	36,200	36,000	37,500	37,460	40,474	36,027
Taiping	,, 200,000	31-12-28	71,575	b) 37.95c.	..	10,913	10,208	9,676	9,332	7,700	9,505	
Tanah Merah (1916)	,, 1,300,000	31-3-29	1,174,432	c) –/6.05d.	..	..	..	..	107,019	99,486	105,906	107,627
Tebong	,, 710,000	31-1-29	936,000	c) –/6.75d.	..	..	125,000	130,000	92,000	137,000	145,000	144,000
Ziangbe	,, 1,030,043	31-12-28	1,167,406	d) –/4.64d.	..	110,000	113,000	107,000	121,000	128,000	118,000	109,000

(a) No restriction estimated output present financial year. (b) All in Cost. (c) F. O. B. including duty and Shanghai Expenses. (d) F. O. B. only, (e) Estate Cost, (f) Excluding Debenture Interest, (g) Estimated, (h) No tapping due to wintering, (Reduced output due to wintering.

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CLOSING SHARE QUOTATIONS, AUGUST 30, 1929.

STOCK		Last business done or nominal	Buyers	Sellers	Authorized Capital (Shares)	Issued Capital (Shares)	Paid up Value	Fin. year ended	Last Dividend, etc.	Paid or due
BANKS.										
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corpn.	£	126	—	—						
	M$	1385½	1380	...	400,000	160,000	H$125	Dec.	Interim £3. 1929 subject to deduction I/T	6-8-29
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. London	£	20¼	...	...	600,000	600,000	£5	Dec.	Final 7/- & Bonus 6/3d (mkg. 20/3d 1928) Free of I/T	27-3-29
INSURANCE.										
Union In. Society of Canton Ld. ...	H$	326	325	...	200,000	135,000	£4	Dec.	Final 16s. (mkg. 40s.) for 1927, Interim 24s. %, 1928	25-5-29
Yangtaze Insurance Association Ld. ...	M$	50	...	...	250,000	150,000	M$10	Dec.	M$3.50, 1928, Ex. 73	27-6-29
Far Eastern Insurance Co., Ld. ...	T	22	...	...	50,000	36,000	T20	Dec.	T1.40, 1928	27-6-29
Canton Insurance Office Ld.	H$	630	...	...	10,000	10,000	H$100	Dec.	Final H$22 (mkg. H$40) for 1927, Interim H$18 % 1928	23-5-29
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ld. ...	H$	770	...	765	8,000	8,000	H$50	Dec.	H$43. 1927	26-3-29
China Fire Insurance Co., Ld. ...	H$	285	310	...	20,000	20,000	H$20	Dec.	H$9 and Bonus H$6 for 1927, Interim H$3% 1928	25-5-29
Assurance Franco-Asiatique	F	375	...	...	14,000	14,000	F500	Dec.	None, Floated 1918	.....
Asia Life Insurance Co., Ld.	G$	300	...	...	6,000	1,000	G$100	Dec.	Incorporated 1921	.....
SHIPPING.										
Indo-China S. N. Co., Ld. {6% cum. pref.	H$	47.50	...	...	120,000	49,589	£5	Dec.	Pref. 12/- @ Ex. 2/0½ = $5.94% 1924-25	19-6-29
{def. ord. ...	H$	70	...	70	120,000	49,589	£5		Def. 30/- @ Ex. 2/6½ = $11.90% 1921	24-5-22
Shell T'sport & Trading Co., Ltd. {ord. (Bearer) ...	£	95/7½	...	...	30,000,000	23,651,795	£1	Dec.	Final 3/- Free of I/T (mkg. 5/, 1928) Coupon 54	5-7-29
{5% cum. 1st pref.	£	...	...	...	300,000	200,000	£10			
{7% cum. 2nd pref	£	...	...	...	10,000,000	500,000	£1			
Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ld. {ordinary	T	83.50	84.50	85	40,000	26,000	T25	Dec.	Ord. T5, 1928	11-3-29
{7% pref.	T	53.50	52.50	...	10,000	10,000	T50		Pref. T3.50, 1928.	11-3-29
DOCKS AND WHARVES.										
S'hai Dock & Engineering Co., Ld. ...	T	144.50	145	146	55,700	55,200	T75	Apr.	T7.50, 1928-29	26-7-29
Hongkong & W'pao Dock Co., Ld. ...	H$	35	32.50	...	200,000	67,640	H$50	Dec.	Final H$2 (mkg. H$4, 1924)	30-3-25
New Eng. & Shipbuilding Works, Ld. {ordinary ...	T	7.55	7.55	...	500,000	210,000	T5	Dec.	Ord. T0.40, 1928	14-3-29
{% 8 cum. pref	T	5.40	5.40	...	500,000	300,000	T5	Dec.	Pref. T0.40, 1928.	14-3-29
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co., Ld. ...	T	184.50	189	...	40,000	36,000	T100	Dec.	Interim T3-1929	Pending
H'kong & K'loon W. & G. Co., Ld. ...	H$	129	128.50	...	80,000	80,000	H$50	Dec.	H$8, 1928	7-3-29
MINING.										
Chinese Eng.&MiningCo.,Ld. "Bearer" London	T	25.50	24	...	2,000,000	1,400,000	£1	June	Int. 2/-free of I/T, 1928-29 (Coupon 34)	16-5-29
	£	65/-	61/-	65/-	...	...	...			
Chosen Syndicate Ld. "Bearer" ...	T	7.60	...	...	500,000	496,500	£1	June	Int. Div. No. 1. 3d. Final Nil. ...	10-1-28
LANDS AND HOTELS.										
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ld. ..	T	157	157	...	117,000	117,000	T50	Dec.	Interim T3. 1929	31-7-29
H'kong Land Invest. & Agcy. Co., Ld.	H$	60.50	60.25	...	400,000	240,000	H$25	Dec.	Interim H$2, 1929	2-8-29
Humphreys Est. & Finance Co., Ld. .	H$	13.25	13.90	...	150,000	150,000	H$10	Dec.	H$0.80 and Bonus H$0.20, 1928 ...	8-2-29
Weihaiwei L. & B. Co., Ld.	T	...	...	...	3,674	3,674	T20	Dec.	T1.20, 1928	8-3-29
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ld. ...	T	156.50	155	...	18,000	13,000	T100	Feb.	Final T6 (mkg. T10, 1928-29)	22-3-29
Fonciere et Immobiliere de Chine ...	T	105	...	...	10,000	10,000	T100	Dec.	8%, 1928	27-2-29
West End Estates, Ltd.	T	4.50	3	...	500,000	191,450	T10	Dec.	7%, 1926	23-4-27
Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd, .	H$	8.30	...	...	1,000,000	796,357	H$10	Dec.	Final H$0.60 (mkg. H$1.20, 1924) ...	8-4-25
Asia Realty Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. ...	M$	100	100	...	8,576	8,576	M$100	Dec.	8%, Cash dividend 1928	18-2-29
Raven Trust Co., Inc. ... ... {ord. .	G$	10	...	...	100,000	32,540	G$10	Dec.	25%, Stock div. in addition to above	3-5-29
{pref. .	G$	10	...	...	...	32,030	G$10		Ord. 100%, stock div., 1925 ...	20-2-28
									Pref. 7% P.A. (58 quarterly divid.) ...	1-7-29
PLANTATIONS.										
Alma Estates, Ld.	T	9.60	9.90	...	70,000	70,000	£1 (T9)	Sept.	Interim T0.25, 1928-29	30-5-29
New Amherst Rubber Estate, Ld. ...	T	0.45	0.40	...	500,000	104,962	T1	Oct.	T0.15, 1925/6	12-5-26
Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ld.	T	5.90	5.75	5.90	400,000	350,000	10s. (T4½)	Dec.	First Interim T0.15, 1929	Pending
Anglo-Java Estates, Ld.	T	10.20	10.40	10.70	500,000	496,000	10s.	Dec.	First Interim T0.40, 1929	Pending
Ayer Tawah Rub. Plantation Co., Ld.	T	4.05	3.09	...	500,000	500,000	T1	Sept.	Int. T0.10, 1928-29	4-4-29
Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ld. .	T	1.10	1.15	...	400,000	400,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.25, 1926) ...	11-4-27
Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Ests., Ld. ...	T	2.10	2	...	500,000	500,000	T1	Mar.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.30, 1926-27) ...	7-7-27
Bute Plantations (1913), Ld.	T	1.30	1.37½	...	500,000	300,000	T1	Dec.	Divid. T0.05, 1927	3-4-28
Chemor United Rubber Co., Ld. ...	T	2.15	2.15	2.20	400,000	400,000	2s. (T0.90)	Dec.	Divid. T0.08, 1928	18-4-29
Chempedak Rub. & G'bier Est., Ld. .	T	9.50	9.25	...	35,000	27,305	£1	Oct.	Final T0.75 (mkg. T1.25, 1926-27) ...	16-1-28
Cheng Rubber Estates, Ld.	T	1.42½	1.42½	...	675,000	274,875	T1	June	Final T0.08 (mkg. T0.18, 1926-27) ...	15-9-27
Consolidated Rub. Estates (1914), Ld..	T	4.15	4.05	...	500,000	375,000	2s. (T0.75)	Dec.	Interim T0.10, 1929	13-8-29
Dominion Rubber Co., Ld.	T	4.75	4.70	5	350,000	166,745	T1	Dec.	Divid. T0.10, 1928	5-4-29
Gula-Kalumpong R.E. Ltd. ... ... {old fully pd.	T	13	...	...	750,000	665,000	£1	Dec.	Divid. 1/6d. 1928 less I/T 4/ in £ (Coupon No. 29)	10-4-29
{new fully pd.	T	12.50	...	...						
Java-Cons. Rub. & Coffee Est., Ld. ...	T	3	2.92½	...	850,000	750,000	2/-	Dec.	First Interim T0.10, 1929	Pending
Kali Glidik Coffee Estates, Ld.. ...	T	5.25	4	...	100,000	100,000	T5	Dec.	T1, 1926	19-4-27
Kapayang Rubber Estates Co., Ld. ...	T	13	...	...	15,000	14,800	T10	Dec.	Divid. T1, 1927	14-12-27
Kota Bahroe Rub. Esta. (1921) Ld. .	T	1.45	1.42½	...	390,000	390,000	T0.75	June	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.22, 1926-27 ...	3-10-27
Kroewoek Java Plantations, Ld. ...	T	3.30	3.25	...	700,000	550,000	2/-(10.86)	Dec.	First Interim T0.10, 1929	Pending
Padang Rubber Co., Ld.	T	0.95½	0.87½	...	500,000	500,000	T1	Apr.	Divid. T0.06, 1928-29	19-7-29
Pengkalan Durian Estate (1921), Ld. .	T	1.90	1.65	...	150,000	150,000	T1	Mar.	Divid. T0.10, 1928-29	15-7-29
Permata Rubber Estate, Ld.	T	4.30	4.75	...	50,000	45,317	T5	Oct.	Final T0.40, (mkg. T0.65, 1926-27)...	2-2-28
Repah P[illegible] & Tapioca Ests., Ld. .	T	1.70	1.65	...	500,000	450,000	T1	Dec.	Divid. T0.05, 1927	1-11-27
Samage[illegible]ber Co., Ld.	T	1.45	1.42½	...	600,000	411,000	T1	Sept.	Final T0.07 (mkg. T0.13, 1926-27) ...	20-12-27
Semam[illegible] Ests., Ld.	T	1.35	1.37½	...	300,000	300,000	T1	Dec.	Divid. T0.05, 1928	18-4-29
Sengalang Rub. [illegible] Ordinary ...	T	3.05	2.97½	...	300,000	285,000	T1	Jan.	Divid. T0.20, 1928-29	22-4-29
Co. (1921), Ld. ... {12% cum. pref.	T	...	...	...	100,000	33,943	T1			
Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ld. ...	T	2.65	2.50	...	400,000	300,000	T1	Sept.	Interim T0.05, 1928-29...	5-7-29
S'hai Kelantan Rub. Est. (1925), Ld. .	T	1.10	0.90	1.05	350,000	350,000	T1	Dec.	Divid. T0.05, 1927	8-10-28
S'hai Klebang Rubber Estate, Ld. ...	T	1.20	1.22½	...	315,000	313,613	T1	Dec.	Interim T0.05, 1929	22-8-29
S'hai Malay Rub. Est., Ld. ... {ord. ...	T	12	11.50	...	30,000	30,000	T10	Dec.	Final T0.10 (mkg. T0.40, 1927) ...	16-4-28
{8% cum. part, pref.	T	16	14	...	30,000	27,380	T10	Dec.	T8%, 1928	9-4-29
S'hai Pahang Rubber Estate, Ld. ...	T	1.85	1.82½	...	200,000	200,000	T1	June	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.22, 1926-27) ...	16-9-27
S'hai Seremban Rub. Estates, Ld. ...	T	1.35	1.32½	...	325,000	325,000	T1	Dec.	Interim T0.05, 1929	22-8-29
S'hai-Sumatra Rubber Ests., Ld. ...	T	11.75	11.75	...	120,000	76,956	T5	Oct.	Interim T0.25, 1928-29	10-8-29
Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ld.	T	1.50	1.37½	1.42½	280,000	270,000	T1	Dec.	Divid. T0.06, 1928	5-4-29
Sungala Rubber Estate, Ld.	T	1.70	1.65	...	150,000	150,000	T1	Mar.	Divid. T0.10, 1928-29	20-6-29
Sungei Duri Rubber Estates, Ld. ...	T	14	14.50	...	40,000	40,000	£1 (T8.50)	June	Final T1.50 (mkg. T2, 1926-27) ...	28-9-27
Taiping Rubber Estates, Ld.	T	0.87½	0.80	...	200,000	200,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.10 (mkg. T0.15, 1926) ...	30-4-27
Tanah Merah Estates (1916), Ld. ...	T	1.65	1.60	1.62½	1,500,000	1,300,000	T1	Mar.	Divid. T0.08, 1928-29	21-6-29
Tebong Rubber Estate, Ld.	T	3.10	3.05	...	750,000	710,000	T1	Jan.	Div. T0.15, 1928-29	25-4-29
Ziangbe Rubber Co., Ld.	T	10.10	10.15	...	300,000	250,000	10s. at 2/5½	Dec.	First Interim T0.40, 1929	Pending
COTTONS, ETC.										
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ld. {ordinary ...	T	17.62½	17.50	17.65	1,000,000	900,000	T5	Dec.	Interim T0.40; 1929	23-8-29
do. {8% cum. pref.	T	107½	108	...	10,000	9,000	T100		Pref. T8, 1928	14-3-29
Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld. {old	T	92.50	92	...	80,000	80,000	T50	Apr.	T2, half year to 30-4-29	29-5-29
{new	T	53.50	56.50	...	40,000	40,000	T25	Apr.	T1, half-year to 30-4-29	29-5-29
Zoong Sing Cotton Mills, Ld.	T	10.70	10.65	10.70	200,000	150,000	T10	June	T0.60, 1925-26	7-10-26
INDUSTRIAL.										
Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. (ord)	T	11.25	...	...	200,000	140,000	T10		Incorporated in May, 1929	.....
do. 8% cum. pref.	T	11	...	...	100,000	80,000	T10		do	.....
China Im.& Ex. Lumber Co., Ld. ...	T	350	...	...	5,000	5,000	T100	Feb.	T8, 1927-28	31-5-28
China Sugar Refining Co., Ld.	H$	0.96	...	0.95	80,000	80,000	H$25	Dec.	In Liquidation	.....
Gordon & Co., Ld.	T	25	...	...	6,000	4,757	T25	Feb.	T1.25, 1928-29	26-4-29
Green Island Cement Co., Ld. {com.		8.90	...	8.90	...	...	...	...	... ...	.....
{old ...	H$	7.50	...	...	400,000	400,000	H$7.50	Dec.	H$0.80 on old shares, 1925	17-3-26
{new .		1.40	...	...	400,000	400,000	H$1.00		H$0.10 666 on new shares, 1925 ...	
Maatachappij, etc., In Langkat ...	T	9.50	9.25	...	250,000	250,000	Fls. 10	Oct.	Divid. T0.50, 1926-27	5-4-28
Shanghai Loan & Investment Co., Ld.	T	4.40 (comb. T 16½)	4.20 (com b T	4.50 (from T	250,000	250,000	T5	Dec.	T0.75, 1926	15-2-27
S'hai Exploration & Developt, Co., Ld	T	1.60	1.30	...	600,000	597,251	T5	Dec.	... ...	.....
Major Brothers, Ld.	T	5	...	...	6,000	5,500	T20	Dec.	... ...	.....
Shanghai Gas Co., Ld.	T	54	51	...	50,000	36,000	T50	Dec.	Interim T2, 1929	20-8-29
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ld. {Regd "A"	T	230	230	...					Int. Div. 15/- 1929 (Coupon No 31) ...	
{Bear "A"	T	238.70	235	...	40,236	40,236	£20	Dec.	at Exch. 2/4½	25-7-29
do. {Regd. "B"	T	8.35	8.35	...					Int. Div. 9d, 1929 (Coupon No. 4) ..	
do. {Bear. "B"	T	8.50	8.50	...	195,280	108,505	£1	Dec.	at Exch. 2/4½	25-7-29
do. 8% "C") .	T	8.80	8.75	...	250,000		£1		Int. Div. 6d, 1929 (Fully Pd) ..	25-7-29
									Int. Div. 3d, 1929 (10/-Pd) ..	25-7-29
S'hai Waterworks Fittings Co., Ld. ...	T	1.42½	1.40	...	500,000	201,187	T1	Dec.	8%, 1929	20-3-29
Culty Dairy Co., Ld.	T	15	15.50	...	10,000	10,000	T10	June	T1, 1927/28	15-10-28
S'hai Electric Construction Co., Ld. .	T	21.20	21	...	700,000	700,000	£1	Dec.	Final 7½% Free of I/T, (mkg. 12½%, 1928 Coupon No. 37)	2-5-29
"Bearer" London ...	£	...	...	...						
China General Omnibus Co., Ld. ...	T	15.15	15	...	100,000	100,000	T10	Dec.	Divid. T0.50, 1928	21-2-29
S'hai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ld.	T	92	93	...	5,400	5,400	T50	Dec.	T4, 1926	2-6-27
S'hai Mutual Telephone Co., Ld. ...	T	69	69.25	...	50,000	50,000	T50	Mar.	T4, 1928-29	18-6-29
STORES.										
Hall & Holtz, Ld.	M$	8	...	...	28,000	26,342	M$20	Feb.	M$0.60, 1927	31-5-27
J. Llewellyn & Co., Ld.	M$	30	...	...	1,200	1,200	M$60	Dec.	$6, 1922	12-5-23
S. Moutrie & Co., Ld.	M$	78	...	...	10,000	8,195	M$50	Mar.	Fin. $2.& Bonus $6 (mkg. $11, 1928-29)	27-6-29
Weeks & Co., Ld.	M$	3	3	...	30,000	21,822	M$20	Feb.	$1.60, 1921-22	3-5-22
Lane, Crawford & Co., Ld.	M$	50	40	...	2,500	2,500	M$100	Feb.	$5, 1925-26	5-6-26
Kelly & Walsh, Ld.	M$	15	...	...	75,000	45,000	M$10	Mar.	Final M$0.80 (mkg. 1.40, 1928-29) ...	18-6-29
MISCELLANEOUS.										
G'hound Racing A'n. (China) {ord.	M$	15	14.50	...	44,000	44,000	M$10	Oct.	M$1.75, 1927-28	28-12-28
Ld. (Luna Park) {found.	M$	48.50	...	...	6,000	6,000	M$10	Oct.	M$6.50, 1927-28	28-12-28
S'hai International Greyhounds Ld. (The Stadium)	M$	9.25	8.80	9.20	50,000	48,000	M$10	Dec.	Divid. $0.75, 1928	3-4-29
Champ de Courses Francais (French Race Course) {ord.	M$	23	22	...	6,000	6,000	M$20	Dec.	... ...	.....
{found.	M$	38	...	...	6,500	3,000	Free	Dec.	... ...	.....

For all Mex. Dollar shares quoted on the Shanghai Stock Exchange the Exchange rate is fixed at 73.

In order to ensure accuracy of the above details, Agents and Secretaries of Companies are requested to notify Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co., of any alterations and omissions

Companies' Notices, Meetings, etc.

The Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.—An Interim dividend of Tls. 3.00 per share will be paid to shareholders on September 12, 1929.

The Transfer Books will be closed from September 2 to 12, 1929, both days inclusive.

The Ziangbe Rubber Co., Ltd.—A First Interim Dividend of 40 Candareens per share has been declared and will be payable to shareholders on September 6, 1929.

The Transfer Books will be closed from August 30 to September 6, 1929, both days inclusive.

The Kroewoek Java Plantations, Ltd.—A First Interim Dividend of 10 Candareens per share has been declared will be payable to shareholders on September 4, 1929.

The Transfer Books will be closed from August 30 to September 4, 1929, both days inclusive.

The Java Consolidated Rubber and Coffee Estates, Ltd.—A First Interim Dividend of 10 Candareens per share has been declared and will be payable to shareholders on September 4, 1929.

The Transfer Books will be closed from August 30 to September 4, 1929, both days inclusive.

The Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd.—A First Interim Dividend of 40 Candareens per share has been declared and will be payable to shareholders on September 11, 1929.

The Transfer Books will be closed from September 6 to 11, 1929, both days inclusive.

The Anglo Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ltd.—A First Interim Dividend of 15 candareens per share has been declared and will be payable to shareholders on September 14, 1929.

The Transfer Books will be closed from September 9 to 14, 1929, both days inclusive.

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SHANGHAI SHARE MARKET

Review of the Week: Advance in Cottons and Trams Followed by Strong Demand: Rubber Shares Easier

Reviewing the Shanghai Share Market for the week ending August 24, Messrs. A. W. Reynell & Co. write as follows:

Rubber

The price of the raw material varied but slightly during the week closing 1/16d. down with all markets reported steady. Weakness seems to have emanated from Singapore earlier on but the market closed stronger on better buying in New York. This was due to the optimistic view taken of the publication of the American tyre and tube inventories up to August 1.

	1929 Highest	Lowest	Aug. 24
London	1/-$\frac{3}{4}$	8$\frac{1}{8}$	10$\frac{5}{8}$
New York	25$\frac{3}{4}$	17$\frac{1}{8}$	19$\frac{1}{2}$
Singapore	45	24$\frac{1}{4}$	33$\frac{1}{4}$

A fair turnover took place in shares at considerably lower levels from the highest reached recently —some liquidation for the September settlement took place but all shares were soon absorbed and the market closed steadier.

Industrials

Cottons. The market for all Cotton shares closed very strong with a considerable improvement in prices. Business was done in Ewos as low as Tls. 17.00 September and Tls. 17.55 December at the beginning of the week but prices gradually improved on general buying and closed with buyers at Tls. 17.40 September and Tls. 17.90 December (ex interim dividend of 40 cands.) Shanghai Cottons fell away to Tls. 92.00 December at one period but recovered to Tls. 95.00 December buyers at the close. There were no sellers at this rate and the market closed firm.

Zoong Sings. Very few shares changed hands but the tone at the close was better with buyers offering Tls. 11.15 December.

Shanghai Lands. The demand for this stock continues to exceed the supply and buyers are offering Tls. 153.50 without attracting sellers in any quantities.

China General Omnibus have sagged slightly but not many shares are on offer and any demand will probably see a further rise in these shares.

Shanghai Trams. There was a good inquiry for these during the week and the cash price advanced to Tls. 20·50 buyers with a good turnover taking place.

Shipping

Shanghai Docks. A certain amount of profit taking by holders of September settlement shares caused a slight reaction but the market closed steady with buyers at Tls. 141.25 cash and Tls. 143.00 September.

Shanghai Wharves. No business was recorded in these but the market remains steady at Tls. 186.00 cash.

Shanghai Tugs. Buyers have lowered their prices slightly to Tls. 80.00 but there are no sellers under Tls. 82.50.

New Engineering Ord. Close slightly firmer at Tls. 7.55 cash buyers with business done at Tls. 7.65 September.

Greyhounds

With the exception of S.I.G.S. there has been no interest displayed in these shares. Persistent selling drove the price of S.I.G.S. down to $9.00 cash and $9.20 September at the close.

Debentures

There is a very good demand for any class of Debenture but scrip is hard to obtain.

ACTIVITY IN THE TEA TRADE

Proposed Plan to Increase Trade to Other Countries

With the rupture of diplomatic relations between China and the Soviet Russian Government, China's tea trade has revealed clear signs of diminishing and the merchants are considerably alarmed over the poor prospects. Ten important measures, accordingly, have been devised by the Bureau of Social Affairs for Greater Shanghai to remedy the situation and, says the "Sinwanpao," these have been submitted to the Administrative Yuan for approval. The measures suggested follow:—

1. That the Chinese Ministers accredited to foreign countries be instructed to study conditions in these countries in order to find out what are the possibilities for Chinese tea:

2. That large sums of money be allowed by the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour for propaganda and advertisements relating to Chinese tea in foreign countries:

3. That Government officials be sent to the various tea-producing countries to study the latest tea producing and sales methods:

4. That officials be sent by the Ministry of Agriculture and Mines to the various tea-producing provinces of China to investigate tea conditions:

5. That the Administrative Yuan be requested to order the various tea-producing provinces to establish tea experimental, examination and improvement stations:

6. That the Ministry of Education be requested to order the various agricultural colleges of the various tea-producing provinces to add tea-producing courses to their curricula:

7. That the Ministry of Finance be requested to exempt Chinese teas intended for foreign consumption from taxation:

8. That the Ministries of Railways and Communications be requested to reduce the freight charges on tea:

3. That tea producers be ordered to pick their leaves at an early period so as to improve the taste and to raise the quality of their products: and

10. That the corrupt practice of dyeing tea intended for export to foreign countries be strictly forbidden.

SHANGHAI SILK MARKET

Messrs. William Little & Co.'s Report dated August 24

The market has ruled firm again, transactions being moderate in all kinds. Steam Filatures have advanced some Tls. 20/30, Tsatlees and Mienchews also being some Tls. 10/15 higher.

Cables from Japan quote Filature No. 1, Yen 1,377.

Steam Filatures.—Extra B. Common 16/22 Tls. 1,030/40, Extra B. Tls. 1,050/65.

Tsatlee New Style Filatures.—Gold and Silver Eagle and Bell Ex. 1, 2, Tls. 762½ av. Gold and Silver Pyramid Ex. 1, 2, Tls. 747½ av. Gold and Silver Globe Ex. 1, 2, Gold and Silver Lion and Globe Ex. 1, 2, Tls. 752½ av. Gold and Silver Eagle and Flag Ex. 1, 2, Tls. 745 av. Arch of Victory and Independence Hall Ex. 1, 2, Tls. 705 av. Wild Horse Ex. 1, Tls. 390 av. Bicycle 1, 2, Tls. 672½ av. Condor Ex. 1, Airship Ex. 1, Tls. 670. Ostrich Ex. 1, Tls. 675 av.

Yellow Shantung Steams.—Ex. B. 13/15, Tls. 1,000/990. Ex. C. Tls. 980.

Yellow Mienchew Steams.—Beenoong Gold Double Deer 1, 2, 13/15, Tls. 980 av. Automobile 1, 2, 13/15, Tls. 1,060 av. Cloud and Crane 1, 2, 13/15, Tls. 980 av. Three Units 1, 13/15, Tls. 975. Good B. 14/17, Tls. 777½.

Tussah Filatures 8 coc.—Ex. B. 1, Tls. 420.

Settlements	1929-1930 piculs.	1928-1929 piculs.	1927-1928 piculs.
Europe, etc., White	2,750	1,500	1,700
Europe, etc., Yellow	2,500	2,500	1,000
America etc., White	2,000	500	1,800
	7,250	4,000	4,500
Stk. in S'hai, White	...	1,000	100
Stk. in S'hai, Yellow	1,500	2,000	1,000
Vis. Supply for season to date	8,750	7,000	5,600
	Wild		
Stk. in S'hai, Tussah Filatures	200	1,000	100

COMPANY MEETING

THE WEST END ESTATES, LTD.

The annual general meeting of the West End Estates, Ltd., was held on August 26 in the offices of the company, 48 Szechuen Road, but when arguments arose over the adoption of the report and accounts for 1928, and an apparent deadlock ensued, it was decided to adjourn the meeting for one month, in the meantime informal conferences to be held between the Board and large shareholders.

Mr. H. M. Cumine, Chairman, presided over the meeting, and was supported by Messrs. C. K. Greaves and P. L. Bojesen. Mr. J. O. Anderson, representing the company's legal advisers, also attended. There were shareholders present representing 107,530 shares.

The Chairman said:—Ladies and gentlemen, the report and statement of accounts for the year ending December 31, 1928, have been in your hands for some time, and I will, with your permission, take them as read.

Rates of Interest Too High

As will be seen in the statement of accounts in your hands, the result of the company's working has not been at all favourable; this your directors attribute to the limited liquid funds at the company's disposal and to the high rates of interest to which our mortgages have been subjected.

The cost of management, all told, even including repairs etc., did not amount to more than Tls. 98,076.57 for the year, whereas interest paid for the same period was no less than Tls 199,118.95 which was a very heavy charge against our revenue. Unless cheaper and more reasonable rates of interest are available it will be difficult to hope for attractive results, and we shall be fortunate under these circumstances if the working does not show a loss.

Times have changed, due to the uncertain condition of this city and to the possible change in the status of Shanghai. Foreign moneys, which were once abundant at reasonable rates of interest for financing real estates, are now scarce on account of this, because much of these moneys have been directed to other fields for safer investments. It may also be due to the fact that whatever moneys that have remained here are now only financing real estate to a limited extent on account of the proportionate rise in value, for the same property can command a larger loan thereon than in former times.

Hard Terms from Chinese Lenders

Financing is, therefore, sought of Chinese sources of which a certain group demand exorbitantly high rates of interest leaving the operators a very small margin of profit if there be a margin at all, while loans in most instances, would not be granted unless a brokerage is allowed the lenders, and in some cases management of the security is insisted upon at the borrowers' expense besides the furnishing of guarantors is essential. These investors in mortgages are very likely and ready to inflict the unusually hard and expensive terms just outlined, sometimes almost impossible conditions are the only alternative. What can the borrower do when funds are urgently needed, but reluctantly to accept these conditions in order to tide over temporary embarrassments and difficulties, hoping to secure better terms later.

That is how many of the property owners have been placed. Such unscrupulous methods on the part of these lenders are nothing but selfish measures to exploit the property interests, especially the smaller holders who have less means for financial facilities. They are unlike foreign interests who do so for common weal. The moment a mortgage proposition is put forward the lender advances his terms of the loans, which are tantamount to foreclosure for the owner, immediately upon the execution of the necesary documents for the transaction.

To exist under such conditions the plight of the property holders is readily obvious, and I am confident that many owners or operators will corroborate my remarks.

The Tenant and Street Unions

There is another question affecting real estate, and that is the attitude of the tenants, particularly the Chinese, who cannot, or rather I should say, are unwilling to view the situation eye to eye with the owner; instead of listening to reasons and explanations, they form themselves into tenants, or street unions, merely to obstruct the owner from receiving his legitimate returns on his investments as well as from redevelopment. The position of a property owner, is therefore, not a bed of roses. He is really between the devil and the deep sea. His prospects are that he is not certain of his returns but likely to face foreclosures by his mortgagees. You must not be led to conclude that all mortgagees are difficult persons to deal with, for there are those who would listen to reason and are there to give such assistance; but these are few.

Such conditions are fatal to the interests of small property holders and to my knowledge several have already gone under.

I have learnt that the National Government is about to promulgate a law limiting the gross return of property in Nanking to 12 per cent. per annum whereby rents shall not be permitted to exceed 12 per cent. on cost of the property. This sounds indeed very reasonable even if the proposed law be for Shanghai, but if one is to look into the outgoings and interest charged on mortgages, there is very little left for the owners. What is now urgently required to be done to correct the situation, is the promulgation of a law for the limitation of rates of interest allowed by the bankers, particularly Chinese, who in their competition for fixed deposits and savings and current accounts, grant ridiculously high rates of interest to depositors; in some cases as much as nine, ten or even 12 per cent. They must charge their customers extremely high rates of interest for overdrafts and facilities in order to make a profit. The prospects of the small traders who have to depend on their bankers, cannot be at all inviting and helpful. In the end, of course, the public suffers.

The Goose of Golden Eggs

One may conclude that most of these ledners or so-called financiers cannot be sound business men or cannot have the welfare of this city at heart since they are too ready to inflict conditions which amount to killing the goose that lays the golden eggs. They must, therefore be made to appreciate the principle of "give and take" and the exercise of reasonable care and that only by so doing can mutual interest in particular, and common interest in general, be advanced. Of course, it must be admitted that one is entitled to take conservative views but without being harsh.

In my opinion in is now imperative for the property holders to get together and form themselves into a body with a view to removing these new harsh conditions. Measures may then be devised for better mutual financing facilities which will save them from the clutch of unscrupulous financiers.

Turning to the balance sheet, you will notice that the capital now stands at Tls. 1,914,500. The item under mortgages is Tls. 1,856,000, but Tls. 180,000 has since been paid off. Fixed deposits stand at Tls. 260,500 as against Tls. 62,000 for the preceding year Tls. 39,600 thereof has been withdrawn, as they have fallen due since. Under sundry creditors, amounting to Tls. 145,-906.69, it has since been paid off Tls. 131,052. 85.

General property reserve and leasehold sinking funds have been increased to Tls. 125,000 and Tls. 11,308.27 respectively, while depreciation reserves remain as heretofore on account of recent acquisitions and of thorough repairs and renewals having been effected.

Additions to Property

Properties stood at Tls. 4,090,-851.94 but some estates have been sold since, which will be reported in the ensuing year. Beyond the fact that they have been kept in good condition and what is stated in the report I have no other remarks to make than to say that Tls. 19,351.69 has been spent on additions to buildings and land and Tls. 11,340 of interest was charged to undeveloped property.

Sundry debtors and outstanding rents amounted to Tls. 76,848.21, of which Tls. 74,822.20 has since been received.

Total rents received and receivable during the year figured Tls. 248,950.36 and "empties" amounted to Tls. 16,353.32. Practically all the houses have since been let and "empties" are now quite insignificant. Rents for the ensuing year have been much improved as tenancy leases are being renewed.

Considering the difficulties your directors have to confront with, the debit balance of this account, Tls. 24,603.15, is small and your Directors recommend the same to be transferred to property reserve account, so that this loss may be absorbed by this reserve.

Ladies and gentlemen, this is all I have to say, and if you have any questions to ask concerning the business of this meeting, I shall endeavour to answer them to the best of my ability.

The Registration of Proxies

When the Chairman concluded his speech, a number of shareholders questioned many items in the report and a discussion for 30 minutes ensued, the conversation being mainly in Chinese. Mr. Chen Linson and Mr. Chang Yao-liang (for the Dong Kee Co.), both of whom have large interests in the company, supported by six or eight other Chinese, aligned themselves against the past policy of the Board, and it was pointed out that with rising rents and land values that the company should have showed a profit.

The Chairman then proposed the passing of the report and accounts and by a show of hands it appeared that the measure was carried by about 18 to 8. The losers demanded a poll and after reference to the rules, this was sanctioned. It appeared that the resolution was lost by about 60,000 shares to 37,000 shares, whereupon a proponent of the resolution doubted whether the Chinese in opposition had registered certain proxies, which might affect the final standing.

This point was threshed out for half an hour and Messrs. Chen and Chang then said that they did not doubt that the Board had acted as they thought best, but an item for Tls. 20,000 brokerage on the Foochow Road property was questioned as was the general policy. These gentlemen and Mr. C. P. Loh, who spoke on behalf of both factions, were unanimous in saying that a general reorganization of policy must follow.

The Board contended that the resolution had been carried by reason of nonregistration of proxies, the others holding that as sole proprietors or general managers of the companies in whose names the shares were registered, they could vote them. By way of compromise it was decided to adjourn the meeting for 30 days and that a committee should be formed from both parties, which should consider the company's future welfare.

MR. LU Lung-hsiang, the Shanghai District Magistrate, has ordered the Reconstruction Commissioner to establish a telephonic system between Shanghai City and the neighbouring villages. Extensions of the line will also be made with Minghong so that they may be used when the *hsien* government is moved to that town.

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SPORTS AND PASTIMES

INTERNATIONAL POLO MATCH

Britain's Narrow Win from Americans Within Two Seconds of Time being Called: Fine Play by Both Sides

By "Observer"

	BRITISH	AMERICAN
No. 1	Lieut. Elwes	Allman
2	F. A. Pollock	Franklin
3	H. G. Robinson	Fritz (captain)
4	McMichael (captain)	Burdick

Reserves:—Forward, Liddell; Back, Bott.
Reserves:—Forward, Sprague; Back, Groff Smith.
Umpire:—J. A. Hayes.

GOALS:
British 7.—Elwes 2, Pollock 2, Robinson 0, McMichael 3.
American 6.—Allman 0, Franklin 4, Fritz 1, Burdick 1.

As predicted the result of this match was, even for the expert critic, impossible to forecast. This prediction was not far wrong as the deciding goal was only scored after an extra minutes play at the end of the last chukker and only two seconds before the final bell went. It was one of the closest matches that has ever been seen in Shanghai, the fight being almost as close as that in the interport match of 1922.

Both teams came on the ground on August 24 in perfect physical condition, and with a few friendly words to their opponents, settled down to what must have been a solid hour of incessant fighting. Though both sides and all the ponies were baked to a frazzle at the end of the match, this was hardly surprising considering what they had been through.

Play at times may have appeared slow from the stand, but this was by no means true as far as the players were concerned. Many spectators may have missed the lightning rushes up and down the field, which are such a delight in polo, but the more experienced onlookers realized that each move, though carefully thought out, was immediately frustrated by the seasoned players of the opposite side, and the ball, however well started on its way, careered back again, involving the most strenuous and well trained horsemanship to be able to change promptly from lightning attack to stubborn defence. This match for hard riding, and no quarter given or expected, was one that will probably by remembered by onlookers for some time to come.

The Umpire's Busy Time

It was also predicted that Hayes as umpire was in for a busy afternoon, and here again, the prediction was more than justified. He had some of the hardest decisions in polo to make, such as players galloping head on to each other, at about 30 miles an hour, and the ball travelling even faster. No umpire without a thorough knowledge and experience of the game could possibly have refereed a match so full of incident, and he must have felt quite as relieved as any of the players when it was over.

It was interesting to observe the fact that the British forwards had been studying the American aggressive tactics for some time, and by successful blocking were able to prevent their getting possession at the throw in. This was particularly noticeable at the beginning of the first chukker, during which the American forwards were brought back to the defensive, and play was continually in front of their goal.

No Serious Accidents

Fortunately there were no serious accidents, though both the British and American Captains took terrific "purlers" when galloping at full speed. Fritz, who pluckily went on playing, was the more seriously damaged and was still badly shaken at the end of the afternoon, but we hope by this time he is feeling no ill effects.

The British captain, after his crash in the first chukker, came off the ground extremely glum, but this was readily forgiven by those who realized that his precious veteran pony was hurt, though fortunately this proved not to be serious, and he was able to play him in a second chukker.

The thanks of players and spectators are due to the men of the Norfolk Regiment who so efficiently and promptly signalled the results behind goal, and to the Band of the U.S. Marines, who gladdened the afternoon with their excellent playing.

Mrs. Cunningham was heartily applauded when she kindly presented the cup and miniatures at the end of the match, and McMichael's thanks were endorsed by three rousing cheers.

The Match by Chukkers

Chukker 1:—Play opened by the British forwards riding off their opposite numbers enabling McMichael to break through the scrum and try one of his long shots which, however, went wide. The Americans were forced on the defensive and kept on trying to clear. McMichael and Pollock were peppering away, but could not score. The Americans were trying a carefully thought out scheme in their hits out from behind. This scheme is a good one in itself, but you cannot "both eat your cake and have, it" and if you are on the wrong side of the line taken by the ball, you must give way to an opponent. This was at once demonstrated by McMichael who crashed hard into them at far side of the ground. A dangerous foul was given in favour of the British, but McMichael failed to score.

Almost immediately afterwards the same thing happened again, and this time McMichael came down heavily, and as he was badly shaken, Robinson took the hit following on the penalty, but unfortunately failed to convert.

Shortly after this the Americans took the bit between their teeth and got away, but were stopped by the British Back, who with one of his long shots was off before the Americans realized what had happened. He took the ball down the whole length of the field, and finding himself to the right of the goal mouth, sent a back hander to Elwes who was perfectly in support, and the latter scored.

Again the Americans broke through, but the British backs were having no nonsense, and forced it down again. The chukker ended with the British still pressing. Goals:—British, 1; Americans, 0.

Three Goals in Second Chukker

Chukker 2:—This chukker opened with the British attacking but the Americans took advantage of a miss by Elwes and started one of their famous rushes, missing the final shot, however. Play then was confined to mid-field, but finally Pollock got away, and was forced by the Americans into the corner. He saw McMichael in position behind him, and with a good pass enabled the latter to score.

The Americans then pressed hard and a foul was given against McMichael for hitting across his pony's legs. The Americans converted, and again pressed. A foul was now given against Elwes for a cross, and the Americans again converted. The chukker ended with a score of 2 goals all. Goals:—British, 2; Americans 2.

Chukker 3:—This was another chukker full of rough stuff. The British team opened the ball with a cross and were promptly jumped on by Hayes. No goal resulted from the penalty, and soon the Americans also incurred the attentions of Hayes. McMichael's shot was, however, intercepted, and bounced off resulting in a corner, bitting the goal post *en route* McMichael, hotly pressed was forced to hit behind, and Franklin converted the penalty shot thereby placing the Americans in the lead. The Americans then with a good run down the field broke through the British defence and Burdick scored. The British during this chukker did not play well together and were often sadly out of place. Goals:—British, 2; Americans, 4.

Americans Forcing the Pace

Chukker 4:—The American tail was by this time well up, and they began to force the pace. Robinson was hard put it to clear, but when he did the situation was suddenly reversed. After run and counter run, it looked as though the British must score, but the ball was at a difficult angle and Robinson missed this opportunity. McMichael picked up the ball in mid-field and seeing trouble ahead, hit a luckly ricochet from the boards, which placed the ball in position and before the opponents had time to recover from the shock, he put it through with one of his long shots.

Pollock and Elwes then effected a beautiful attack, but the American defence combined with Franklin's aggression were too much for them, and the Americans only just failed to score. Pollock then got away and scored with a magnificent shot. Goals:—British, 4; Americans, 4.

Chukker 5:—On the throw in Pollock picked up the ball and scored after a bit of excellent play. Elwes then tried to follow his exampel but just missed. Then the Americans started started pressing, and McMichael once more played for safety and gave a corner. The Americans failed to convert, and after mid-field play, rushed through and scored.

On the resumption of play Fritz was penalized, and McMichael converted the penalty. Another foul was given against the Americans but was not converted. Then occurred a brilliant run by the Americans, and Franklin scored with a perfect shot from the side line. Goals:—British, 6; Americans, 6.

The Last Second Win

Chukker 6:—With excitement at its height, both teams settled down to determined yet careful play. The Americans pressed but finally missed a goal. Then the British pressed, and a long shot to the centre from their back put Robinson on the line with went looked like a certain goal ahead of him. At this point, unfortunately, Elwes was not able to get out of the way quick enough and Fritz who was on the line of the ball from the opposite direction, came down badly over the former's pony, and was rolled on by his own pony. A 40 yard hit was given against the British, but the ball missed the goal by a few feet only.

The Americans were still pressing, and forced McMichael to give a corner to save a critical situation. Play reopened and the final bell went, but as the score was a draw, the extra minute was allowed, and after some mid-field play, Robinson broke through, passed to Elwes, who took a steadying shot, and then hitting like blazes, and only two seconds before time was called, scored the winning goal for the British side. Final Score British, 7; Americans, 6.

Dinner at the I. R. C.

In the evening the British members of the Polo Club entertained the Americans at dinner at the International Recreation Club. Unfortunately, Mr. Cunningham, always a keen follower of polo, was unable to be present through indisposition, and Mr. Fritz, the American captain, was also absent, being rather shaken by a fall in the game. The speeches were many and varied. Mr. O. M. Green, President of the St. George's Society, to whom the honour of taking the chair had been paid, held forth on the history of polo and its direct connection with the stability of Shanghai; Judge Franklin "rominised" on the origins of American polo in Shanghai and the realization of his long-cherished dreams; Mr. McMichael, the British captain, and Mr. Burdick, for Mr. Fritz, gave forceful descriptions of the afternoon's encounter from their respective points of view; and Mr. Hayes, whose whole heart is in the promotion of this noble game, enlarged upon the duties of an umpire. Mr. Lowder made a very generous offer of a cup for competition among the lower classes of polo players, which was accepted with acclamation. Many others contributed, like Haiwatha, "their ingenious suggesters" for the benefit of polo and the mirth of the evening. Nor was that incomparably humourous and willing beast, the China pony, forgotten; his health was drunk with due musical honours.

SCHNEIDER TROPHY RACE

Fixed to Take Place on Saturday Sept. 7: U.S. Eliminated

London, Aug. 25.

The Schneider Trophy race will be held on September 7. Three British seaplanes will participate whether foreign machines compete or not.

Italy's Position Obscure

Aug. 27.

Italy's intention regarding the Schneider contest is still obscure. It is believed she is witholding a definite decision pending the meeting of the Schneider cup committee to-morrow, when she is credited with the intention of submiting a proposal for a miniature Anglo-Italian Schneider race in which the actual trophy will not be involved.

In the meantime reports from Rome state that the Italian team have been instructed to keep themselves in readiness to leave for England and it is thought there that the final decision as regards Italy's participation fin the contest will probably be postponed until after the arrival of the team in England.

The Schneider Trophy Committee, at the conclusion of a sitting lasting all day, announced this evening that her final withdrawal had not been received from Italy.

Lieut.-Colonel P. W. O'Gorman, the chairman of the Committee, stated that, regardless of whether Italy and America decide to compete, the contest will be held on September 7. "The British competitors won't fool about", he declared. "They won't walk or crawl: they will race!"—Reuter.

Desenzano, Aug. 28.

It is now considered absolutely certain that Italy will participate in the Schneider Cup race.

The Italian Schneider team left for England last night.—Reuter.

Rome, Aug. 29.

It has not yet been decided whether Italy shall withdraw from the Schneider Trophy race, but it is reported from a trustworthy source that at present she intends to participate.—Reuter.

America's Bad Luck

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Annapolis, Aug. 25.

The United States, which missed participation in the last Schneider Cup seaplane race because it was too late, was to-day definitely eliminated from this year's race when Lieut. Alford Williams failed in an attempt to fly the 1,100 h.p. 'plane Mercury.

Lieutenant Williams made three tries to get the powerful craft off the water, but could not rise. It had been expected that the Mercury would develop speed considerably in excess of 300 miles an hour, as it consisted chiefly of engine. Evidently the wing surface was sacrificed by the designers to too great an extent.—United Press.

JACK DEMPSEY A "BAD ACTOR"

Boxer Suspended from the Equity Association

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, Aug. 28.

Jack Dempsey was suspended today from membership in the Actors Equity Association.

This was reported to have been done because the former heavyweight champion, who capitalized his pugilistic fame on the stage for a short time, opposed Equity's attempt to impose its rules upon motion pictures.

Both Dempsey and his wife, Estelle Taylor, have worked in the pictures, though they have not been involved in the "talkies" which caused the trouble. Introduction of the talking motion picture brought many actor members of Equity into motion picture work and precipitated a commotion when the organization tried to impose stage rules on the picture lots.—United Press.

WRIGLEY SWIMMING MARATHON

Women's Event Won by Martha Norelius

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Toronto, Aug. 23.

Martha Norelius, former amateur swimming title holder from the United States and recent maker of three records in professional competition, won from a field of 45 outstanding women swimmers today in competition for a G.$10,000 prize for the 10-mile special Wrigley marathon for women here.

Ruth Tower was second.

Those who placed are eligible to enter the men's fourth annual Wrigley swim marathon scheduled for August 28, when more than 300 long distance swimmers from all parts of the world will swim over a 15-mile course for prizes totalling $50,000.

It was a condition of to-day's race that the water had to be at least 58 degrees Farenheit or there would have been an enforced postponement. The women who swam to-day represented more than a dozen nations.—United Press.

"OUR BETTY" BEATEN BY MRS. MALLORY

Surprising Upset in U.S. Women's National Series

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Forest Hills, N.J., Aug. 22.

In a surprising upset of form Mrs. Molla Bjursted Mallory, veteran tennis star, to-day defeated the youthful English player Miss Betty Nuthall in the Woman's National by scores of 6—3, 6—3.—United Press.

LAWN TENNIS

Ewo Textile Recreation Club: The Beswick Cup

The annual encounter between the "Office" and "Mill" staffs of the Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd. for the handsome cup presented for competition by Mr. Charles W. Beswick was played off on August 27 at the residence of Mr. James Harrop, manager of the Ewo Mill. From the results appended, it will be seen that the cup won last year by the "Office" staff, is retained by them but, by the narrowest of margins, only one game separating the total number of games recorded, viz:—24 to 23.

A large number of the Mills staff were in attendance, and evinced great excitement in the closing stages of the struggle when the issue hung in the balance. Refreshments were kindly provided by Mrs. Harrop.

The results follow:—

D. Campbell and W. E. Wilson (Office) beat A. Cheetham and R. W. Hindle (Mill) 6—0, 6—1 and 6—4.

E. Walker and H. Walton (Mill) beat R. J. McNicol and A. W. Robson (Office) 6—1, 6—3 and 6—2.

The cup, to date, has been won as follows:—Office 1923; Mill 1924; Mill 1925; Office 1926; 1927 No competition; Office 1928; and Office 1929.

INTERNATIONAL TENNIS

Captured for East China from North China

In the intersectional tennis championship conducted by the China National Amateur Athletic Federation the East China representatives captured the title from North China by gaining four matches out of five, three singles and one doubles. The competition started on August 22 and concluded on August 27, on the courts of the Chinese Tennis Club in Route Conty. With two matches to one in the favour of the East, Gordon Lum and Zung played with confidence yesterday afternoon. Lum beat Kuo by 6—2, 7—5 and 6—2, but the match between Zung (E) and Sah (N) extended to five sets. However, Zung ultimately won by 2—6, 3—6, 6—4, 6—1 and 6—4.

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SHANGHAI CRICKET

S.C.C. v. S.R.C.

The Recs exceeded expectations when they forced the strong Cricket Club eleven to a draw in the league match on August 24.

RECS

M. J. Divecha, c. and b. Sinclair	45
S. R. Kermani, b. Stokes	31
W. E. Palmer, c. Stokes, b. Mansel-Smith	19
S. F. Shroff, st. Barnes, b. Marshall	44
P. Madar, b. Stokes	9
T. W. R. Wilson, b. Marshall	5
T. Madar, c. and b. Marshall	7
C. J. Smith, not out	11
V. Evans, not out	13
Extras	5
Total	189

H. B. Ollerdessen, F. R. Kermani, did not bat.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Rawshorne	19	1	47	—
Mansel Smith	16	2	40	1
Stokes	13	3	24	2
Quick	5	1	18	—
Sinclair	4	—	11	1
Sutcliffe	2	1	15	—
Marshall	5	—	20	—

S.C.C.

F. E. T. Marshall, run out	10
O. G. Simpson, c. and b. Wilson	28
L. F. Stokes, not out	26
W. Mansel-Smith, b. P. Madar	2
A. J. Barson, not out	11
Extras	9
Total for 3 wickets	86

A. C. Sinclair, E. K. Quick, R. D. Gillespie, V. G. Sutcliffe, T. L. Rawsthorne, E. G. Barnes, did not bat.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wilson	18	8	26	1
Ollerdessen	7	—	28	—
P. Madar	8	1	16	1
Palmer	3	1	2	—
Kermani, F.	1	—	5	—

Police 2nd XI v. S.C.C. 2nd XI

In consequence of most of the Shaforce players being engaged in a return match at Hankow, the original fixture between the Police and the Army eleven was postponed and instead a friendly encounter took place between the Police and a team composed of Cricket Club players.

POLICE 2ND XI

Darvill, b. Sinclair	61
Allan, b. Thomson	23
Ford, ct. Parsons, b. Shotter	4
Carnell, ct. Shotter, b. Thompson	14
Boddy, ct. Shotter, b. Sinclair	13
Laurier, c. and b. Baxter	0
Isaacs, c. and b. Sinclair	18
White, ct. Shotter, b. Baxter	3
Baer, ct. Crickner, b. Baxter	2
Ekim, not out	0
Extras	14
Total	152

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wilson	6	—	25	—
Crickner	6	—	17	—
Thomson	10	2	43	2
Shotter	8	1	25	1
Sinclair	4	—	22	4
Baxter	2	1	12	2

CRICKET CLUB 2ND XI

Hickmott, l.b.w., b. Boddy	42
Wilkinson, l. Baker, b. Ford	20
Browning, c. and b. Isaacs	15
Thomson, ct. Ekim, b. Carnell	16
Crickmer, not out	9
Baxter, b. Carnell	4
Parsons, not out	1
Extras	4
Total for 5 wickets	111

Sinclair, Shotter, Wilson, Wood, did not bat.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Isaacs	16	5	44	1
Ford	9	4	15	1
Boddy	7	—	35	1
Carnell	6	—	13	2

A.C.C. 2nd XI v. S.R.C. 2nd XI

A fairly strong A.C.C. second eleven had no difficulty in defeating the reserve team of the S.R.C. in a friendly fixture played on the S.R.C. ground.

ARMOURED CARS 2ND XI

J. S. Kenyon, b. Manley	15
C. Knight, b. Manley	5
J. Pote-Hunt, not out	124
C. D. Wales, b. Mehta	11
H. E. Orr, ct. Quincey, b. Pratt	12
S. W. Hunter, b. Manley	9
T. G. Brady, hit wkt., b. Quincey	7
F. Norton Bell, b. Pratt	4
J. Allan, b. Manley	0
N. F. Meyers, not out	8
H. W. Davies, ct. Quincey, b. Mehta	0
Extras	19
Total	226

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Pratt	14.5	—	63	2
Manley	16	3	73	4
Mehta	5	—	36	3
Quincey	6	—	35	1

RECS 2ND XI

G. V. Jensen, b. Elliott	0
N. H. Mehta, c. Elliott, b. Brady	2
G. Madar, b. Brady	24
L. P. Quincey, b. Elliott	1
W. T. Manley, b. Elliott	0
C. Pratt, not out	10
P. Dunne, b. Wales	13
H. Madar, l.b.w., b. Wales	11
A. C. Cooper, c. Brady, b. Elliott	12
T. J. Aldeguer, c. Kenyon, b. Elliott	8
E. Gifford, b. Knight	4
Tibbles, b. Elliott	8
Extras	14
Total	107

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Elliott	11	3	20	6
Brady	5	1	15	2
Knight	7	3	18	1
Orr	8	—	24	—
Wales	7	1	15	2
Pote-Hunt	1	—	1	—

R.A.S.C. v. 2nd Wilts

The feature of this tussle was the brilliant bowling of D'Zoysa, this enabling the R.A.S.C. to win. Hutchison batted well for the R.A.S.C., and Capt. Prest and Ashley for the losing team.

R.A.S.C.

Pte. Hutchinson, b. Col. Baker	23
Cpl. Hobbs, c. Col. Barker, b. Barrow	0
Cpl. D'Zoysa, c. Watson, b. Barrow	18
Cpl. Twiddy, c. Col. Barker, b. La Fenais	8
S/Sgt. Cate, c. Col. Barker, La Fenais	8
Pte. Jukee, b. Baxter	14
Pte. Bucknall, run out	9
Dvr. Norris, not out	12
S/Sgt. Lloyd, b. La Fenais	1
Dvr. Cole, l.b.w., b. La Fenais	7
Dvr. Vickers, c. Baxter, b. Capt. Prest	3
Extras	4
Total	107

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Barrow	10	2	32	2
La Fenais	12	1	32	4
Cox	6	1	20	0
Col. Barker	7	1	14	1
Baxter	4	2	5	1
Capt. Prest	1	1	0	1

THE WILTSHIRE REGT.

Capt. Betts, l.b.w., b. S/Sgt. Cate	5
Lt. Ashley, b. Cpl. D'Zoysa	19
Capt. Prest, c. Norris, b. Cpl. D'Zoysa	25
Pte. Baxter, c. Cate, b. Cpl. Hobbs	8
Pte. Cox, c. Norris, b. Cpl. Hobbs	0
Lt. Doggerell, c. Hutchinson, b. Cpl. D'Zoysa	1
Col. Barker, c. Cate, b. Cpl. D'Zoysa	9
Major Hooper, b. Cpl. Twiddy	1
Capt. Watson, not out	7
Pte. La Fenais, b. Cpl. D'Zoysa	0
Pte. Barrow, c. Hobbs, Cpl. Twiddy	0
Extras	3
Total	78

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
D'Zoysa	11	3	22	5
Cate	7	2	17	1
Hobbs	6	2	12	2
Twiddy	9	3	24	2

THE LATEST LONDON BETTING

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

London, Aug. 24.

London odds on the St. Leger were quoted as follow:—

5 to 1 against Hot Weed, Penny Come Quick, Trigo.

12 to 1 against Bosworth, Mr. Jinks, Tom Pearlree.

14 to 1 against Brienz, Bulanbula, Posterity.

16 to 1 against Before, Lemon, Car.

20 to 1 against Haste Away.

25 to 1 against Levoleur.

Odds on the Cesarewitch were quoted as follow:—

20 to 1 against Aretic Star, Clear Cash.

25 to 1 against Brown Jack, Cacao, Clonkility, Croix de Guerre, Mountain Lad, Old Orkney, Palais Royal, Silver Spoon.

33 to 1 against Bonny Boy, Buoyant Bachelor, Bulanbula, Covendon, Dark Hillock, Consul, Troubadour, Westwick, Low.

The odds on the Cambridgeshire were:—

25 to 1 against Bay Town, Engeberg, Ghost Train, Insight, Mountain Bandit, Sologtic, Songe.

33 to 1 against Artist's Proof, Atsford, Caballero, Gang Warily, Gay Day, Golden Lullaby, Knight, of the Grail, Lephare, McNab, Salisbury, Welcome Fight.

—United Press.

FOOTBALL

Scottish League, 1st Division Results

London, Aug. 24.

Celtic 3, Aberdeen 4.
Cowdenbeath 0, Hearts 1.
Dundee U. 3, Morton 1.
Falkirk 1, Queen's Park 2.
Hiberian 1, Hamilton 2.
Kilmarnock 2, Clyde 1.
Motherwill 3, Dundee 0.
Partick 4, Airdrieonians 0.
St. Johnstone 0, Rangers 1.
St. Mirren 3, Ayr 0.

—Reuter.

LOCAL BASEBALL

Marines 16: Chinese 2

CHINESE

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Loo, 2b.	3	1	1	1	3	1
Tsung, cf.	5	0	0	1	0	1
Kim, ss.	4	0	1	0	3	2
Tsoy, p., rf.	4	0	1	3	1	0
Liu, c.	5	0	1	3	0	0
Chow, lf.	3	0	0	3	0	2
Liang, 3b.	3	0	0	2	1	0
Chang, lb.	4	0	0	11	0	1
Anf, rf., p.	4	1	1	0	2	0
	37	2	5	24	10	7

MARINES

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Conyers, 2b.	5	4	3	4	4	1
June, c.	3	2	2	2	1	0
Clark, c.	1	1	1	2	0	0
Pierce, c.	1	1	0	3	1	0
Travres, ss.	6	1	0	2	3	1
Skipwith, rf.	5	2	3	0	0	0
Haney, lf.	5	1	1	1	0	0
Cogsdell, 3b.	5	2	3	2	2	0
Passmore, lb.	4	0	2	4	1	0
Holmdale, lb.	1	0	0	3	0	2
Felter, cf.	4	1	0	2	1	0
Alexander, p.	2	0	0	1	0	2
Welch, p.	3	1	1	1	2	0
	45	16	16	27	15	6

Japanese 16: Navy 4

JAPANESE

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Ito, ss.	5	2	1	1	2	0
Maki, cf.	4	1	1	0	0	0
Suzuki, 2b., lb.	4	0	0	3	1	0
Tokura, lf.	4	1	2	2	0	0
Imagawa, rf.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Kimoto, lb., c.	4	3	2	9	0	0
Nagate, p., lf.	4	3	3	1	0	0
Irye, rf.	2	1	0	0	0	0
Hirai, p.	3	2	1	0	3	0
Maeda, c.	2	1	1	3	1	1
Yadohisha, 2b.	1	0	0	1	0	1
Umemoto, 3b.	5	2	1	1	1	0
	39	16	12	21	8	2

NAVY

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Nickel, lf., 2b.	3	0	0	0	1	1
Wheelock, 3b., rf.	4	2	2	4	2	3
Kling, 2b., ss.	4	1	1	3	5	1
Record, cf.	4	0	2	1	0	0
Consiglio, ss., lf.	3	0	1	0	2	3
Cavanaugh, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thompson, rf., lf., p.	2	0	0	0	0	0
Busch, c.	3	0	0	3	0	2
Cooper, lb.	3	0	1	9	0	0
Stovall, p.	1	0	0	1	0	0
Wright, p.	1	0	0	0	1	0
Pardue, lf.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Borden	1	1	0	0	0	0
	26	4	7	21	11	10

Saga Middle School 7: Y.M.C.A. 3

SAGA

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Fujiji, cf.	4	2	1	2	0	0
Higashima, ss.	4	1	1	3	1	0
Tautsumi, lb.	4	1	3	7	1	1
Araki, p.	5	0	2	2	1	0
Komiya, 2b.	4	0	2	2	4	0
Mashimoto, 3b.	5	0	0	2	2	0
Takatoni, c.	2	1	1	9	0	0
Matsuura, rf.	4	0	0	0	1	0
Mitsutaki, lf.	3	2	1	0	0	0
	35	7	11	27	10	1

IMCAS

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Bright, lf.	4	0	0	0	0	0
Smith, 2b.	4	2	2	1	9	0
Bernard, ss.	4	1	1	2	5	1
Riley, 3b.	3	0	1	1	1	1
Quinn, c.	4	0	2	4	3	1
A. Gaberman, cf.	4	0	0	0	0	0
Neprude, lb.	3	0	0	19	1	1
Wood, rf.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Healey, p.	2	0	0	5	1	0
Terzin, p.	1	0	0	0	0	0
	32	3	6	27	24	4

Saga Middle School 4: Marines 5

SAGA

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Fujii, cf.	4	1	2	0	0	0
Higashijima, ss.	3	0	0	1	3	0
Tautsumi, lb.	4	0	0	6	0	0
Araki, p.	3	0	0	0	1	0
Komiya, 2b.	3	1	0	1	1	0
Hashimoto, 3b.	2	1	0	1	1	0
Taketomi, c.	1	1	0	11	1	1
Mtsuura, rf.	2	0	1	1	0	0
Mitsutake, lf.	3	0	0	1	0	0
	25	4	3	22	7	1

MARINES

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Conyers, 2b.	2	1	2	2	2	1
June, 3b.	4	0	2	1	3	1
Travres, ss.	4	0	0	1	1	0
Skipwith, rf.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Pierce, c.	1	0	0	0	1	0
Clark, c.	2	2	1	5	1	0
Haney, lf.	2	0	0	0	0	0
Alexander, x	1	1	1	0	0	0
Passmore, lb.	4	1	2	13	0	0
Felter, cf.	2	0	0	0	0	1
Cogsdell, cf.	2	0	1	0	0	0
Jackson, p.	0	0	0	0	4	1
Holmdale, p.	3	0	0	2	3	0
	30	5	9	24	15	4

Saga 4: Navy 1

U. S. NAVY

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Thompson, rf.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Wheelock, 2b.	4	0	0	3	4	0
Kling, ss.	3	1	1	1	2	0
Record, cf.	4	0	2	0	0	0
Consiglio, 3b.	3	0	0	1	3	1
Busch, c.	3	0	1	5	0	0
Nickle, lf.	3	0	1	0	0	0
Cooper, lb.	3	0	0	14	2	0
Stovall, p.	3	0	0	0	7	0
	29	1	5	24	18	1

SAGA

Fujii, cf.	3	0	1	2	0	0
Higashijima, ss.	4	0	0	2	2	0
Tautsumi, lb.	3	0	0	6	0	0
Araki, p.	3	0	0	1	2	0
Komiya, 2b.	2	1	1	2	1	0
Hashimoto, 3b.	2	1	0	1	1	0
Taketomi, c.	3	0	1	10	2	0
Mattsuura, rf.	2	1	0	2	0	0
Mitsutake, lf.	3	1	1	1	0	0
	25	4	4	27	7	0

Imcas 3: Amateurs 0

AMATEURS

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
D. Smith, lb.	2	0	0	5	1	1
Lamneck, ss.	3	0	1	2	0	0
Wilhoit, 2b.	3	0	0	0	2	0
Miller, p.	3	0	0	0	3	1
Tavares, c.	3	0	1	6	1	1
Poggett, 3b.	1	0	1	1	1	1
Tenney, lf.	2	0	0	0	0	0
Walsh, rf.	1	0	0	0	0	1
Turner, rf.	1	0	0	1	0	0
Frick, cf.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Eysinger, x.	1	0	0	0	0	0
	21	0	3	15	8	5

IMCAS

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
I. Smith, ss.	3	1	1	2	3	1
Riley, c.	2	0	0	4	2	0
Bernard, 3b.	2	0	0	1	2	0
Quinn, p.	2	1	1	0	0	0
Neprud, lb.	2	1	0	6	0	1
A. Gaberman, lf.	2	0	1	1	0	0
McCracken, 2b.	2	0	0	2	2	0
Terzin, rf.	1	0	0	0	0	0
M. Gaberman, cf.	2	0	0	2	0	0
	18	3	3	18	9	2

Marines 4: Chinese 0

MARINES

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Conyers, 2b.	3	0	0	1	0	0
Cogsdell, cf.	3	0	2	0	0	0
June, 3b.	3	0	0	1	1	0
Skipwith, rf.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Passmore, lb.	2	1	0	4	0	0
Holmdale, p.	3	1	2	0	2	0
Haney, lf.	2	1	0	0	0	0
Clark, c.	1	1	0	9	0	0
Travres, ss.	2	0	0	0	0	0
	22	4	4	15	3	1

CHINESE

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Loo, lf.	2	0	1	3	1	1
Chow, cf., rf.	2	0	0	0	0	1
Liu, c.	2	0	0	1	0	0
Tsoy, ss.	2	0	0	0	3	0
Liang, 3b.	2	0	0	1	2	1
Chang, lb.	2	0	1	7	1	0
Doo, 2b.	2	0	0	0	0	1
Ang, p.	2	0	0	2	2	0
Li, rf.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Park, cf.	1	0	0	1	0	0
	18	0	2	15	9	4

Y.M.C.A. 0: U.S. Marines 6

MARINES

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Conyers, 2b.	3	2	2	2	0	1
Cogsdell, cf.	1	0	0	0	0	0
June, 3b.	3	1	2	0	0	0
Skipwith, rf.	3	1	1	0	0	0
Passmore, lb.	3	1	0	4	0	0
Holmdale, p.	3	0	0	0	4	1
Haney, lf.	2	0	1	0	0	0
Clark, c.	2	1	0	12	2	0
Travres, ss.	3	0	1	0	0	0
	23	6	7	18	6	2

IMCAS

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Smith, lb.	3	0	0	9	0	0
Squires, 3b.	2	0	0	0	1	1
Bernard, ss.	2	0	0	1	3	0
Quinn, p.	2	0	0	0	5	0
Riley, c.	2	0	0	2	1	0
Woodd, cf.	2	0	1	0	1	1
McCracken, 2b.	2	0	0	3	3	0
Tobin, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Terzin, rf.	2	0	0	0	0	0
Pfankuchen, lf.	0	0	0	2	0	1
M. Gaberman, lf.	2	0	0	1	0	0
	19	0	1	18	14	3

The league table is as follows:—

	W.	L.	Pct.
Marines	8	0	1.000
Amateurs	3	2	.600
Japanese	3	2	.600
Imcas	3	4	.429
Navy	2	5	.286
Chinese	0	6	.000

BASEBALL IN U.S.

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, Aug. 23.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Clubs	R.	H.	E.
New York	0	5	1
St. Louis	5	7	0
Boston	8	12	1
Cleveland	5	14	1
Philadelphia	1	5	1
Chicago	3	10	1
Washington	1	4	0
Detroit	0	6	2

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Chicago	6	11	0
Philadelphia	1	5	0
St. Louis	2	7	1
Boston	5	8	1

Aug. 24.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Boston	5	9	1
Cleveland	2	8	0
Boston	2	10	1
Cleveland (second game)	6	12	0
Philadelphia	5	13	0
Chicago	2	7	1
Washington	9	14	3
Detroit	6	10	1
New York	0	2	0
St. Louis	4	8	0

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Cincinnati	5	9	0
Brooklyn	2	4	3
Cincinnati	0	6	1
Brooklyn (second game)	8	8	0
Pittsburgh	8	12	4
New York	14	16	1
Pittsburgh	6	13	2
New York (second game)	7	10	2
St. Louis	3	7	1
Boston	1	4	0
Chicago	9	15	2
Philadelphia	6	10	2

Aug. 25.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Boston	4	11	2
Cleveland	5	9	0
Boston	5	12	0
Cleveland (second game)	3	8	1
Philadelphia	0	4	0
Chicago	3	7	0
Washington	7	11	2
Detroit	8	11	0
New York	2	6	1
St. Louis	3	8	1

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Pittsburgh	5	11	3
New York	10	9	0
Philadelphia	4	11	1
Brooklyn	0	4	3
St. Louis	4	7	1
Boston	0	5	1
Chicago	3	8	0
Cincinnati	6	10	1
Chicago	10	14	0
Cincinnati (second game)	1	9	0

Aug. 26.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

St. Louis	6	11	3
Philadelphia	7	14	0
Cincinnati	5	10	0
Chicago	9	13	1

Aug. 27.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Philadelphia	0	3	1
New York	2	6	0
Boston	4	2	2
Washington (12 innings)	5	11	1

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Pittsburgh	4	11	0
Philadelphia	7	12	3
Cincinnati	1	6	0
Chicago	4	7	0

THE HOME RUN TABLE

New York, Aug. 28.

Home run totals of leaders in both major leagues stood as follows at the close of play to-day:—

Ruth (Yankees)	36
Klein (Phillies)	33
Wilson (Cubs)	32
Ott (Giants)	32
Fox (Athletics)	31
Hornsby (Cubs)	30
Gehrig (Yankees)	28
Simmons (Athletics)	27
Bottomley (Cardinals)	25
Hurst (Phillies)	23

Aug. 28.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Boston	4	12	1
Washington	7	11	1
Philadelphia	9	10	0
New York	7	12	2

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Chicago	3	9	3
Pittsburgh	7	14	0
Chicago	6	10	0
Pittsburgh (second game)	7	14	0

League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Clubs	Won	Lost	Pct.
Philadelphia	85	39	.685
New York	70	50	.583
St. Louis	65	57	.533
Cleveland	63	58	.521
Detroit	57	65	.467
Washington	55	65	.458
Chicago	49	73	.402
Boston	43	80	.350

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Chicago	82	38	.682
Pittsburgh	60	51	.575
New York	66	55	.545
St. Louis	61	59	.508
Brooklyn	53	65	.449
Cincinnati	52	71	.422
Philadelphia	51	69	.425
Boston	48	72	.400

—United Press.

COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP

Title Resting Between Notts and Yorks

London, Aug. 27.

As a result of the matches just completed, Notts, although losing valuable first innings points, are still in the lead for the Championship with 147 points from 26 games. Yorkshire and Lancashire are tied for second place with 140 points each, but Lancashire have played 27 games as compared with Yorkshire's 26. Third place is jointly held by Gloucester and Sussex, with 137 points from 27 games.

The championship seems to rest now with Notts and Yorkshire, although Lancashire still have an outside chance.

The conditions of the Championship call for twenty-eight games from each County.—Reuter.

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LAW REPORTS

H. M. SUPREME COURT

THE TOWNSEND CASE

Found guilty on two out of three charges in H. M. Supreme Court on August 28, before Judge G. W. King and a jury consisting of Messrs. W. E. Anderson, W. H. Gouldbourn, W. Gater, J. B. Watson, and M. Pearce, A. C. Townsend, managing director of Messrs. Townsend, Day & Co. was sentenced to one year's imprisonment. The three charges were of the same nature, relating to returns given by the defendant to the Chartered Bank in February, March, and April of this year, of skins held in his godown against a packing credit of over Tls. 110,000 allowed him by the bank. It was alleged that the defendant made or published or concurred in making or publishing these returns which were false, knowing them to be false, with intent to deceive or defraud the bank.

Mr. A. G. Mossop, Crown Advocate, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. E. L. Hartopp for the defence.

Counsel's Contentions

The Crown Advocate took the jury in detail through the evidence which had been given, summarizing figures and emphasizing the discrepancies in the returns given to the bank by the defendant and the actual facts as determined by skin experts employed by the bank and the British Chamber of Commerce. He asked the jury whether they could believe that the defendant was unaware of the discrepancies between the goods in his godown and his returns, which at one time amounted to a lahk. He held that the defendant must have known, and that his actions were those of a dishonest man. After going into further detail as to the evidence, he pointed out that the defendant had produced no documentary evidence to support them, he said. After dealing with the charges separately, he asked the jury to have no hesitation in finding the defendant guilty.

In his reply Mr. Hartopp read the charge and told the jury they should be satisfied that the statements published were false to the defendant's knowledge and made by him with intent to defraud. He said that there was absolutely no direct evidence regarding the first charge, and it was astounding to him that a jury should be asked to convict on nothing more than deductions. He dealt at length with the evidence regarding the other charges, pointing out that the absence of concealment by his client and his readiness to furnish explanations to the bank were proofs of his honesty. He also explained the money alleged by the defendant to be owed to him by the compradore, and the defendant's trust in his compradore.

The Summing Up

In his summing up, Judge King said that he would not go into details regarding the facts and the evidence, because of the long and full addresses of both counsel and the documentary nature of much of the evidence, which the jury had before it. Before touching upon the evidence, he outlined the history of the case. The bank and the defendant entered into commercial relations in 1926, and on January 31, 1928, the defendant had signed a Trust Receipt. To October 1928 business relations had been ordinary, but thereafter the bank commenced to reduce the overdraft. In February the defendant drew certain cheques which the bank asked him to explain. In March the bank stopped the defendant drawing on the overdraft, and on April 4 they received the return from the defendant which was the cause of the third charge.

In the middle of April the goods had been transferred to a neutral godown, and in May the defendant was asked for an explanation of the difference between his returns and the estimate given by the bank's expert. In June the bank had an interview with the defendant's ex-compradore, and as a result the proceedings in the Police Court were commenced.

The Prosecution's Desire

Counsel for the defence had brought up the delay in bringing the charges, though the bank were well aware of the state of affairs in April they did not prosecute until the end of June or the beginning of July. The defendant believed that if the money had been paid, nothing more would have been heard of the charges. In answer to this the jury had the evidence of two bank officials, that the matter had been put into the hands of their legal advisers in May. They had held their hand as they relied on the possibility of getting the money out of the compradore. Their action was neither improper nor impossible, as they were not anxious to prosecute, being a mercantile concern and wanting the money. On this the jury had to form their own opinion.

He emphasized that the jury had to confine their attention to the three charges, though a certain amount of other evidence had been given. They were there to try the charges that the defendant, being a director of the company, made and published statements which were false to his own knowledge with intent to deceive and defraud the Chartered Bank. In regard to the three charges he said that the Crown must prove (1) that the defendant was a director; (2) that he published the statements; (3) that the statements were false in material facts; (4) that the defendant knew them to be false; and (5) that the defendant intended to deceive or defraud the Chartered Bank.

Dealing with points (1) and (2) he said there should be no difficulty in considering them proved. He reviewed the evidence accordingly. So far as point (3) went the Crown asked them to say that the statements were false as to the numbers of rabbit skins and false as to the value of the other skins. He went on to define what a material fact was in law, and continued to point (5).

Alleged Shortage of Skins

To deceive, he said, meant to create a state of mind, and to defraud to take a certain course of action. The questions the jury had to decide were whether the statements were false in material facts, whether the defendant knew them to be false, and whether there was intent to deceive or defraud. He then reviewed the evidence in some detail.

So far as the first charge was concerned there was no direct evidence of a shortage in skins, and in regard to charges two and three the defendant had admitted the statements were incorrect, as he confidently expected his compradore to make good the deficiency. So far as the evidence of the experts was concerned the jury should consider that which was most favourable to the defendant, and His Lordship concluded by reminding the jury that if they had any honest doubts, not shrinking from the facts, they should give the defendant the benefit.

After an absence of one hour and 25 minutes, the jury found the defendant not guilty on the first charge, but guilty on the other two charges. In passing sentence His Lordship remarked that he would not say much. The charges were very serious; they went to the root of commercial morality in Shanghai. He regretted having to spoil any man's career, but on the evidence he had very little ground to be lenient. He, therefore, imposed a sentence of one year's imprisonment. Turning to the jury he thanked them for their services in this very long trial, and exempted them from further service for a period of four years.

FINANCIAL PROBLEM IN SUITINGS

Spectators in H.M. Supreme Court were kept in a ripple of laughter on August 29 from the commencement of the action S. M. Sopher *v.* R. F. Garcia to the finish, when Judge G. W. King warned the plaintiff that it was dangerous to leave his wife's letters lying about, and gave him judgment for $81.50. From the beginning it was obvious that the plaintiff knew what he wanted but could not explain to the court, and before judgment was delivered the Court and the Clerk had to work on the plaintiff and the documents he produced to determine the amount of his claim. The defendant did not appear.

Entering the witness box the plaintiff produced several signed papers purporting to be receipts from the defendant for woollen goods delivered. Confusion was introduced when the plaintiff also produced an I.O.U. for $140 and could not reply to the court's question whether he was suing on the I.O.U. or for the woollens or for both. Questions seemed only to confuse the plaintiff further, and His Lordship ordered him to stand down. "When you have got your case in order, I will hear it," he said, adding to the Clerk of the Court: "It is not the business of the Assistant Judge to work out financial problems in suitings."

The Intermission

The next case was called. It was an action on a promissory note given by Fazil Elahi, police interpreter, to Gujha Singh for $800. As the court remarked, the case was unusual, since the plaintiff "quite frankly described himself as a moneylender." In the witness box Gujha Singh described the transaction which, he said, took place in May, 1928. The defendant had paid him $80 in interest and nothing on the capital. He had ceased paying interest last October.

Cross-examined, he said that the whole amount of the $800 on the promissory note had been paid over in the presence of his Chinese clerk. He did not know of the practice among moneylanders of making the note out for a considerable sum more than that handed over. His Chinese clerk was called and after having been questioned by the Judge in Chinese, swore to the court through an Indian interpreter (1) that he had seen the full amount paid over in one dollar notes: (2) that he had seen the whole amount paid over in eight $100 notes on the Bank of China: and (3) that he had seen the whole amount paid over in eight bundles of notes of $10.

The defendant stated that he had received no more than $250 on the note, and could produce a witness to prove it, and His Lordship adjourned the case until Saturday to enable him to call this witness. "Meanwhile," he said to the defendant, "try and remember how much you really did receive. And you, Gujha Singh, try and recollect the moneylenders do always make their borrowers sign for more than they receive."

Soap and Suitings

Here the court prepared to rise, when there piped a thin thread of sound near the witness box, "Excuse me, please!" It was Mr. Sopher, who had been standing near by while these things went on, indicating that he was ready for the court to hear him once more. "Come," said Judge King, "let us see what we can do for Mr. Sopher."

The plaintiff entered the witness box, tendering a piece of paper to the court. It had arrived while he was in court, he assured the Bench, who looked at it and asked what Mr. Sopher wanted. He apparently wanted a lot of things, for he began immediately to say that the defendant had bought from him several suit lengths and.....when the court interrupted him.

"What is it you want, Mr. Sopher? Do you want an adjournment?"

Plaintiff:—Yes.

The Judge:—An adjournment to when?

Plaintiff:—Yes.

The Clerk of the court explained what an adjournment meant in an undertone.

Plaintiff:—No, no, no, no.

The Judge:—Then you want judgment.

Plaintiff:—Yes.

The Judge:—Then we'll give it to you.

Plaintiff, stepping out of the witness box and bowing:—Thank you very much.

The Judge:—Wait a minute, please, you have got to tell us what you want judgment for.

And therewith plaintiff re-entered the witness box, once more producing a small bundle of papers.

The Judge:—Did you sell Mr. Garcia some soap?

The plaintiff was at a complete loss until the Clerk explained to him "soap, wash face soap," whereupon he replied: Oh yes, wash face soap, $2. Oh yes."

After considerable questioning and poring over the documents provided by the plaintiff the Judge established that he had previously brought an action against the defendant for $140 but the defendant had settled by paying $100 before coming into court. There was a balance due on that debt of $40, with $2.50 costs. His Lordship devoted himself for some minutes to working out the figures, while the witness did the same on the back of an envelope, finally handing his results up to the bench.

The Judge:—This is harder to work out than an income tax form!

At length the claim was worked out as follows:—$40 on the previous debt, with $2.50 costs: the soap $2: suit lengths $59.50 less $25 paid on account: and $2.50 costs for the present action. Total $81.50.

The Judge:—Why didn't you tell us so at first? You can have judgment for the amount.

As the plaintiff was stepping down from the witness box, his Lordship picked up the letter upon which his calculations had been worked out and handed it back to him with the admonition that, since he noticed it was addressed to Mrs. Sopher, the plaintiff, if he had joined the army of those who carried their wife's letters about, had better be careful not to leave them in courts. "There may be trouble over that sort of thing," said His Lordship. "I warn you."

DEBTOR'S FAILURE TO PAY INSTALMENTS

Before Judge G. W. King in H. M. Supreme Court on August 29 Saraz Din appeared to answer a judgment summons taken out by another Indian, Abdullah, who was represented by Mr. A. M. Preston. Mr. Preston told the court that the defendant had been ordered by the court in November last year to pay off his debt in instalments of $25 per month, but the June, July, and August instalments had not been paid. The judgment debtor had been riding about in rickshas, frequenting cabarets, and keeping three wives in the meantime, he said.

In the witness box Saraz Din denied that he was frequenting cabarets, or that he was keeping three wives. He said that a Chinese woman looked after his house, for which he paid the rent of $8 a month. She had her meals with him, which cost him about $7 a month. He said he rode in rickshas because he was ill, and that he had no job, no money, and found getting his food a very difficult proposition. Asked whether he had any money he said no, and referring to the suggestion that he had three wives he said: "No woman will live with a man without money."

Mr. Preston asked that unless he paid up his instalments regularly he should be sent to Amoy Road Gaol at his client's expense. His Lordship wished for reasons to be shown why he should send him to Amoy Road Gaol. His Lordship said that imprisonment for debt was unfortunately not yet done away with in law, but was almost obsolete. He knew that the case was a result of the defendant's borrowing all the plaintiff's savings from him while the latter was employed as his watchman, but he wanted more reasons why he should send him to gaol.

The defendant said that he was about to get a job, and Mr. Preston asked for and was granted an order that he should report getting the job and the amount of his pay to him. The case was then adjourned indefinitely.

W. BRUCE LOCKHART FINED

Mr. W. Bruce Lockhart, editor and publisher of "The Showdown," a weekly periodical, was summoned before Judge G. W. King in H.M. Supreme Court on August 24 under the China Orders in Council, Art. 39 (4) to show reason why he should not be committed for contempt of court in respect of an article published in his paper on August 3 entitled "The Savagery of the Rice-fed Mind," strongly criticizing the sentences passed by Judge John C. H. Wu in the Provisional Court on C. Garcia and G. F. del Valle in connection with the "Wheel" at 151c Bubbling Well Road.

The Crown Advocate, Mr. A. G. Mossop, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Tycho Wing represented the defendant.

The Order in Council under which the prosecution was brought reads as follows:—

"If any person subject to the jurisdiction of the Court does any act in relation to proceedings in a Chinese court or before a Chinese judicial officer, or in a court or before a judicial officer in China of any State in amity with His Majesty's, which, if done in the course of, or in relation to, any proceedings in the Court, would have been punishable as an offence, such person shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable, on conviction, to such punishment as he would have been liable to in the course of or in relation to proceedings in the Court."

What Grounds of Complaint?

Mr. Wing outlined the complaint against his client at some length. He read to the Court an affidavit sworn by Mr. E. G. Jamieson, H.M. Consul, which supported the application against his client, which stated that a complaint had been received by the consulate that the article "The Savagery of the Rice-fed Mind" was a deliberate and open contempt of court. He then read the complete article, and concluded by remarking that the affidavit sworn out by the consul did not state definitely the grounds of complaint.

His own client had filed an affidavit which he also read to the court. In this affidavit he admitted being the editor and publisher of the paper "The Showdown" and while holding to his opinion that the sentence on Messrs. Garcia and del Valle was excessive, humbly apologized for the intemperateness of the language used against Judge Wu. Paragraphs 3 and 4 of this affidavit follow:—

Defendant's Apology

"3.—I am as alleged in the said affidavit the editor and publisher of the periodical in the said affidavit referred to. The said periodical is published in the English language, and no translations of or excerpts therefrom have been made with my permission or with my knowledge, and the said periodical is published for the perusal of persons other than Chinese. As editor of the said periodical I thought fit to call the attention of my readers to the dangers to which they would become exposed were extraterritorial jurisdiction aholished. I referred only in the said publication to the said hearing. I am and always shall be of the opinion that the sentences passed upon the said Carlos Garcia and G. F. del Valle would not have been passed in any country other than China and that the sentences were vindictive and unwarrantable.

"4.—I deeply regret the general tone of the article in question. I cannot but admit that the language and expressions employed were intemperate, improper and ungentlemanly. I have no personal acquaintance with or knowledge of Dr. John C. H. Wu, and insofar as he was referred to in the said article the words written by me had reference only to the hearing in question and were written and published without any personal animus against the said Dr. Wu. I am prepared to offer and now make my very sincere and respectful apologies to the said Dr. Wu."

Mr. Tycho Wing's Defence

Mr. Wing divided the article into two separate parts. The first he described as a criticism of the sentence, and the second as an attack on Judge Wu. Since in the consul's affidavit it was not definitely stated what the complaint of the Chinese authorities was he proposed to deal with the two headings into which he divided the article separately.

In regard to the question of comment on the sentence, he held that comment was perfectly legitimate provided it was done reasonably or fairly. The object of his client's article was to demonstrate the need for the retention of extraterritoriality and his comment showed the diversity of treatment of offenders in extraterritorial courts and in Chinese. Though it might savour of politics, there could be no more cogent argument in favour of ex-

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traterritoriality than the illustration of different proceedings and sentences.

In support of his contention that comment on a sentence was legitimate, he called his Lordship's attention to the case of McLeod v. St. Aubyn, which came before the Privy Counsel in relation to offensive statements made concerning a judge in the colonies. He quoted extensively from the case and from Lord Morris's judgment, that when a case was over the judge and jury were open to criticism.

After quoting from his client's affidavit, he stated that the case which had been commented upon was in its way a test case, and the sentence was a heavy one for an offence which was minor from the standpoint of European jurisprudence. It was excessive and uncalled for, he said.

A Parallel Recalled

His Lordship:—Would you say that this sentence would not be passed in any country other than China? Does your client have such knowledge of the laws of every country?

His Lordship reminded counsel of the case Rex v. Harper which was heard in that court. There, he said, the charge was keeping a common gaming house and the accused was fined $3,000, ordered to be deported, and had to pay the cost of the prosecution and of his deportation. Mr. Wing countered that every case should be taken on its merits, and his Lordship continued, pointing out that the judge in that instance had said that he did not send the accused to prison simply because he took into consideration that he might have believed he could run a gaming house in Chinese territory if he had obtained the consent of the Chapei police.

Mr. Wing suggested that the judge might have been influenced in that case by the suggestion of bribery, but His Lordship said that was not so. "Does your client assume that in any other country but China the sentence would not have been given?"

Mr. Wing:—That is his opinion.

His Lordship:—Can you substantiate that opinion?

Mr. Wing said that his client referred, of course, to any civilized country, and his Lordship replied that civilization was a matter of opinion, anyway.

The Personal Attack

After some further argument about conditions prevailing before the closing of the gaming house concerned in the "Garcia case" Mr. Wing, still holding that his client had been within his rights to comment upon the sentence, passed on to his second point, the attack on Judge Wu.

This was an entirely different matter, he said, and read paragraph 4 of his client's affidavit, in which he deprecated the language of the article, stated that he had no personal animus against Judge Wu, and made a sincere apology. He referred again to law to show, as he contended, that attachment for this kind of offence had become obsolete. If the attack had been made on a judge in a British court, he maintained, no motion of attachment would have been made. He said that Judge Wu should have brought an action for defamation or laid a criminal information.

Summarizing his argument, he said that the criticism of the sentence was within the right of any member of the public, and secondly that the procedure against his client was wrong. His client apologized for his language and had made his apology in sufficiently wide terms.

Crown Advocate's Reply

In replying, the Crown Advocate answered the objection as to procedure which, he said, was the same as had been taken last year in the case of the editor of "The Statesman" as a result of an attack on Mr. Justice Avery over a decision in the libel action brought by the "Morning Post" against Dr. Marie Stopes. He quoted excerpts from this case to support his argument.

So far as the sentence imposed in the Provisional Court was concerned, this Court was bound to take judicial notice of Chinese law when its attention was called to it. He quoted from the Chinese laws against gambling, illustrating sentences for various offences under the law, of two years imprisonment and a fine of Yuan 1,000, or three years imprisonment and a fine of Yuan 3,000 for cited actions. Chinese law and British law both provided for sentences of imprisonment and fines in such charges, he said.

He said that the article complained of was devoid of anything like fair criticism; it was nothing more than a scurrilous personal attack on the judges of the Provisional Court in general and Judge Wu in particular. It accused Judge Wu of savagery.

The Apology Invalidated

He referred with regret to the defendant's affidavit. If it had omitted the third paragraph and contained the fourth, he would have been glad. But as it was the apology was nullified by paragraph 3, which repeated that the sentence was vindictive and unwarrantable, and would not have been passed in any court other than Chinese. The question for his Lordship to decide was whether the defendant had purged his contempt or not. In his opinion he had not.

His Lordship and counsel for the defence then had a long discussion on the wording of paragraphs 3 and 4 in the affidavit, the former suggesting that the defendant, while apologizing for his offence in paragraph 4, committed it again in paragraph 3. Mr. Wing admitted that the wording might have been better, but said that his client had only been served on Wednesday night and the affidavit had been prepared in a hurry. On the principle he held firm, and considerable discussion between him and the Bench ensued. Mr. Lockhart several times asked to be allowed to address the Court, but was refused. Finally he instructed his counsel to withdraw the last sentence of paragraph 3—"I am and always shall be of the opinion that the sentences ..... would not have been passed in any country other than China, and that the sentences were vindictive and unwarrantable"—which was done.

The Judge's Severe Comment

The Judge—I don't want to hear any more argument. It was a very unfortunate method of expressing an apology. I see no objection to the withdrawal, as it is done in open Court. The Crown Advocate moved for a rule *nisi* and I issued one, calling on the defendant to attend here to show why he should not be attached. Mr. Wing has dealt in a very able way, and also a very ingenious way, with the argument he had to present: He divided his argument into two parts, one being that it was a criticism of a particular sentence, and the other that it was an attack on the judge. I say it was an ingenious argument because later, when pressed for an explanation as to how he could explain the apparent contrast between a very humble apology for his attack on Judge Wu, in which the defendant admits that his expressions were improper, intemperate, and ungentlemanly, whilst in face of that he still inserted par. 3 saying that he was always of the opinion that the sentence was vindictive and unwarrantable and could only have been passed by a Chinese Court, though he still maintained his views, he entirely withdrew the words that had puzzled me in par. 3. So we have this position, that, as far as Judge Wu is concerned, he has apologized and he has also withdrawn entirely any criticism upon the sentence. To turn to the article itself, I think it is difficult to see how in any way it can be justified. It is entirely an intemperate attack on Judge Wu, a judge of the Provisional Court, and now I understand Chief Judge, though that fact does not affect me. It is not a criticism nor an attempt at criticism, but simply scurrilous abuse of the judge.

His Lordship then quoted extensively from the article, and continued:—These are highly intemperate words and I do not think that the defendant is in such a position as to be able to judge the Chinese as a race. He finishes with an attack on the whole Chinese race. It is an attack on the Chinese race, but there is also another race that is called "yellow" and which goes amongst the great Powers of the world. It is an absolutely scurrilous, improper and intemperate article and it is worse still that it should have been produced in China, because in this country we still have extraterritorial rights and they give us privileges. Equally it is the duty of all British subjects to consider the obligations they have. I ask what good an article like this does. Of what value is it? The value, if anything, would be to make the Chinese authorities fall out with British subjects. This Court has been criticized. I can say that I have been criticized and some of that criticism has done me good, whilst other criticisms I have not appreciated, but that has been honest, genuine criticism. But what right has any British subject to use words like those in this article of a Chinese Court? Of what value is it? Knowing that I am a judge in an extraterritorial Court, my first impression undoubtedly would be, if there had not been a humble apology, that I would have sentenced the defendant to a not inconsiderable term of imprisonment. He has climbed completely down, he makes his sincere and respectful apologies, and he has withdrawn that very unfortunate par. 3. If he had not and he still showed any contumacy, though very reluctant to do so, for I hate to ruin any man's career, though I do not allow any sentiment to sway me, it would have been Amoy Road Gaol for the defendant, and if there is any repetition I will deal with him severely. This time I will impose a fine and not send him to prison. There will be a fine of $200, which must be paid here and now.

U. S. COURT FOR CHINA

AN APPEAL CASE

Before Judge Milton D. Purdy in the U. S. Court on August 26, G. C. McPherson appealed against a fine of G.$5 that was imposed by the Commissioner in the lower court, Mr. A. Krisel, on April 27 for a breach of traffic regulations. The appellant was represented by Mr. F. J. Schuhl, while Dr. George Sellett appeared for the respondent.

The appeal was based on two grounds, firstly: that it was not proved that the appellant was an American citizen. Secondly, that a letter introduced by the police in the case was not admissable as evidence in such a case, and, excepting it, the decision of the lower court should be reversed.

Mr. Schuhl contended that although it had been alleged that the car had passed the police signal there was no evidence to show that the appellant was in the particular car.

Dr. Sellett pointed out that notice of appeal was not filed until April 30, whereas it should have been filed the following week day before 3 p.m. He also stated that there were no fees accompanying the appeal.

Mr. Schuhl contended that the appeal was filed in time, but if the records stated otherwise it must have been a mistake on the part of the clerk. Regarding the fees, he stated, that they were unnecessary to accompany the appeal as it was only a question to file notice of appeal. He offered to file motion to change date of record of appeal.

Mr. Schuhl: "Where is the law that requires a fee to accompany an appeal?"

Dr. Sellett: "Your contention is that you can file notice of appeal without payment of any fees whatsoever."

Mr. Schuhl: "I don't think it's required."

Dr. Sellett requested that the case should be heard in spite of the difference about the date when appeal was filed. Mr. Schuhl read section 4 in support of his point, and he also stated taat he gave notice of appeal immediately upon receipt of judgment and did not wait until the following day.

After further argument the case was adjourned for one week to allow Mr. Schuhl to file a motion to amend the record of the lower court.

PROVISIONAL COURT

INFRINGEMENT OF TRADE MARK

Mr. O. Schoch, a Swiss importer and sole agent for "Sonata" gramaphones, brought a private criminal action against the managing proprietor of the Pah Hai Ku factory in Chapei, at the Provisional Court on August 26. The accused was found guilty of the charge of infringement of trade mark of gramaphones and accessories, with intent to defraud the complainant and public. The complainant was represented by Dr. F. Wilhelm, and D. S. Chen appeared for the defendant. The complainant claimed Tls. 5,000 for damages and costs and prayed that the Court should impose what punishment they deemed fit. The Court sentenced the accused to 18 months' imprisonment and was in addition fined $3,000. This is the sixth case of the kind brought by the complainant at the Provisional Court.

A GOLD SEARCHER'S CLAIM

The action brought by P. A. Emelianoff, one of the early Russian gold searchers in China, against the Russo-Asiatic Bank (in liquidation) and two general liquidators, although set for trial in the Provisional Court on August 27, was adjourned until a further sitting.

The claim is for G.Y. 72,287.97, which was set forth in the plaintiff's petition, as follows:—

The plaintiff claims to be one of the early Russian gold searchers in China and a creditor of the bank in the sum of Roubles 202,981.50, according to a certificate dated April 6, 1925, issued by the extraordinary and plenipotientiary representatives of the U.S.S.R. in China, and according to a copy of an order of the former Imperial Russian Legation in Peking, dated January 26, 1926, addressed to the former Imperial Russian Consul-General of Harbin.

The plaintiff claims that this sum was on April 12-15, 1918, deposited in the bank by the former Russian Minister in China, Prince V. A. Koudashoff. Among the capital of the gold searchers was a total of roubles 1,800,000 received from the Chinese Government for expenditures for concessions in China. This deposit belongs to the gold searchers, and was kept in a bank in Peking. The deposit receipt was issued by the bank on October 15, 1920, which according to the rate of exchange on the dates of the deposit, Roubles 202,981.50, equals G.Y.56,383.75; the interest on this up to the date when the bank went into voluntary liquidation equals G.Y.15,904.22, which added to the capital equals G.Y. 72,287.97 which is the amount claimed plus costs.

SEQUEL TO DEATH OF MR. GRIFFITHS

The charge brought in the Provisional Court on August 29 against a chauffeur named TanAh-moo of the manslaughter of G. A. Griffiths who was killed as a result of a collision in Bubbling Well Road on August 5, while riding a motor-cycle, was adjourned to September 5. Evidence was given by witnesses including Sergeant Walker who had taken charge of the affair at the time and who did not appear at the last hearing on account of being ill.

Judge Hyui and Mr. Whitamore, Senior Consul's Deputy, heard the case. Mr. R. T. Bryan prosecuted and Messrs. Gor Tsou-gee and Kiang Yih-ping appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Bryan said that the Police had taken another picture of the scene reconstructed since the last hearing, which he submitted.

The first witness was Mr. Sassee whose car the accused was endeavouring to overtake and which consquently came into collision with the motor-cycle. After he had repeated his evidence given at the last hearing Sergeant A. Walker, attached to Louza Station, told the Court that he was in a hired car which was proceeding West to East on Bubbling Well Road on the night of August 5. He heard a crash some distance ahead and stopped his car and ran to the scene of the accident. Mr. Griffiths' body was thrown on the kerb while the cycle which he had been riding was on the foot-path, flung there by the impact of the collision; the engine was still spluttering. Somebody shouted, pointing to a car ahead: "That's the man that did it; there he is." He ran to the accused and asked him to show his driver's licence. After he had done so Griffiths was put into accused's car and driven to the Paulun Hospital by the accused, who was so anxious to get there quickly that Sgt. Walker had to keep tapping him and telling him not to drive too fast or there would be another accident. Sgt. Walker who had barely recognized Griffiths as his face was badly disfigured had known him to work in the Telephone Co.

Accused's Ability as a Driver

Taking one of his cards from the (Griffiths') pocket and thereby ascertaining his identity, witness asked: "Telephone Company" to which he nodded and mumbled something. After seeing what could be done for deceased at the Hospital witness took accused to the Police Station.

Kiang Yih-ping, counsel for the defence, then questioned the witness at length and was told by Mr. Whitamore that the time of the case could not be wasted as he was going on home leave soon and that 70 per cent., of the questions put by him were irrelevant.

The accused declared that he had seen no car in front of him, and that Mr. Griffiths had driven his motor-cycle into his side of the road. He mentioned that a tram-car was on the road which was involved in the collision.

Mr. Bryan called two witnesses, Sgt. Walker and the tram-car driver, who both stated that there was no car at that time within 700 feet. Questioning the accused's ability at driving the judge was asked by the accused to step into his car and he would demonstrate that he was an efficient driver. The offer was refused.

After the questioning of other witnesses the case was remanded.

A DEFICIENCY IN CHINESE LAW

A supplement to a judge's finding, drawing a comparison between thefts in a wharf compound and outside, and the inadequacy of the Chinese Criminal Code to deal with the distinctions was given in the Provisional Court on August 29 by Mr. Hasegawa, Senior Consul's Deputy. The case was that in which a Chinese wharf thief was sentenced to a year's imprisonment which was reduced to six months for ripping open a bale in the N.Y.K. Wharf on July 12, and stealing a quantity of hemp valued at $1. The case was decided yesterday after innumerable hearings before several judges and deputies.

The Deputy's decision was in part, as follows:—

In so far as the law is concerned the quantity or value of any property does not matter so much as the mode in which its possession is violated. The Criminal Code of China does not concern itself with the value of stolen property, and in other countries the distinction between petty and grand larceny has long been obsolete. But the law keeps a jealous eye on the manner and circumstances in which the property is taken and carried away from one's possession. Hence the difference in severity of punishment between larceny and robbery.

The facts of the case as stated above are very simple and equally simple is the law to be applied. For the offence is expressly anticipated and the punishment definitely prescribed in the Criminal Code. Art. 338 of the Code says "whoever commits theft at any station or wharf shall be punished with imprisonment for not less than one year and not more than seven years."

But the decision was not so easy as the case was simple. For there was a difference of opinion between Judge and Deputy with regard to the law to be applied, and the case had had to be tried and retried before no fewer than four different Courts before it was finally decided by the present Court that the prisoner was to be punished under Art. 338 of the Criminal Code.

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Municipal Gazette News

Public Health Report for July.

Cholera, which was reported to be present in several coastal towns during June, appeared in the International Settlement during the month for the first time this year.

The first case was notified among the Chinese on the 12th inst. and further notifications were received during the month in gradually increasing numbers.

Confirmation of the diagnosis was made in the Municipal Laboratory on the 17th inst., and the information was sent to the Far Eastern Bureau of the League of Nations at Singapore, the Shanghai Harbour Authorities, the Public Health Authorities of the French Concession and of Greater Shanghai and of the U.S. Public Health Service, the Medical Authorities of the British Navy and Army and of the Japanese Navy.

Among the Chinese altogether 91 cases were notified from Hospitals within the International Settlement, and of these 35 cases came from the International Settlement, three from the French Concession and 53 from the surrounding Chinese districts. One case occurred among resident foreigners, the patient being an Indian.

Public measures for the prevention of Cholera are the following, and in places like Shanghai which are under the control of more than one authority, complete practical co-operation is necessary between the various authorities, to make these measures efficient. They are:—

(1) Education and publicity.
(2) Provision and maintenance of pure water supplies.
(3) Safe and efficient systems of sewage and refuse disposal.
(4) Prevention of breeding and the destruction of flies.
(5) Control of traffic by land and water.
(6) Effective maritime quarantine.
(7) Diagnosis, notification, isolation and treatment of cases.
(8) Control of contacts and carriers.
(9) Disinfection of infected material.
(10) Satisfactory disposal of the dead.
(11) Provision, when necessary, of free prophylactic inoculation.

Personal measures are based upon the fact that every fresh case arises, directly or indirectly, from the infected excretions of a previous case. This is obviously, to a great extent, a matter of the hygiene of the person and of the kitchen, and the safest and surest way to avoid infection is to eat or drink nothing that has not been recently cooked or boiled or otherwise sterilized.

The Public Health Notice, which gives full instructions concerning food and drink, is obtainable on request, from all the Branch Health Offices and from the Public Health Department.

For persons living in, or travelling through, infected regions, and who cannot control and safeguard their food and drink supplies, a prophylactic Cholera vaccine is of special value and will give considerable protection for about a year. Cholera vaccine is procurable from the Municipal Laboratory.

A few fresh cases of Cerebrospinal Fever were notified during the month among residents, three were foreigners, and 10 Chinese. The foreign cases were one British, one Indian and one Filipino.

A fatal case of Bubonic Plague occurred among the foreign crew of the s.s. City of Tokio on the way from Singapore to Shanghai, and the diagnosis was confirmed in the Municipal Laboratory. Preventive measures were immediately put into operation and no further case occurred.

Twenty three cases of primary Benign Tertian Malaria were notified, chiefly from among the British troops stationed in the Western District. For the last thirty years it has been pointed out, year by year in the Annual Reports of the Municipal Public Health Department, that Malaria of the benign tertian type may be contracted in and around Shanghai.

PERSONAL NOTES

MR. F. W. Maze, Inspector-General of Customs, is to leave for north China about the middle of next month to make a personal investigation of the Tientsin Customs and to readjust the affairs of the former Directorate-General in Peking.

MR. T. J. Graham, of the Kailan Mining Administration, one of Tientsin's best-known sportsmen, and at one time a member of the Shanghai Scottish, S.V.C., has returned from Home leave, and will be staying in Shanghai for an indefinite period.

A telegram has been received from Mrs. Norman Macgregor, from Victoria, B.C., reading:—"Norman operated on Saturday. All well." It is understood that the operation on Mr. Macgregor was similar to the final one on H. M. the King, which was performed with such satisfactory results.

THE engagement is announced of Helen, youngest daughter of General and Mrs. Jookoff of Hankow, to Harold Raper, eldest son of Harold Holgate of Shanghai. The engaged couple are well-known in Hankow, where both have lived for some years. Mr. Holgate is with Messrs. Arnhold & Co., Ltd. He takes great interest in racing and polo.

TWO British Army officers well-known in Shanghai have recently been married at Home. The first of these is Major L. M. Gibbs, D.S.O., M.C., who was second in command of the Coldstream Guards while they were here, whose wedding to the Hon. Marjory Maxwell, daughter of Lord Farnham, has just been the subject of much interest on the part of the Home papers. Another Guards officer was married on August 12, this being Captain C. A.A. Robertson, who was in Shanghai with the Scots Guards, his bride being Miss Joan Seymour. The engagement has also been announced of Major W. H. Wynne-Finch, M.C., who was second in command of the Scots Guards here, his fiancee being from New Jersey.

AMONG the passengers arriving on August 27 by the President Jackson were Mr. J. W. Allen and Mr. R. S. Bunn of the British-American Tobacco Co. Mr. Bunn returns after a holiday in the United States, while Mr. Allen is accompanied by Mrs. Allen and three children.

SEVERAL well-known missionaries reached Shanghai on August 27 by the President Jackson. These included Dr. H. B. Taylor of the National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Board, who is accompanied by his wife and children; the Rev. J. A. Gross, a Catholic missionary who is proceeding to Peking; and Miss Rhoda Burdeshaw of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of New York, who is resuming her work in China.

THE American Consulate-General here is interested in obtaining information concerning the whereabouts of the following persons:—Mr. J. Z. Huston, reported to have been employed by the Shanghai Waterworks and the River Police and to have resided at 8 Dent Road, Shanghai; Mr. Eugene Gilmore, last heard from at Shanghai several years ago; and Mr. W. E. Cunningham, recently employed by the American Express Company at Tientsin.

TWO well known American officers have left for Home—Col. Charles D. Horron of the U. S. Army, who has been serving in the Far East for some time, and Lt.-Com. C. A. Lucas of the U. S. Navy who is proceeding Home after two years' duty on the Asiatic Station. He is accompanied by Mrs. Lucas.

DR. J. C. Ferguson presided at the annual meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Association of North China held in Peitaiho last week. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, Dr. John C. Ferguson; Vice President, Dr. W. W. Yen; Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. L. Newton Hayes. Two members at large were elected to compose, with the three officers, the Executive Committee of the association, these being Mrs. Orin DeMotte Walker and Mr. C. C. Steinbeck.

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FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

SNOWDEN'S SUCCESS AT THE HAGUE

Creditor Powers' Offer Advanced from 60 to 75 Per Cent. of Britain's Requirements: Agreement Reached: The Unconditional Annuity Increased

The Hague, Aug. 29.

An agreement has been reached between the three Rhineland Powers and Germany.

It has been agreed that the evacuation of the Rhineland will begin on September with the Belgian and British evacuation.

The French evacuation of the second zone will be completed within three months.

The evacuation of the third zone will be carried out as rapidly as possible after the ratification of the agreement by the French and German Parliaments and the coming into operation of the Young Plan. It will be completed not later than June 30, 1930. The agreement depends upon the financial settlement with Germany.—Reuter.

The Hague, Aug. 23.

Mr. Philip Snowden has informed the Belgian Premier, M. Jaspar, that the latest proposals made by Belgium, France, Italy and Japan are quite unsatisfactory, as they contain nothing definite with regard to annuities or deliveries in kind.

The deadlock in connection with the Reparations Conference, therefore, continues.

The French, Belgian, Italian, Japanese and German delegates may meet to-night in a final effort to bring forward a plan which will be acceptable to the British Chancellor of the Exchequer.

No More German Sacrifices

Following Mr. Philip Snowden's rejection of the proposals made by the four Powers yesterday, the latter told the German delegates that if Germany would renounce her claim to the share of the 300,000,000 marks left by the overlapping of the Young and the Dawes Plans, and agree to an increase in the unconditional annuities in return for a corresponding decrease in the conditional annuities, the conference would be saved.

Dr. Heiferding, the German Minister of Finance, and Dr. Curtius, the German Minister of Economic Affairs, then visited Mr. Snowden and explained the position. They said they saw no reason why Germany should make further sacrifices beyond the Young Plan for the benefit of the four Powers, but that the Germans were willing to make concessions which would not increase Germany's financial burdens beyond the Young Plan in return for political concessions, for example the definite promise from France of a speedy evacuation of the Rhineland.

Mr. Snowden's reply is unknown but British circles believe that he will insist that concessions must come from the four Powers and not from Germany.

Snowden Getting Restive

Aug. 24.

In response to an intimation from Mr. Philip Snowden that his patience was becoming exhausted, the Belgian Premier, M. Jaspar, on behalf of Belgium, France, Italy and Japan, visited the British Chancellor of the Exchequer this morning and made further suggestions.

Mr. Philip Snowden expressed himself as being dissatisfied with these, but the four Powers hope to submit more proposals before Sunday.

Despite rumours of the imminent breakdown of the Reparations Conference, there is not the slightest sign of its early demise. It seems probable that its sessions will continue to the middle or end of next week, when some of the statesmen at present at the Hague will proceed to Geneva for the forthcoming meeting of the Council of the League of Nations.

It is evident that Mr. Philip Snowden will not terminate the proceedings of the Reparations Conference abruptly but will wait until the other delegations are unable to make further proposals.

Interviewed by Reuter's representative to-day, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer expressed the opinion that he was showing the patience of Job.

The four other creditor Powers submitted fresh proposals, in writing, to Mr. Philip Snowden this evening, as he desired to see them in black and white.

It is learned that the conversations going on between the Belgian, French, Italian and Japanese delegates on the subject of deliveries in kind are progressing well and a settlement favourable to Great Britain seems likely. Italy has agreed to increase considerably her importations of coal from Great Britain.

Aug. 25.

It is learned that the delegates of four of the creditor Powers, namely, France, Italy, Belgium and Japan, now believe that they can satisfy the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Philip Snowden, to the extent of 75 per cent. of his claims.

It is understood that Italy is prepared to give up £500,000 from her unconditional annuities, while the other Powers are prepared to surrender £,300,000 each from their share of the annuities.—Reuter.

Terms Definitely Rejected

Paris, Aug. 26.

It is understood that Mr. Philip Snowden has informed M. Jaspar, the Belgian Premier, that the offer from France, Belgium, Italy and Japan is insufficient and unacceptable. A new deadlock is, therefore, created as it has already been emphasized at the Hague that this offer represented the last word from the four Powers.—Reuter.

The Hague, Aug. 26.

The rejection by Mr. Snowden of the proposal from the four Powers is confirmed.

The proposal, which involves complicated accountancy, offers Great Britain approximately an additional Mks. 28,000,000 annually contrasted with the Mks. 48,000,000 annually for 37 years which Great Britain loses under the Young Plan.

M. Loucheur, the French Minister of Labour and a member of the French delegation at the Hague, has issued a statement announcing that Mr. Snowden's refusal of the offer from the four Powers has come as a painful surprise. He said that France refused to acquiesce in the demolition of the Young Plan and that the four Powers declined to make a fresh offer. They could not leave the initative with Mr. Snowden.—Reuter.

More Optimistic

The Hague, Aug. 26.

In accordance with anticipations at the Hague, the proposals worked out by the four allied Powers were rejected by Mr. Snowden as unsatisfactory. He declared that they amounted to barely sixty per cent. of the British demands. Mr. Snowden furthermore is said to have declared that he deprecated the attempts of the four big creditor Powers to make the smaller Powers bear the burden of the concessions to be made to Great Britain. Mr. Snowden's reply, however, was couched in such language that it would appear to leave the door open for further discussions. A more optimistic view, accordingly, is beginning to prevail again. A meeting of the "Big Six" is again summoned for to-morrow morning when attempts to arrive at a settlement will be renewed.

It is interesting to learn that Montreux is already being mentioned as the probable place for the continuation of the Conference when the present one at the Hague is adjourned.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

London, Aug. 27.

What seems like the ringing down of the final curtain in the Reparations Conference at the Hague, is contained in a letter to M. Jaspar, the Belgian Premier, from M. Briand, the French Premier, in which the latter suggests, according to a message from the Hague, a meeting of the six inviting Powers "for the purpose of ending a situation which now appears to be without prospect of success."

The British, French, Italian, Japanese, Belgian and German delegates will accordingly meet at five o'clock this afternoon.—Reuter.

Anger in Paris

Paris, Aug. 27.

Perfidy," "diabolical obstinacy" and "blackmail" are among the epithets with which the newspapers this morning denounce the British Chancellor of the Exchequer for rejecting the latest proposal made by the French, Italian, Japanese and Belgian delegates at the Hague.

Faint hopes are expressed that a "third party," for instance the Japanese delegate, Mr. Adatchi, may devise a solution of the deadlock.—Reuter.

The Ice Broken

The Hague, Aug. 27.

"The ice has been broken. The others are continuing the negotiations to reach a settlement." This was the statement made by Dr. Wirt on emerging with the other German delegates from the "Big Six" Conference this evening to enable the other delegations to continue the debate, which had then already lasted four and a half hours.

It is learned that the meeting was profoundly impressed by a speech from M. Briand, the French Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs, in which he emphasised the dangers to Europe if a breakdown of the Reparations Conference were to result.

It is expected that the German delegates will be recalled to the conference later to-night.

It is believed that Mr. Philip Snowden, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, has obtained 75 per cent. of his demands.

M. Briand is reported to have promised Dr. Stresemann, the German Foreign Minister, that the last French soldier will be evacuated from the Rhineland by June 30, 1930, in return for which Germany is making financial concessions, including the waiving of her claim to a share of the surplus from the overlapping of the Young and the Dawes Plans.

The German delegates have been summoned to confer again with the other delegates. This is taken to indicate that a settlement has been reached.

The British Delegation has issued a statement announcing that an agreement has been reached, in principle, under which the other creditor Powers will, by adjustments within the frame of the Young Plan and subject to the consent of Germany, secure to Britain a total unconditional annuity of Mks. 96,000,000.

An agreement has also been reached regarding payments in kind whereby the Italian State railways will purchase 1,000,000 tons of British coal per annum for three years at the best British export prices.

The German delegates have not yet given their consent. They are meeting later in the morning and it is not doubted that their decision will be favourable.

Britain's annuity is made up as follows:—

(1) Mks. 36,000,000 guaranteed by the other creditor Powers;

(2) Mks. 18,000.000 from the balance of unconditional annuities available for distribution; and

(3) Mks. 42,000,000 from the rearrangement, subject to Germany's consent, of the annual amount of unconditional annuity, without increasing the aggregate total, in such a way that the amount available for distribution among the creditor Governments shall be a fixed sum each year.

The question of the Germans' consent will be discussed with them this morning. As soon as it is forthcoming, steps will be taken to put the Young Plan in operation.

The British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Arthur Henderson, interviewed by Reuter's correspondent, described the settlement as being very satisfactory.

Mr. Snowden, as he emerged from the conference, was loudly cheered by British journalists and others.—Reuter.

Germany's Views

The Hague, Aug. 28.

The German delegates met this morning at 9.30 in order to consider their decision as to the agreement come to last night which secured for Great Britain a good part of the financial demand for which she had put up such a desperate fight. The delegation came to the conclusion that the concessions which the agreement involved could only be made, provided that the consideration was given to Germany's views as regards the political questions under discussions at the Conference.

The six big Powers met at 11 o'clock this morning and discussed the result of last night's meeting, especially the financial question, the operation of the Young Plan, and the question of the costs of the occupation of the Rhineland. From German circles it is learned that new difficulties have cropped up which prevent Germany for the present from accepting last night's agreement. The Conference was adjourned till to-morrow afternoon in order to allow Germany time to summon her experts who will attend to-morrow's meeting.—United Press.

A Great Victory

The Hague, Aug. 28.

The iron determination of Mr. Philip Snowden, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, has won a great victory.

Mr. Snowden himself, yesterday, showed the four Powers the way out of the *impasse* at an eight-hour meeting last night when hope of averting a breakdown had almost vanished.

M. Briand, the French Premier, in a masterly oration pleaded for one more effort to secure an agreement and urged Mr. Snowden to make suggestions himself.

Dr. Stresemann, the German Finance Minister, emphasized that the failure of the conference might easily lead to political and financial chaos in Germany.

Mr. Snowden then outlined a scheme for satisfying 80 per cent. of the British claims.

The conference discussed the proposal from 6 o'clock in the evening until 12.30 in the morning with the assistance of experts. The Germans left the conference for three hours, but were re-summoned by telephone at midnight in order that they might be informed of the proposed settlement, which includes the appointment of a Rhineland commission of verification and control. The appointment of this commission is not obnoxious to Germany.—Reuter.

Berlin, Aug. 28.

Political circles here refuse to contemplate bigger burdens than those which the Young Plan imposes. The newspapers unanimously express the opinion that Germany has again been cornered and must pay the bill or be saddled with blame for torpedoing the Reparations Conference.—Reuter.

The Final Hurdle

The Hague, Aug. 28.

The Reparations Conference is encountering a formidable final hurdle in the shape of inducing Germany to assent to the sacrifices imposed on her in yesterday's agreement.

A series of meetings lasting all day long has not, so far, attained this object.

"We have not yet agreed to a single point", declared Dr. Stresemann, the German Foreign Minister, this evening.

The Conference was resumed after dinner. The debate is apparently heated, the Germans strongly objecting to paying the cost of the Army of Occupation in the Rhineland after September 1, which they estimate will amount to £6,000,000 by the time the last French soldier is evacuated on June 30, 1930. On other issues, however, there should apparently be no great difficulty in reaching an agreement.

The Conference has adjourned.

Dr. Wirth, one of the German delegates, emerged looking very stern. He told Reuter's correspondent: "We have not agreed".

The discussions will continue to-morrow morning.—Reuter.

High Excitement at The Hague

The Hague. Aug. 29.

This morning's atmosphere is strained to a high pitch and the situation is considered again extremely critical. The German delegation seems to be determined to withhold their agreement to the financial compromise just arrived at among the allied Powers, pending the reaching of definite decisions on the questions of the evacuation of the Rhineland, the cost of its occupation, and the control commission.

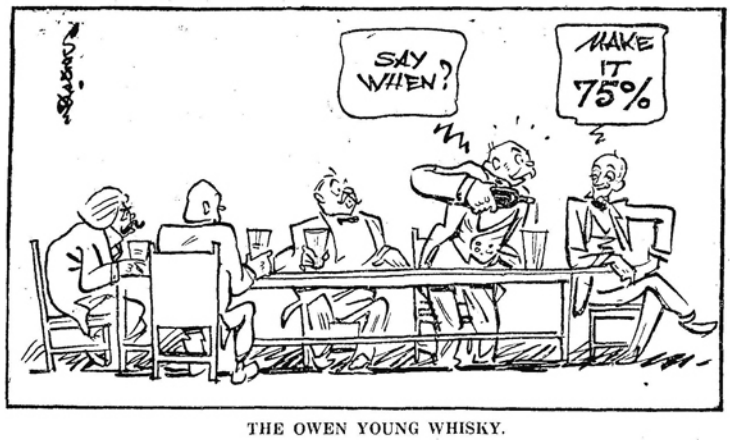
The French Premier, Mr. Briand and the British Foreign Minister Mr. Arthur Henderson, have announced their intention to depart from the Hague to-morrow, Friday, and all hope to arrive at a settlement including the Germans is, accordingly, is pinned on this afternoon's meeting of the six big Powers.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

London Press Comment

London, Aug. 29.

The newspapers this morning chorus approval of the victory gained by Mr. Philip Snowden at the Reparations Conference at the Hague.

"The Times" declares that the agreement reached is a very definite triumph for the Government and, particularly, for "the pertinaci-



THE OWEN YOUNG WHISKY.

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ous and clear-headed Yorkshireman who bore by far the largest share of the burden." The settlement is admittedly a compromise, but Mr. Philip Snowden, who was ably supported throughout the Conference by Mr. W. Graham and Mr. Arthur Henderson, could hardly be expected to obtain the last farthing of his demands."

The "Daily Express" remarks that no responsible economist will pretend that the Young Plan in its present form is the final word in connection with War Debts. There must be further revisions, concessions and sacrifices until America, in her mercy and wisdom, decides to cut the knot once for all.

The "Daily Herald" says that a good case, backed by unswerving effort, has triumphed, adding that Mr. Snowden received tremendous support from Mr. Arthur Henderson and Mr. W. Graham, the other two British delegates.

The "Morning Post" is critical, remarking that rough speaking and hard bargaining disturbed the atmosphere at the Hague. It adds "Let us put all this behind us and allow it to be swallowed at a gulp in the agreement which the Reparations Conference was summoned to achieve."

The "Daily Telegraph" says that Mr. Philip Snowden, assisted by Mr. Graham, has done far better than appeared possible.—Reuter.

JAPAN'S NEW NAVAL BUILDING SCHEME

Unconfirmed Report of Plan to Spend Y. 400,000,000

Tokio, Aug. 29.

The evening papers carry a report which cannot be verified, that the Navy Office has drawn up a replacement programme for the construction of auxiliary vessels, including four 10,000 ton cruisers, first-class destroyers, several smaller destroyers, submarines, gun-boats, old-tank and anti-submarine craft. The programme is estimated to cost a total of Yen. 400,000,000 which would be spread over six to eight years, commencing with the next fiscal year.

While it seems unlikely that the Minister of Finance, Mr. Inouye, with the present Government's slogan of economy and retrenchment before his eyes, will sanction such an undertaking at the present time, it is possible that he Navy is anxious to be in a position to present a "paper" programme with which to bargain when the Disarmament Conference is convened.

While it is highly improbable that any new programme of construction will be launched before the assembly of the conference for the revision of the Washington treaty, it may be recalled that the unofficial estimates quoted in the Diet, indicated that unless the conference is able to reach a satisfactory agreement Japan will have to find approximately Yen 820,000,000 for capital ships Yen 380,000,000 for the replacement of auxiliaries after 1931 including Yen 237,000,000 for auxiliaries during after the five year period commencing in 1931.

It will also be recalled that recently there was much talk regarding the alleged decision to demand a ten-ten-seven ratio for auxiliaries.—Reuter.

"INDIAN LOVE SONG" TO LURE DINERS

Unsuccessful Attempt to Restrain Restaurateur

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Los Angeles, Aug. 23.

Officials of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers attempted to-day to restrain Rex De Barr, a local restaurant owner, from receiving a radio broadcast of copyrighted songs.

Infringement was alleged of the copyrighted "Indian Love Song" because De Barr is using a loudspeaker to attract patrons to his restaurant.

The Society alleged that such reception constituted a "performance". A court which heard the case to-day, however, decided that this was not a performance within the meaning of the copyright law.—United Press.

GRAF ZEPPELIN ROUND THE WORLD

Successful Crossing of Pacific in 68 Hours: Safe Arrival at Lakehurst After Record Trip

Kasumigaura, Aug. 23.

After a series of frustrated hopes, firstly due to the mishap to a gondola and subsequently to the weather, the Zeppelin finally took off at 3.14 this afternoon, this being given as the official time.—Reuter.

Tokyo, Aug. 23.

Dr. von Eckener has sent a radio from the Graf Zeppelin to Rear-Admiral Edahara, Commandant of the Kasumigaura Air Station, expressing thanks for the hospitality extended the dirigible and admiration for "the excellent arrangements, and the unexcelled efficiency, zeal and skill of your personnel."

In his message to the Commandant the Commander of the Zeppelin emphasises that "no one of your admirable personnel can be held responsible" for the mishap to the gondola yesterday morning."—Reuter.

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

San Francisco, Aug. 23.

A radio amateur here to-day reported that he had intercepted a relayed wireless message saying that the Graf Zeppelin, made an average of 60 knots over the first 10 hours of its voyage along the Great Circle route between Yokohama and Seattle.

Aug. 24.

Regular although for the most part brief radio messages from the dirigible Graf Zeppelin to-day indicated that steady progress was being made toward its destination in southern California.

The Radio Marine Corporation report that the Zeppelin's wireless set was working steadily, sending quantities of private messages and press matter addressed to American and European cities. The Zeppelin's main operating length was on long wave, but the ship also had short wave transmission.

Apparently the Zeppelin was sending out broadcasts only infrequently. Amateurs and others had been hearing carrier waves but no messages.

Arrival at Los Angeles

Aug. 25.

The dirigible Graf Zeppelin was sighted off Point Reyes, 50 miles from San Francisco, at 5.45 o'clock this afternoon and it sailed over the Golden Gate at 6.22 p.m.—United Press.

Minesfield, Los Angeles, Aug. 26.

The Graf Zeppelin arrived over the air field at 1.52 o'clock this morning, but has deferred landing until dawn.—United Press.

Los Angeles, Aug. 26.

After soaring about the vicinity of Los Angeles through several hours of darkness, the dirigible Graf Zeppelin ended its long flight from Japan by landing at Mines Field at 5.36 o'clock this morning.

A crowd of 100,000 greeted Dr. Hugo Eckener and his passengers as they alighted from the gondola shortly after mooring had been accomplished. None showed any signs of illness as a result of the trip, and all reported the best of health and spirits during the voyage.

The Japanese passengers predicted that this flight will presage a regular dirigible service between the Orient and the United States.

Particular interest attaches to the voyage since it now appears that the craft will beat the Mears-Collyer round-the-world record by two or three days providing weather conditions are favourable.

John Henry Mears and Capt. B. B. Collyer last summer completed a globe circuit, largely by aeroplane, in the record-breaking time of 23 days, 15 hr. 21 min. 3 sec. They started and finished in New York and went around in the same direction as the Graf Zeppelin.

Start on the Last Leg

Almost exactly on time, at 12.15 a.m., the dirigible Graf Zeppelin departed at midnight on the fourth and last leg of its round-the-world journey.

A total of 20,000 letters went aboard for delivery in or near New York.—United Press.

Tucson, Ariz., Aug. 27.

Sailing far to the southward over Mexican territory, the Graf Zeppelin passed here at 10.25 o'clock this morning.—United Press.

Sentinel, Ariz., Aug. 27.

The Graf Zeppelin passed here at 1.18 o'clock this morning, Mountain Time.—United Press.

El Paso, Tex., Aug. 27.

The Graf Zeppelin passed here *en route* from Los Angeles to Lakehurst at 4.59 p.m., Mountain Time.

Earlier reports said that the ship was flying rapidly over New Mexico after fighting difficult headwinds across Arizona.

Dr. Hugo Eckener this afternoon sent a radio saying he was certain the dirigible will reach Lakehurst to-morrow night.—United Press.

Establishment of New Record

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Araphoe, Ok., Aug. 28.

Proceeding at an average speed of more than 60 miles an hour, the dirigible Graf Zeppelin passed over Oklahoma early this morning and was checked at Araphoe at 3.50 a.m.

The craft passed over Wellington, Texas, at 2.15 a.m. and, crossing the Oklahoma border, laid a course for Kansas City and Chicago.

The Zeppelin passed over Midland, Texas, at 11.10 p.m. last night.

All indications are that no trouble is being experienced and that the overland trip completing the round-the-world flight will be eventless.—United Press.

Chicago, Aug. 28.

Forty thousand eager spectators gathered on Soldiers' Field to-day, and other thousands assembled in parks, on boulevards and along the lake shore, and witnessed the passage of the round-the-world dirigible Graf Zeppelin on its way to New York from Los Angeles.—United Press.

Lakehurst, Aug. 28.

With head winds reported to be delaying the Graf Zeppelin this afternoon, the time of landing to-night is uncertain.

Aug. 29.

Completing its trip around the world in approximately 21¼ days, the dirigible, Graf Zeppelin, landed here at 7.12 o'clock this morning.

It had started across the Atlantic from the same point shortly before midnight on August 7.

A year ago John Henry Mears and Capt. B. B. Collyer made the fastest trip round the world up to that time, completing the trip in 23 days, 15 hr. 21 min. by aeroplane and steamship.—United Press.

Cable Rates Criticized

Tokyo, Aug. 27.

San Francisco despatches to the "Hochi" state that the Hearst newspapers have severely criticized the Japanese Government in regard to restrictions on news of the Graf Zeppelin in Japan. "Red tape," censorship and high charges are alleged.

The "Hochi" investigated these reports and states that Karl Von Wiegand and Lady Grace Drummond Hay, correspondents of the Hearst newspapers aboard the Zeppelin, handed manuscripts several thousand words in length to the local International News Service correspondent as soon as the dirigible landed, and he turned the copy over to the Tsuchiura post office.

The Poor Telegraphists

Members of the postal staff took until 8 o'clock the next morning to plough through the manuscripts in search of unusual words, as cable rules provide that press rate matter can contain "dictionary words" and not contractions or code. Several times during the course of the night they roused the I.N.S. man out of bed to help them.

The "Hochi" explained that the staff was poorly paid and not well educated and declared that if speed had been desired, arrangements should have been made to handle the messages in Japanese instead of English.

The charges of censorship were unfounded, the "Hochi" said.

In regard to the allegation of exorbitant press rates, the "Hochi" aligned itself with the Hearst group, the Scripps-Howard newspapers and the United Press in the efforts made by them toward cutting the Japan-United States press rates in the interests of greater mutual understanding, but says that American news services should "first set an example of equitable treatment toward newspapers of this country" before criticizing the Japanese Government.—United Press.

THE ROUND EUROPE FLIGHT

Placing of British Competitors Endangered by Route

Paris, Aug. 22.

The Aero Club of France has published its awards of points to the competitors in the international 4,000 mile-round-Europe flight.

The competition began on August 7 and finished on August 20, 43 light aeroplanes competing.

The winner is the one scoring the most points for speed, reliability, etc.

Among the British contestants were Lord Carberry, Capt. Broad and Miss Evelyn Spooner, the only woman competitor.

Herr Morzick, of Germany, is first with 138.50 points. Captain Broad came second with 135.25 points, Lord Carberry third with 131 points and Miss Spooner tenth with 121.50 points.

Only the distribution of points has been published so far. The actual placing in the contest will be announced later.

An inquiry has been opened into alleged flying over Italian prohibited zones by Captain Broad, Miss Spooner and Lord Carberry. The result of this inquiry may greatly affect the adjudications.—Reuter.

DOUBLE TRIP ACROSS AMERICA

Mail Carried Machine Refuelled in the Air

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, Aug. 28.

Ira Eaker arrived from the west coast to-day in the Boening "shuttle mail aeroplane" in which he is making a double round trip across the continent without landing.

Mail was dropped, the ship was refuelled from the air, and Eaker was ready to depart for Oakland. He took off from the Oakland airport at 8.33 a.m. yesterday.—United Press.

AMERICAN WOMEN'S AIR DERBY

Won by Mrs. Louise Thaden: An Eight Days Event

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Cleveland, Aug. 26.

After all manner of mishaps including one fatal accident and strenuous efforts to call off the race, the first "women's air Derby" finished here to-day at 2.15 o'clock this afternoon.

Mrs. Louise Thaden was first, Miss Blanche Noyes of Cleveland was second and Miss Gladys O'Donnell of Los Angeles was third.

The Derby started from San Diego eight days ago. So numerous were the initial break-downs that sabotage was charged. A federal investigation failed to discover substantiating evidence.—United Press.

RUSSIAN FLIGHT TO NEW YORK

Land of the Soviets at Irkutsk on Second Attempt

Moscow, Aug. 27.

The amphibian aeroplane Land of the Soviets, piloted by M. Shestakov, which took off from here for New York on August 23, has reached Irkutsk.

M. Shestakov is now making his second attempt to reach New York, having lost his bearings and been forced to land 170 miles from Irkutsk while making his first attempt.

Like his first machine, his second is named "Land of the Soviets" and is fitted with two 1,200-H.P. engines. The object of the flight is to ascertain the extent to which the Siberian route via Alaska is suitable for a regular air-service between Moscow and the Pacific coast of America.—Reuter.

ANOTHER SEAPLANE TRAGEDY

Italian Contestant for Schneider Cup Killed in Trial

Rome, Aug. 23.

Captain Giuseppe Motta, a member of the Italian Schneider Cup team, war testing a Macchi hush-hush seaplane to-day, which has been entered for the race, when he crashed in Lake Garda, near Desnenzano, and was drowned.

Captain Motta was one of the most brilliant air pilots in Italy. He had been testing the speed seaplane only a few minutes when, from a height of a few hundred feet, it dived with terrific velocity and hit the surface of the lake. Both the machine and the pilot disappeared, leaving no trace.

One theory of the disaster is that Captain Motta was overcome by the gasoline fumes from his motor, in a similar manner to Lt. Alford Williams, the American airman, who was rendered unconscious when testing his Schneider Cup machine, the Merchury Racer, near New York on August 21.—Reuter.

Desenzano, Lombardy, Aug. 27.

The body of Captain Giuseppe Motta has been found at a depth of between 150 and 200 feet.—Reuter.

PACKARD HEIR IN FATAL ACCIDENT

Seaplane Crash near Grosse Pointe: Pilot Injured

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Detroit, Aug. 26.

Warren Packard, 35-year-old heir to millions acquired by sale of automobiles, was killed to-day when a privately owned seaplane crashed in a marsh near Grosse Pointe.

Talbot Barnard, who was piloting the ship, suffered critical injuries.

Witnesses of the accident said that the seaplane's engine stalled at an altitude of 1,000 feet. The ship fluttered, lost way and went into a tailspin from which the pilot could not pull it before it crashed against the ground.

Packard is survived by a widow and two children.—United Press.

SOVIET COMMANDER KILLED

Result of Aeroplane Crash into Black Sea

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Moscow, Aug. 27.

General Jan Fabrizius, assistant commander of the Soviet Caucasian Army, was drowned to-day when an aeroplane in which he was riding bound from Sochi, on the Caucasian coast, for Tiflis, fell into the Black Sea.—United Press.

AEROPLANES TO SPEED OCEAN MAILS

London, Aug. 27.

A successful experiment for speeding up the trans-Atlantic mail was carried out yesterday when 5,000 letters, weighing 100 lb., were landed from the German Lloyd Liner Karlsruhe in Galway, Ireland, and were rushed by air to Croydon.—Reuter.

HOTEL CONSTANCE
23-24 LANCASTER GATE, LONDON
A beautifully appointed Hotel for 50 guests. Delightfully situated at a corner, facing South and South-West, in full view of Hyde Park, but standing sufficiently far back from the main road to ensure perfect quiet. Within 3 minutes' walk of Tube Station, and a stone's throw of buses to all parts. The spacious public rooms are exquisitely furnished. All bedrooms have gas fire, bedside reading lamp. Running h. and c. water, already in many rooms, is being extended to all. Electric lift. Night Porter. The cuisine will be found entirely satisfactory. Single rooms from 3½ to 6 gns. double from 7 to 12 gns. weekly including full board, attendance, bath, etc. Some rooms have Private bathroom.

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RELIGIOUS RIOTS IN JERUSALEM

Fierce Fighting Between Arabs and Jews Over Wailing Wall: Murder of British Officials

Jerusalem, Aug. 23.

The strained relations between the Arabs and the Jews arising from the recent incidents at the so-called wailing wall, where the Jews worship, have resulted in two hours fighting in the streets.

Nine Jews and 16 Arabs were killed and a total of 107 wounded.

All shops closed and the whole police force were called out to put an end to the disturbance. Armoured cars are now patrolling the streets.

The brunt of the work of restoring order fell on a small force of British police.

Further rioting occurred to-day in which six Jews and three Arabs were killed.

A detachment of fifty British soldiers has arrived by air from Egypt.

Martial law has been proclaimed here. Nobody is allowed in the streets after six o'clock in the evening, while all outward telegrams are subject to censorship.—Reuter.

British Official Killed

London, Aug. 24.

The War Office announces that at the request of the High Comissioner in Palestine a detachment of 50 British troops is being despatched by air from Egypt to Jerusalem. A composite battalion of troops is also leaving Egypt to-night by rail for Palestine.

Aug. 25.

A telegram from the Jewish Telegraph Agency, which was delayed by the censor, reports that Mr. Best, the British Immigration Officer of the Palestine Government, was killed yesterday in repelling an assault upon the Jewish suburb of Givatshoul. Two Oxford undergraduates, who were visiting Palestine, were seriously injured. Three Jews, who were wounded, have died in hospital.

The riots spread to Hebron where several people were killed and injured.

During the night the Arabs burned the labour settlement near Jerusalem, looted the suburb of Baitvegam and made an attack on the suburb of Mekorchayim.

The Chief Rabbi in Palestine has telegraphed to the Very Rev. Dr. J. H. Hertz, the Chief Rabbi of the British Empire—"Palestine Jewry in greatest danger. Rush help."

A *communiqué* issued by the Colonial Office to-day states that the number of casualties as the result of the disturbances in Palestine is at present unknown. When order has been restored, the *communiqué* adds, the Government of Palestine will be prepared to receive communal deputations.

A company of the trans-Jordan Frontier Force has arrived at Allenby Bridge to prevent a possible contingent of trans-Jordan Arabs coming to Jerusalem.—Reuter.

Many Casualties

Jerusalem, August 25.

The death roll of Jews, who have been killed or have died of wounds, now 21, including a family of six slaughtered at Motza. Seven more Arabs have been killed. A German Christian named Neumann has been seriously wounded.

The Government of Palestine is supplying arms to all British subjects. All shops remain closed.

Remote Jewish quarters were attacked last night, including the famous Difkin orphanage. The assaults, however, were repelled.

It is learned that Arabs from Hebron and Nablus are coming to Jerusalem to help the local Moslems.

Riots are reported to have occurred at Tel Aviv, near Jaffa, as the result of which one person was killed and 13 injured.

The Arab attacks have also spread to the Valley of Jezreel.

The Jewish colony at Beisan, on the route of the Acre-Damascus Railway, has been completely destroyed, one Jew being killed and 21 others injured.—Reuter.

Soldiers Fired on

Six hundred British soldiers have arrived here from Egypt. A section of these came in aeroplanes and, while flying over Lifta, a small village near Jerusalem, are reported to have been fired on by the villagers, who have been prominent in the recent attacks against Jews.

It is now reported that 45 Jews have been killed and 47 wounded in the disturbances at Hebron. It is rumoured that amongst those killed were many Americans, most of them students at the Jewish College there.

The Government of Palestine has invited the Arab leaders to confer with it and has warned the population to desist from violence and to return to their normal occupations.—Reuter.

Cairo, Aug. 25.

The British troops sent "for temporary duty in Palestine" consist of two officers and 50 men of the South Wales Borderers, who have gone by air, and three companies of the South Wales Borderers, a company of the Green Howards and a section of sappers, who have proceeded by train.—Reuter.

London, Aug. 25.

The War Office announces that, at the request of the High Commissioner of Palestine, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Malta, has been instructed to despatch the 2nd Battalion of the South Staffordshire Regiment to Palestine.—Reuter.

N. Y. Congressman Anxious

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, Aug. 25.

Stirred by recent troubles in Palestine in connection with the "wailing wall" of Jerusalem, which have spread into extensive rioting, Congressman Emanuel Celler of New York requested Col. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, to-day, to send an American cruiser to protect Americans in Palestine.

He also urged that the State Department make the strongest representations to Great Britain for the of protection for American citizens.—United Press.

Congressman to be Ignored

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, Aug. 26.

The United States intends to depend solely upon Great Britain to protect American lives in Palestine during the current troubles there, it was learned on high authority to-day.

It was implied that the request of Congressman Emanuel Celler of New York, who wished an American cruiser to be sent to protect Americans in Palestine, will be ignored.

Word has been received here of preparations made by the British for extensive measures of 'safeguard, and it is felt that it would be improper in the extreme for the United States to manifest any intention of involving itself in the matter.—United Press.

Demonstration in New York

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, Aug. 26.

Ten thousand Jews, including many white-bearded patriarchs, marched through the streets of New York to-day in protest against the recent Arab attacks upon Jews in Palestine.

Banners and slogans expressed bitterness against the fact that Great Britain had permitted such attacks to occur.—United Press.

Washington, Aug. 28.

The British Foreign Office to-day conveyed its assurance that it will provide full protection for Americans in Palestine.—United Press.

London, Aug. 26.

The events in Palestine are a burning topic. Everyone is discussing the friction between the Jews and the Arabs, while the newspapers are "splashing" reports of the movements of British forces.

There are now three battalions of British infantry in Palestine as, in addition to the 2nd Battalion of the South Staffordshire Regiment from Malta, the composite units from Egypt, according to Reuter's correspondent at Cairo, amount to two more battalions, while there is also a squadron of armoured-cars.

It is interesting to note that the first detachment of infantry arrived in Jerusalem by air from Egypt within seven hours of their being ordered to Palestine.

The trouble is generally attributed to the curious situation of the so-called Wailing Wall, which is believed to have formed part of Herod's temple. For centuries it has been regarded by orthodox Jews as their holiest place of prayer and has been, and still is, the object of regular pilgrimages.

The wall, however, adjoins Haram-al-Sharif, which is an area regarded as sacred by Moslems. The authorities recently allowed Moslems to use a gateway specially made in the wall as a thoroughfare.

There has been mutual resentment felt by Arabs and Jews meeting on this ground, the Arabs feeling that the Jews desire to appropriate the ground while the Jews feel that their worship is being interfered with.

Colonial Office Communique

The Colonial Office, in a *communiqué* summarizing the situation in Palestine on August 25, states that the situation in the Jewish outlying quarters and in the suburbs of Jerusalem has not yet been brought under control. The *communiqué* goes on to say that there has been some looting, with casualties, and adds:

"The inhabitants have evacuated for the time being the garden-city of Tal Pioth, near the railway-station.

"The casualties as the result of the disturbances at Hebron were 45 Jews killed and 59 injured; and eight Moslems killed and 10 injured.

"The situation at Jaffa is temporarily alarming in view of a possible demonstration, and there are risks of a clash between Jews and Moslems at Tel Aviv, but the Acting High Commissioner is convinced that the arrival of H.M.S. Sussex on August 26 will ease the situation.

"An official proclamation was issued on August 25 stating that exceptional measures of repression would be avoided as far as possible, but the troops would not hesitate to use force against all disturbers of peace, without distinction.

Jews and Self-Defence

The Government *communiqué* adds that order has been re-established at Hebron and that the districts of Gaza and Beersheba are quiet.

The Arab attack on the police barracks was repulsed, two Arabs being seriously wounded.

Clashes have also occurred at Faizan and Hadarha Carmel.

The situation was stated to be tense but it improved on the arrival of a contingent of the Trans-Jordan Frontier Force.

Air-craft and armoured-cars from Amman are operating in various parts of the country.

The trouble at Tel Aviv began when Moslems, following an Arab funeral, broke away from the procession. Police fired and six Arabs

The Jerusalem City Council at 3 o'clock this afternoon issued a statement that Arabs were attacking Mahneye Hudah and Sharray Hesed.

A later message issued by the Council stated that 'Arabs were every moment making fresh attacks on new localities. Five Jews were killed at Tel Aviv.

The statement accuses the Government of putting obstacles in the way of the Jews acting in self-defence and says that Arabs are preparing attacks in every other section of the country.

An attack on Bethalpha, where many Americans live, was repulsed.—Reuter.

Jerusalem Now Quiet

Jerusalem, Aug. 27.

Disturbances have broken out at Tel Aviv where martial law has been proclaimed.

Some Jews were killed in the Arab quarters of Jaffa.

A *communiqué* issued by the Palestine Government states that Jerusalem is now quiet, British infantry and the air force and armoured cars are keeping order and British police and special constables are patrolling all parts of the town.

The casualties in Jerusalem since the beginning of the outbreak are 14 Jews, 10 Moslems and three Christians, killed, and 37 Jews, 20 Moslems and one Christian seriously wounded. Five people of different communities have died of wounds and 66 Jews, 32 Moslems and 15 Christians have been slightly injured.

Arabs attacked the government offices at Jaffa.

British police fired and repelled the attack, five Arabs being killed and 30 wounded.—Reuter.

Situation Well in Hand

London, Aug. 27.

A *communiqué* issued by the Colonial Office to-day states that the situation in Jerusalem is well in hand. All is quiet at Jerusalem and Jaffa—the previous centres of the disturbances—though the rest of the country remains unsettled.

The reinforcements that have arrived in Palestine or are now on their way there comprise five warships, three battalions of troops, a squadron of armoured-cars, a detachment of engineers, detachments from the Signal and the Service Corps and a squadron of Royal Air Force machines.

The casualties throughout the country total 46 Moslems, four Christians and 93 Jews killed, while 73 Moslems, 12 Christians and 153 Jews have had to be taken to hospital.

Reuter's special correspondent at Jerusalem cables that the situation is now well in hand. There are sufficient forces available to preclude the fear of any but local, sporadic outbreaks, and also to ensure the power of the Government to deal with these. There is no sign of any anti-British bias. A spirit of confidence is slowly returning and the ancient capital is resuming its normal peace. Its good water and lighting services are assured.—Reuter.

Beirut, Aug. 27.

Troops were rushed to the Jewish quarter of Damascus to-day following a demonstration of 20,000 Arabs in support of the Arab attacks in Palestine. The arrival of the troops has, up to the present, prevented further disorders.—Reuter.

Briton Stoned to Death

London, Aug. 28.

News has been received in London that G. R. H. Sykes, the superintendent of the Palestinian railway at Haifa, was stoned to death on Sunday.

The situation in Palestine ought never to have got out of hand declares "The Times."

The paper urges the need of prompt and searching inquiry both into the responsibilities of the criminals themselves and into the responsibilities of the authorities.

It says it ought to be stated with the utmost authority that our policy in Palestine will be quite unaffected by the efforts of either race to dominate the other.

"That our policy should stand," continues the 'Times,' "is necessary both to our honour and to our plain interest. If we flinched we should soon have greater dangers to contend with elsewhere."

Much Bloodshed at Haifa

The Jewish Telegraph Agency reports from Jerusalem that there was much bloodshed at Haifa where many Jews and Arabs were killed in the riots.

Rumours were rife in Jerualem yesterday of renewed Arab attacks in the neighbourhood of the Holy City and it was reported that 2,000 armed Arabs, supported by Druses from Lebanon, were approaching Jerusalem.

Reuter's special correspondent states, however, that from Friday to Sunday the state of the country was extremely critical as there were only 1,200 police available, including less than 200 British.

The Arabs regard the collision as having been inevitable and as the result of the alleged aggressive policy of Zionism. There is no sign of anti-British bias.

There has been no public disavowal or denunciation of the bestial brutalities at Hebron which were as bad in character, if not in extent, as anything in the memory of man.

The outbreak of the crisis is an example of the grim psychology of the eastern peasant, who bears things in silence as long as he can and then suddenly runs amok.

The streets of Jerusalem are largely deserted. Most of the shops are closed and private houses are bolted and barred. The old Russian buildings have been transformed into an armed camp alive with troops, cars and constabulary. Almost all of the senior officials have become ordinary police constables.

Conditions Quieter

The Arab case is expressed in telegrams received by the Premier, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, to-day. A typical example is a message from the President of the Arab Executive Council at Jerusalem stating that naval and military forces may keep order, but permanent order and peace are impossible until the demands of the Arab people for the establishment of a democratic administration and the abolition of the Balfour Declaration are positively considered.

The Colonial Office, in a *communiqué* issued to-day, states that the situation at Jerusalem, Jaffa and Haifa is quiet. A naval detachment repressed disorder at Haifa, while reconnoitring air-craft were fired on by Arabs in the neighbourhoods of Haifa and the Ramleh Hills, around Jerusalem. A detachment of the Trans-Jordan Frontier Force repulsed Arab attacks at Beit Alpha, to the west of Beisan. The situation in Trans-Jordania is normal.

The Jewish Telegraph Agency reports from Beirut that troops and tanks are guarding the Jewish quarter at Damascus where Arabs were wounded in the course of an Arab demonstrations ot Beirut on August 27.—Reuter.

Cairo, Aug. 28.

A telephone message from Jerusalem late to-night states that the situation has been quiet there the whole day long.—Reuter.

Quiet Officially Reported

Jerusalem, Aug. 29.

Official reports state that complete quiet reigns after the declaration of martial law by the authorities. A general Arab uprising is now considered to be most unlikely. Jerusalem is at present cut off from all telephone communication with the outside.

Telegrams, apart from being censored, are greatly delayed. The centre of likely disturbances has apparently shifted from here to Haifa which is less guarded by troops than this city. An Italian cruiser has arrived at Beirut where there are now four warships.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

London, Aug. 29.

Chaim Weizmann, President of the World Zionist Organization, told a meeting of the English Zionist Federation yesterday that he had seen Lord Passfield, the Secretary for the Colonies, in connection with the recent troubles in Palestine.

According to Chaim Weizmann, there would be changes in the Palestine administration and Britain would stand by the Balfour Declaration of 1917 more vigorously than ever.—Reuter.

The Vatican on the Question

Rome, Aug. 29.

According to the Vatican organ "Correspondenza" the Holy See has called the attention of the Peace Conference to the dangerous situation that has grown out of the Jewish immigration into Palestine after the world war, pointing out that the original Arab population of the country did not want these immigrants and that they now entertain an inimical feeling *vis-à-vis* of these strangers and their artificial majority. The Holy See naturally condemns the present sanguinary attacks on the Jews by the Arabs as all similar attacks on any other people would be condemned.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

The Jewish Outlook

From local Jewish organizations we have received the following statements regarding the dispute. The first, which is dated July 30, reads as follows:—

The announcement of the Palestine Government that it has permitted the Moslems to carry on their building activities on top and in the vicinity of the western wall of the Temple, commonly known as the Wailing Wall, has aroused a strong wave of indignation throughout Palestine Jewry.

All factions of the community are combining to voice a protest against what is described to be interference with the *status quo* at the most sacred Jewish Holy Site in Palestine. The Chief Rabbinate of the country has despatched by cable protests to the Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, to the British Colonial Office, Lord Balfour and to the Secretariat of the League of Nations, and to the Zionist Congress now in session in Zurich.

Following a joint meeting of the Rabbinate, the Zionist Executive and the National Council of Palestine Jews, held on July 30, the Jewish leaders decided to seek an interview with the acting High Commissioner, Mr. H. C. Luke.

The Jewish communities of Jerusalem and Haifa as well as the

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municipality of Tel Aviv despatched cables of protest to the Zionist Congress in Zurich. The Jewish Federation of Labour in Palestine protested to the British Labour Party against the Palestine Government's decision. Committees are being formed spontaneously throughout the country by Jews for the "protection of the Jewish rights at the Western Wall."

Violation of Right to Worship

At the Zionist Congress held at Zurich this month, Dr. Chaim Weizmann, President of the World Zionist Organization, in the course of his address, referred to the Wailing Wall incident, and said:—

"Since the last Zionist Congress, a few regrettable incidents occurred in Palestine which gave rise to a misunderstanding of our attitude on the question of the holy sites in Palestine. When Jewish divine worship before the western wall of the Temple, known as the Wailing Wall, is interfered with, it is but natural that strong indignation is the reaction of the Jewish world. We have made it clear that we cannot accept the violation of our right to worship at this wall without protest. Simultaneously, however, we wish to repeat here that just as we cannot permit the infringement upon our rights we have no intention to infringe upon or interfere with the religious rights of the holy sites of other faiths in the country. We will always consider it a matter of honour to regard as sacred the rights of others. We regret that these incidents gave rise to a new active misunderstanding between us and the Moslem citizens of Palestine. We are convinced that the sources of these conflicts can be removed. We, on our part, wish to do all in our power to bring about an understanding with the Arabs on this question as on any other questions."

NICARAGUAN CANAL SURVEY

Engineers' Departure to Make an Investigation

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Panama, Aug. 27.

Carrying Major Daniel Sultan and a company of engineers, the U.S. transport Grant sailed to-day for Corinto, Nicaragua, as first step toward the survey of a Nicaraguan canal route.

The survey will possibly require as much as two years for completion.

Work is to begin at the west end of Lake Nicaragua, but two other companies of engineers will later extend the survey over the entire proposed route.

Although the projected route is considerably longer than that of the Panama Canal, it makes use of already existing waterways to such an extent that construction will probably prove easier.

The United States has special privileges for the construction of a Nicaraguan canal if the route is found to be feasible.—United Press.

THE RIVER VARDAR IN FLOOD

Fifty Persons Drowned at Skoplie

Belgrade, Aug. 23.

Fifty persons, mostly old people and children, were drowned at Skoplie owing to torrential rain causing the tributaries of the river Vardar to overflow.

The working-class quarter of the town was flooded. The police gave the alarm by firing revolvers and this enabled others, who would otherwise have been caught by the floods, to escape.—Reuter.

MEXICAN ARSENAL EXPLOSIONS

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Vera Cruz, Mexico, Aug. 24.

Terrific explosions lasting 45 minutes occurred to-day in the Government arsenal in Vera Cruz Bay.

The extent of damage and casualties is not yet known.—United Press.

OBITUARY

Senator L. D. Tyson

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Philadelphia, Aug. 24.

Senator Lawrence Davis Tyson of Tennessee died here, to-day, after a sudden relapse which followed several weeks of treatment in a hospital.

A colonel of infantry volunteers, Senator Tyson served through the Spanish-American war and entered politics as a member of the Tennessee House of Representatives.

He subsequently entered the U.S. Senate but abandoned politics to answer another call to arms, becoming a brigadier general and serving as commander of the 59th Erigade of the 30th Division. He was brigade commander with the British at Ypres and Lys Canal sector and later was at the breaking of the Hindenburg line at Belicourt and Nauroy in the Somme sector. The D.S.M. was awarded him for extraordinary war conduct.—United Press.

Gen. Liman von Sanders

Munich, Aug. 24.

The death is announced of General Liman von Sanders, formerly High Military Adviser to Turkey. During the Great War General Liman von Sanders directed the military operations against the British Expeditionary Force in Gallipoli.—Reuter.

Sir Ernest Mason Satow

London, Aug. 26.

The death has occurred, at the age of 86, of the Rt. Hon. Sir Ernest Mason Satow P.C., G.C.M.G., who was British Minister at Peking 1900-06.

Educated at Mill Hill School and University College, London, Mr. Ernest Satow, as he then was, entered the Consular Service as a student interpreter in Japan in 1861, rising to the position of Interpreter in 1861 and, three years later, to that of Japanese Secretary to the British Legation.

Appointed Agent and Consul-General at Bangkok in 1881, he became Minister-Resident in 1885, holding the same post at Montevideo in 1888. From Montevideo he went to Morocco (1893), being transferred to Tokyo in 1895. He received his knighthood the same year and, five years later, was appointed British Minister at Peking, a post he held until 1906. In 1907 he was second delegate to the Second Peace Conference.

Sir Ernest Satow was not only a diplomat but also an author, having to his name many publications, including "A Guide to Diplomatic Practice", "A Diplomat in Japan", "The Silesian Loan and Frederick the Great".

"The Voyage of Captain Saris to Japan" and "Exercises in Colloquial Japanese." In collaboration with A. G. S. Hawes he compiled several editions of "Murray's Handbook for Japan" and, with M. Ishibashi, an English-Japanese dictionary.—Reuter.

Mr. Jeremiah W. Jenks

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, Aug. 27.

Funeral services for the late Jeremiah Jenks, political economist advisor to the Chinese Government and honorary advisor to the Chinese Government will take place here to-morrow.

Dr. Jenks died last Saturday.

The late Jeremiah Whipple Jenks was well known throughout the Far East, and especially in China, and made his last visit here only a year ago.

In 1901 and 1902 he acted as a special commissioner of the American War Department to investigate questions of currency, labour, internal taxation and police in the Orient, and in 1903-4 he was member of the U.S. Commission on International Exchange in special charge of reform of currency in China.

Dr. Jenks was director and vice president of the China Society of America.

His voluminous writings include a Report on Certain Economic Questions in the English and Dutch Colonies in the Orient.

In the course of his extensive experience abroad Dr. Jenks worked on currency reform and kindred subjects in Mexico, Nicaragua and several other countries. Since 1918 he had been a member of the High Commission of Nicaragua, as well as director of the Pacific Railways of Nicaragua and the National Bank of Nicaragua.

He was president and chairman of the board of the Alexander Hamilton Institute, and founder and director of the Far Eastern Bureau. —United Press.

THE PREMIER'S VISIT TO AMERICA

To Take Place Before the Reassembly of Parliament

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, Aug. 22.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister of Great Britain, is expected to visit Washington some time within the next six weeks.

At the White House it was said that no decision had yet been made as to whether Mr. MacDonald would stay at the White House with President Hoover or at the British Embassy as guest of the British Ambassador.

It was explained that the time for the visit had been advanced in order to permit Mr. MacDonald to return to London before the opening of Parliament.

The United Press learned that the United States has taken a sympathetic attitude toward Great Britain's insistence upon keeping a large force of small cruisers to act as "police vessels," and that accordingly, these small cruisers will not be taken into consideration in reaching a parity valuation.

Such a parity will accordingly be figured with relation to the larger cruisers together with such other vessels as would be useful actively in time of war.

The British Embassy to-day announced, in connection with the approaching visit of Mr. MacDonald, that his daughter Miss Ishbel MacDonald will accompany her father on his trip to America.—United Press.

Gen. Dawes on Limitation

London, Aug. 23.

Accompanied by his two sons and three daughters, the Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald, to-day received the freedom of Elgin, in the words of the Lord Provost, "as the most noted Morayshire man in the world."

The American Ambassador, General Dawes, who participated in the ceremony, made a speech in which he alluded to the conversations concerning naval disarmament which had been going on between himself and the Prime Minister.

General Dawes explained that it must take time to reduce the problems involved to the very simple terms which the average man can understand.

Referring to the remark made by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald to Reuter's representative at Lossiemouth on August 20 that their exchange of views recently marks a distinct advance in the conversations, in which connection General Dawes pointed out that the comment in the Press suggested that this indicated that there was no progress to report, the American Ambassador emphasized that "the negotiations in connection with naval disarmament may have made a favourable advance, though they have not necessarily reached the proper stage for useful discussion by the Press."'

He declared that the differences which existed from the point of view of the technical side of naval disarmament must be reduced to the smallest compass, remarking: "We must realize that the one unforgiveable thing now would be inadequate preparation for the proposed naval conference."—Reuter.

U.S. Answer to British Proposal

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, Aug. 28.

An answer may be dispatched to-day to the British initial defence proposal of the prospective formula for a naval conference.

President Hoover to-day considered this proposal with Col. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, and others, but none made any comment.

It was understood, however, that the present exchange of conversations does not justify exchanges regarding the actual conference date. —United Press.

LIQUOR BLOCKADE OF CANADA

Enormous Falling off of Canadian Exports

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, Aug. 26.

Mr. Seymour Lowman, assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of Customs, Coast Guard and Prohibition, announced to-day that exports of alcoholic drinks from Canada during July amounted to 239,000 gallons as compared with more than 500,000 gallons for the previous month.

This indicated he said, the effectiveness of the Treasury's blockade against entry into the United States of illegal liquor.

Mr. Lowman said that the collection of such statistics was possible because rum-runners were permitted to obtain liquor clearance papers for the United States, in which they stated the quantity to be taken out, even though United States law did not permit legal importation of the liquor designated. —United Press.

HEAVY SENTENCE ON FOOTBALL STAR

Money Obtained on Promise to Influence President

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Los Angeles, Aug. 23.

George Rush Meadows, former University of Southern California football star, was to-day sentenced to serve from eight to 80 years in Folham penitentiary.

He had been convicted upon a charge of obtaining $31,000 on a basis of his promise to use his personal influence with the then President, Mr. Coolidge, in order to bring about a parole for John Osborne, convict in the Leavenworth Federal penitentiary.—United Press

GENERAL SANDINO RETICENT

Found Living Quietly in a Yucatan Hotel

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Meriden, Yucatan, Aug. 27.

Mr. Thomas L. Stokes, a correspondent of the United Press, to-day found the famous Nicaraguan opponent of America's Marine forces, General Sandino.

Following a long campaign which gradually wore down his ill-equipped but hard-fighting supporters, Sandino disappeared and had been reported slain. Actually he is living quietly at a secluded hotel.

General Sandino politely declined to grant an interview, declaring that Americans hate him and that he can see no reason why he should speak to them.—United Press.

KING'S DEPARTURE FOR NORFOLK

Their Majesties Drive Through Cheering Crowds

London, Aug. 24.

An Indian Boy Scout springing to attention and saluting in the court-yard of Buckingham Palace was the first demonstration of loyalty when Their Majesties drove to King's Cross station to-day through cheering crowds, which included a considerable number of visitors from the Dominions and the Continent.

It is significant that no doctor accompanied the King.

Large crowds lined the route of the drive from Wolferton Station, in Norfolk, to Sandringham House and welcomed Their Majesties home.—Reuter.

Brussels, Aug. 25.—The court at Bruges sentenced the Russian who recently broke into the King's bathing cabin, while the King was out in the sea bathing and stole the King's watch and his wallet, to one year's hard labour.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

EVENTFUL FLIGHT OF PREMIER

Twice Forced to Descend Owing to Mists

London, Aug. 24.

Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald had an eventful flight from Lossiemouth to London to-day. The Air Force machine in which he was travelling was forced to land twice, owing to mists, in Northumberland, but eventually reached Hendon Aerodrome at 6.30 this evening, instead of at 3 o'clock as expected.

Aug. 25.

After his return to Downing Street yesterday evening the Premier, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, received several callers, including Lord Thomson, Secretary of State for Air; Lord Parmoor, Lord President of the Council; Mr. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty; and Mr. Tom Shaw, Secretary of State for War.

Interviewed by a representative of Reuter's Agency, Mr. MacDonald denied that his return from Lossiemouth had been hastened by the events at the Hague or in Palestine. He said that the gathering at Downing Street yesterday evening was in no way a Cabinet meeting, but "just a friendly conversation" in order that he might learn what had happened during his absence.

Mr. MacDonald denounced the rumours that he was going to fly to the Hague as "a tremendous disservice to the country" because, if they heard that the Prime Minister of Great Britain was flying specially to the Reparations Conference, the diplomatists at the Hague would hope that he intended to take a new line and keep back their offers.—Reuter.

STRIKERS RIOTING IN CALCUTTA

Military Called Out to Aid the Police

Calcutta, Aug. 24.

Three strikers and a number of police were injured in the jute-mill district last night in a riot which started as the result of a rumour that the police—who actually had been sent to arrest some men for intimidation—were sent by the authorities of a mill to eject some strikers from the mill quarters.

A mob of 5,000 collected on front of the gate of the mill in question and attacked a small force of police there. The military were called out and 30 men of the Eastern Frontier Rifles aided the police to quell the disturbance.

The situation in the jute-mill area is improving. At present only four mills are not working.—Reuter.

GIGANTIC HEROIN ORGANIZATION

Revelations in Vienna of Scheme to Smuggle Drug to Asia

Vienna, Aug. 25.

Police inquiries in connection with the arrest of three heroin smugglers in Vienna last March have led to the discovery of a gigantic organization for drug traffic between Vienna and Asia.

According to the newspaper "Die Stunde," agents of the traffic state that the centre of the whole organization is in the entourage of a certain oriental monarch, while a mysterious Japanese, with headquarters in Tokyo, has been traced as the travelling organizer for the smuggling of drugs to many European and Asiatic capitals.—Reuter.

New York, Aug. 26.—Plans were reported to-day to be complete for a merger of Paramount Players with Warner Brothers on a basis of one-half share of Warner Brothers for one and one-quarter of Paramount.—United Press.

LONDON.

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AUSTRALIA AND THE EMPIRE

Possibly More Preference to be Given to British Goods

Canberra, N.S.W., Aug. 22.

Introducing the Federal Budget in the House of Representatives to-day the Federal Treasurer explained that the deficit shown for the financial year 1928-29 was partly due to the falling off of the receipts from the Customs and the Excise.

He announced that the Government proposed to impose new revenue duties which were expected to produce £2,750,000.

The margin of preference given to British goods, he said, would either be maintained or increased.

The duty on foreign silk piecegoods would be raised from 20 to 30 per cent., *ad valorem*, while the duty on artificial silk goods would be altered to 25 per cent., in the case of goods produced in Great Britain, and to 35 per cent. when manufactured in other countries.

The duty on wine and spirits would be raised two shillings per gallon, the duty on tobacco and cigarettes would be raised eightpence per lb., and on cigars one shilling per lb.

New duties would be imposed of ten per cent. on precious stones and twopence per gallon on the petrol content of enriched crude petroleum.

The Federal Treasurer announced that it was proposed to impose some new taxes, including an increase of ten per cent. in the tax on individual incomes exceeding £2,000 a year, while an Amusement Tax would be instituted which it was estimated would bring in an additional £600,000 a year.

The Federal Treasurer said that the Government was anxious that any action to reduce preference should be postponed pending the meeting of the next Imperial Conference, the convocation of which was urgently desired.

Finally, he urged that the Imperial Government should make every effort to retain the Dawes Plan as the basis for the distribution of German Reparations.

The Premier, the Rt. Hon. S. M. Bruce, told Parliament that the Commonwealth Government had informed the British authorities that it is not prepared to acquiesce in any new treaty with Egypt unless the Suez Canal is adequately protected.

He also stated that the Commonwealth Government, irrespective of any action taken by the other parts of the Empire, is not prepared to receive a representative of the Soviet unless it is satisfied that effective safeguards will be taken against Soviet propaganda.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIA AND THE CHINESE

Request for Modification of Existing Conditions

Canberra, Aug. 24.

The Chinese Vice-Consul, Mr. Sung, has announced that the Chinese Government has asked the Federal Government of Australia to modify the present restrictions on Chinese in Australia, pointing out that China is anxious to improve her trade relations but at the same time requests better conditions for Chinese nationals.

The Federal Minister for Home Affairs, Mr. Abott, when questioned on the subject, said that the document had been received but that he was not able to discuss it or to disclose its contents.—Reuter.

THE RIVER INDUS IN FLOOD

Trunk Road to Peshawar Badly Damaged

Rawalpindi, Aug. 28.

As the result of heavy rains in north-west India, the River Indus has overflowed. Many villages in the Nowhsera district have been washed away and miles of the grand-trunk road to Peshawar have been flooded. Besides this, the road to Murree has been submerged in many places and the Kashmir road blocked by landslides.—Reuter.

MONGOLIAN TEMPLE FOR CHICAGO

Work in Far East to Continue: Chicago Banker's Donation

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Stockholm, Aug. 25.

In an interview with the United Press to-day, Dr. Sven Hedin said that the Swedish-American banker Mr. Appleton of Chicago has given G.$25,000 for his forthcoming Far East activities.

Part of this will be used for Dr. Hedin's Turkestan expedition and part for construction of a temple in Chicago, the latter enterprise having been initiated by Mr. Bendix.

At present it is planned to have 22 staff members continue with the Mongolian expedition, mostly Swedish, assisted by Chinese, who plan to continue the work after Dr. Hedin gives it up two years hence. They have already found a valuable collection of objects shedding light on prehistoric animal life.

Explaining details on the scheme with regard to the temple in Chicago, Dr. Hedin said that he plans to transport to America all except the heavy framework, giving America an exact replica which will enable Americans to visualize the Mongolian religious ceremonies with exactness.—United Press.

CREW SAVED BY DOLLAR STEAMSHIP

Personnel of Burned German Steamer Rescued

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, Aug. 22.

The Dollar str. President Harrison rescued the entire crew of the German freighter Quinistan 1,000 miles to the east of Norfolk on Wednesday, according to radio advices here to-day.

The Quinistan caught fire, got out of control, and burned while the crew abandoned ship and took to lifeboats. The President Harrison found members of the crew cruising in the small boats.

The President Harrison is due to dock here on Saturday.—United Press.

IMPORTANT INDIAN RULING

Powers of Presidents of Legislative Assemblies Defined

Simla, Aug. 24.

Following conversations in London between the Viceroy of India, Lord Irwin, and the Secretary of State for India, Captain Wedgwood Benn, arising out of the action of Mr. V. J. Patel, the President of the Indian Legislative Assembly, on April 10 in ruling discussion of the Public Safety Bill out of order, the London Gazette to-day publishes a definition of the powers of presidents of the Legislative Assembly.

The definition lays down that the President of the Indian Legislative Assembly shall not have the power to prevent the discussion of any motion relating to a bill made by the member in charge of the bill or to refuse to put a question on any such motion unless such power is expressly conferred on him, or such a motion or discussion, or the putting of such a question, is expressly prohibited by any provision in the Government of India Act.—Reuter.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF DR. STARR JORDAN

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Palo Alto, Cal. Aug. 26.

Dr. Davis Starr Jordan, one of America's foremost scientists and educators, is failing fast after having been bed-ridden since early June.

Physicians said to-day that he showed no improvement over the week-end.

During recent days Dr. Jordan has been unable to move his lower limbs.—United Press.

LAWSUIT OVER THE "MARK OF ZORRO"

Producer of a "Gabbie" Sued for Plagiarism

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, Aug. 22.

The first plagiarism suit ever to be brought in connection with the new talking motion pictures, alias the "talkies" and the "gabbies," was brought to-day when Johnson McCley, a California writer, filed suit for an accounting against Warner Bros.

Mr. McCley seeks to restrain the Warner concern from any further showing of its talking film "The Desert Song," which he alleges was stolen from his own "Curse of Capistrano" which was published in 1919 and subsequently produced by Douglas Fairbanks under the name of "Mark of Zorro."

Pictures experts take great interest in the suit, as it is expected to afford valuable definition as to what changes in the plagiarism law have been brought about by the introduction of the medium of sound into motion pictures.—United Press.

SOVIET SEARCH FOR TREASURE

Quest for Buried Hoards of Jewellery and Plate

Moscow, Aug. 25.

The Government has commissioned the prominent archaeologist Steletzky to resume the excavations under the Kremlin, the ancient palace of the Tsars. It is believed that during the reign of Ivan the Terrible, a large quantity of treasure was buried there. The excavations were started during the first years of the Soviet *régime* but were abandoned later, it having proved fruitless.

Since recent discoveries in the State archives of pertinent documents would appear to support the century-old rumours of buried hoards of jewellery and gold plate, the authorities have decided to appropriate a substantial sum for the completion of the excavations which, if successful, are expected materially to benefit the Exchequer.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

SATURDAY'S TELEGRAMS

THE REPARATIONS CONFERENCE

Complete Harmony Secured With Settlement With Germany

Hague, Aug. 29.

The report of Mr. Arthur Henderson, the British Foreign Secretary, to the Political Commission of the Reparations Conference said that the evacuation of the Rhineland would start forthwith and that the troops would be moving in a fortnight. It added that Germany had wisely decided to waive all claims for damage done in the occupied area.

Mr. Henderson asked the Commission to recommend to the interested Powers the establishment of Belgian-German and French-German conciliation commissions to settle any disputes between the Belgian and German and the French and German Governments, subject to the reservation that the powers of investigation of the Council and the Assembly of the League of Nations shall remain intact.

The seal of success has been put on the Reparation Conference by a complete agreement between all the Powers, including Germany, regarding the financial settlement.

The agreement relates to the cost of the Army of Occupation until its withdrawal. It is understood that the agreement reduces the cost to Mks. 60,000,000 of which Germany pays Mks. 30,000,000 and the occupying Powers the other Mks. 30,000,000 on the basis of the Spa percentages. Britain also renounces Mks. 5,000,000 of her unconditional annuity in favour of Germany.—Reuter.

REWARDS OFFERED BUT NOT TO BE PAID

Capturers of the Notorious Hickman Disappointed

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Los Angeles, Aug. 29.

A ruling to-day by the city attorney of Los Angeles stated that Los Angeles is not authorized to offer or to pay rewards for the apprehension of criminals.

The immediate effect of this is that 12 claimants for the sum of G.$10,000, which officials offered some months ago during the time that the whole Pacific Coast was hunting for the "Lone Wolf Slayer" Hickman who had strangled and dismembered a little girl, will all be disappointed.

No money will be paid even to the authorities in Oregon who effected the actual capture after identity of the slayer had been established.—United Press.

QUIET PREVAILING IN PALESTINE

Large Scale Disorders Stopped by British Soldiers' Action

London, Aug. 29.

A *communiqué* issued by the Colonial Office to-day states that the presence of troops in Palestine has had a steadying effect upon the rioters. Large-scale disorders now appear to have been checked and, barring unforeseen circumstances, the grave situation that has existed in the past five days can be regarded as being under control.

The total casualties up to and including August 28 were 52 Moslems, four Christians and 96 Jews killed, while 103 Moslems, nine Christians and 151 Jews had to be taken to hospital.—Reuter.

Cairo, Aug. 29.

The British troops in various parts of Palestine have carried out the duty of restoring order with little opposition anywhere.

The news from Jerusalem to-day shows that all is quiet in the quarters were troops are stationed.—Reuter.

Jerusalem, Aug. 30.

A touching incident, which has done much to cool heated passions, is reported from the Jewish colony of Kiryat Hananim. There simple Arab peasants from the surrounding villages came, bringing their little children whom they offered to the Jews as hostages of peace.—Reuter.

An Incorrect Report

London, Aug. 29.

Mr. Chaim Weizmann, President of the World Zionist Organization, who told a meeting of the English Zionist Federation on Wednesday that he had seen Lord Passfield in connection with the recent troubles in Palestine, is reported to have stated that the Secretary of State for the Colonies recognized the justice of the Zionist demand for compensation for the loss of Jewish lives and property.

The Colonial Office has issued a statement saying that the report of Mr. Weizmann's speech fails to convey the purport of Lord Passfield's conversation with him owing to its incompleteness and lack of accuracy and cannot be taken as authoritative.

Mr. Weizman, it may be recalled, is also reported to have told the meeting of the English Zionist Federation that there would be changes in the Palestine administration and that Britain would stand by the Balfour Declaration of 1917 more vigorously than ever.—Reuter.

Jerusalem, Aug. 30.

An official bulletin issued last night states that the country generally is quiet. It adds that to date 63 Moslems, 4 Christians and 97 Jews have been killed in the disturbances.—Reuter.

Reported Concentration of Bedouins

Jerusalem, Aug. 29.

Although the situation, at least outwardly, appears somewhat easier, rumours of an imminent Arab rising are gaining in intensity. The British authorities are reported to be making extensive preparations to guard the trans-Jordan frontier where the Bedouin tribes are said to be concentrating. Scouting 'planes are reported to have sighted natives from the Beersheba district marching on Ghaza.

The capital, Haifa, and Telaviv are quiet, British troops having thrown a military cordon between the two latter cities in order to counter the attacks planned by the Arabs on Haifa's partly evacuated Jewish suburbs.

In Jerusalem a few shops have reopened and only a small section of the population ventures forth into the streets. The Jewish settlement Kastinia in southern Palestine, where a British convoy was attacked on Tuesday, has been stormed by Arabs with, as it is reported, heavy casualties on both sides including some Britons. Other settlements are still being held against the attackers. Meanwhile the law courts are beginning their trials, having sentenced yesterday to long of imprisonment terms 50 Arab villagers who were caught armed.—Trans-ocean Kuo Min.

Jewish Protests in Poland

Warsaw, Aug. 29.

Jewish meetings of protest against the policy followed by Great Britain in Palestine continue to be held throughout the country. So far only an incident is reported from Kattowitz where several hundred demonstrators assembled in front of the British Consulate where, however, they were quickly dispersed by the police who arrested 55 of them.

According to reports from Lodz over 50,000 Jews took part in a demonstration and adopted a resolution demanding effective protection for the Jews in Palestine. This resolution was presented to the British Vice-Consul.—Trans-ocean Kuo Min.

BRITISH AVIATRIX SERIOUSLY HURT

Lady Heath's Skull Fractured in Aeroplane Crash

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Cleveland, Aug. 29.

Physicians announced to-day that Lady Heath is in very serious condition, having suffered fractures of the skull in several places as a result of her aeroplane crashing here.

A mechanic named Kilk, who accompanied Lady Heath on the flight but escaped from the accident without injury, was unable to explain the accident.

Observers said that one wing buckled.

Later.

Following an operation, Lady Heath rallied late to-day and physicians said there was a chance for her to recover.—United Press.

PYLE IN TROUBLE OVER "BUNION DERBY"

Alleged Infraction of State Labour Laws

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Los Angeles, Aug. 29.

C. G. Pyle, promoter of two trans-continental races and innumerable other professional sport events including Suzanne Lenglen's tennis tour, broke into court records and more headlines simultaneously to-day.

Charged with a violation of the California state labour law in connection with allegations of Paul Hickman and Jim Thorpe, competitors in his "bunion derby," Pyle entered a plea of not guilty and was released on bail of $500.

A trial will take place September 25.—United Press.

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GRAF ZEPPELIN TO GO HOME

Attempt to Make New World Record on Atlantic Trip

London, Aug. 29.

The broadcast description of the landing of the Graf Zeppelin at Lakehurst was clearly heard in London.—Reuter.

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Lakehurst, Aug. 29.

Captain Lehman is preparing to navigate the Graf Zeppelin back to the home hangars at Friedrichshafen while Dr. Hugo Eckener, who has been in charge heretofore, will remain in the United States to "spread the Zeppelin gospel."

The dirigible will endeavour to improve on its former times for the Atlantic crossing, and, counting Friedrichshafen as its starting-point, will also try to break its own record for speed around the world.

Departure is now scheduled for midnight Saturday.—United Press.

Washington, Aug. 29.

Dr. Hugo Eckener to-day visited President Hoover and told him of the Graf Zeppelin's epochal round-the-world flight.

In company with the President and several members of the Cabinet, Dr. Eckener was photographed in various poses by the White House press group.

Everywhere that the appeared in public, Dr. Eckener was acclaimed.

After his call on the President, Dr. Eckener proceeded to the home of Otto Kiep, the German Chargé d'Affaires, intending to take a long rest.—United Press.

Lakehurst, Aug. 29.

The start of the Graf Zeppelin on its return flight to Friedrichshafen is scheduled for the early hours of Sunday. The airship, on its return journey, will be under the command of Captain Lehmann, Dr. Eckener remaining in the United States in order, as the reports have to complete the negotiations for the establishment of regular Zeppelin air-services, both across the Atlantic as well as the Pacific. An elaborate programme has been prepared by New York City for the welcome of Dr. Eckener, his officers, and the crew of his airship. The intended festivities have, at Dr. Eckener's special wish, being curtailed as he believes himself, his officers and men too fatigued to attend parades etc., Dr. Eckener, however, has accepted President Hoover's invitation to Washington for which city he will depart to-night.—Trans-ocean Kuo Min.

BIG BRITISH STEEL COMBINATION

Amalgamation to Represent £20,000,000 Capital

London, Aug. 29.

Negotiations have been practically completed for the amalgamation of north-east-coast iron and steel firms with a capital of between £20,000,000 and £30,000,000, comprising Messrs. Dorman, Long & Co., Messrs. Bolckow, Vaughan & Co. and others, with the ultimate object of embracing all other north-east-coast iron and steel concerns.—Reuter.

CHILE TO PUSH HER NITRATE SALES

Emissary Extends European Tour to Far East

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Santiago, Chile, Aug. 29.

The Chile Nitrate Council to-day appointed Sr. Pablo Ramierez in charge of a campaign to stimulate nitrate sales in Europe and the Orient.

Sr. Ramierez is going to Europe and thence to Japan and China, spending two years in conducting his drive on behalf of the nitrate industry.—United Press.

FROM THE FOUR WINDS

OUR LONDON LETTER

England Threatened with Water Famine: American Compliments for Public Servants: The Prime Minister's Insufficient Official Salary

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

London, July 18.

We have now had a whole week of fine and hot weather, with the temperature often rising to over 80 degrees in the shade and already the papers are flaming out daily with headlines about the "heat-wave." At times the temperature has approached 90 in the shade and on Tuesday night the atmosphere of London was like a Turkish bath. There has been no rain for many days and it is prophesied that the present state of affairs is to continue for some time to come. The shortage of water is becoming a matter of increasing anxiety in several parts of the country, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, where it is feared that a number of mills will have to close down as a result. It must be remembered in this connection that there has been a dearth of rain throughout the year and the ground is not saturated to the usual extent. Although the Metropolitan Water Board of London has still a reserve of 80 days supply, it is said that consumption has recently gone up by at least 25 per cent. This is no doubt due to the desire of all suburbanites to see that their precious little gardens do not suffer from the lack of rain.

The Ministry of Health has issued an appeal urging economy, but this does not cut much ice in those districts where the supply is already cut off from six at night until six in the morning. In one town in Yorkshire it is stated that, if no rain has fallen by the end of the week, the supply will have to be cut off in its entirety and some 40,000 workers will be thrown out of employment. All the signs go to show that the drought and heat wave are to continue, so there may be some uncomfortable developments in the near future.

In some parts of Oxfordshire, water has to be carried in barrels for half a mile. In other parts, there is a supply only on alternate days, and wells seventy feet deep are dry in a number of localities. All of which makes us realise with a shock how thin is the crust of our civilization in many districts and how completely we should be wrecked if a drought were to last for much more than a month.

Perfect Saleswomen

It is always pleasant to receive praise from members of a newer civilization than our own. This time, the praise comes from an American visitor who is very much impressed by the politeness of the London shop-girls. She says that they are unobtrusive and helpful and the greatest possible asset to our stores. In America, you always have the impression of being dragooned into buying something that you do not want in the shortest possible time, by a girl who knows nothing about what she is trying to sell.

Americans are, in fact, generally amazed at the politeness of our public servants. They wonder at the suave helpfulness of our policemen, they delight in the hearty good-nature of the bus-conductors, they go into ecstasies over the fatherly care of our porters. Though they are often appalled by the delay of our telephone system, they cannot believe their ears when an operator says "thank-you" to them in the course of some discussion. When the hall-porter of some hotel says:—"It is a pleasure, Madam," they nearly drop the receiver in delighted amazement.

Medal for Attempted Sabotage

The lengths to which class agitators will go was well indicated the other day at the demonstrations held in Trafalgar Square to celebrate the release of two miners who had been imprisoned for their attempts to wreck trains during the General Strike. Several pounds in pennies, a medal and an illuminated address were given to one of them. Some other miners who took part in similar proceedings have not yet been released and a number of speakers got up and hurled abuse at the Home Secretary for the firm attitude he has adopted in this matter. Fortunately, those who are in sympathy with train-wrecking in the interests of class-warfare are few and far between in this country, but they are likely to make up for their small numbers by spilling a lot of words.

New Luxury Hotel

After many rumours as to what was to happen to the Dorchester House site in Park Lane, it now transpires that the building and land have been sold to the Gordon Hotels, Ltd., and that it is their intention to build thereon a hotel which is to rank with the finest in Europe. The same syndicate recently built the Mayfair Hotel in Berkeley Street and have had such success there that they feel justified in repeating the experiment in Park Lane. Thus comes another step in the gradual change of Park Lane from a street of luxury houses to an avenue of gigantic hotels, shops, and blocks of flats. The rumour that Dorchester House was to become the new National Sporting Club is now definitely disposed of and the new hotel will be ready some time in 1931.

While many of us regret this transition of one of London's most delightful residential streets, there is something to be said for the erection of large buildings in a more central position. London, at present, spreads its vast population over a much larger area than is really necessary and it is matter of great amusement to our American friends to see our rows and rows of two-storey houses where they would have blocks of flats. The change will undoubtedly come as land becomes more and more valuable and the London of the future will be nothing but a collection of enormous buildings.

The Prime Minister's Salary.

The inadequacy of the Prime Minister's salary as raised in the House of Commons this week by Mr. Brenden Bracken, the new Conservative Member for Paddington, and, judging by the favourable reception given to the proposal, it seems that it will only be a matter of time before the change is made. An inquiry was made in 1921 and it was then recommended that £8,000 a year would be more adequate than the present £5,000. It is a well-known fact that no Prime Minister can entertain all his necessary guests in a fitting manner without having to put his hand into his own pocket to a considerable extent and we have it from Mr. Asquith that he went out of office a considerably poorer man than when he entered it. Now that we seem to be entering on an era when a Socialist Prime Minister may be quite a common occurrence, it is essential that something should be done to make the salary of that office adequate.

Dress Reform for Bandits

One branch of society at least has profited by the recent dress reform agitation. Motor-bandits in London have taken to wearing either flannels or evening-dress. They find such clothes far more suitable for their purpose, because the police do not immediately suspect them of any base purpose. They look as if they are just returning from a tennis-party or going to a dance and in such circumstances it is almost permissible to lounge about and look into shop windows without offence.

Perhaps, from one point of view, this new development augurs well. The bandits are not finding their life quite such plain sailing and are having to adopt a more cautious procedure. Whether their resources of ingenuity will outlast those of our police remains to be seen, but at present the bandits seem to be having things pretty comfortably their own way and as many cases as ever of smash-and-grab raids are daily reported in the papers. Somebody rudely stated the other day that our police were only capable of grappling with such things as automatic gambling machines, which used to be screwed to the floor in some clubs, but the same person could suggest no thoroughly satisfactory method of dealing with the motor-bandit problem.

Ministers and Police Protection.

When the Socialist Government came into office, they decided that it would be quite unnecessary for any of the Ministers to have police protection at their houses, as was often done by Ministers in the late Government. This move was thought to be a gesture that Ministerial tyranny was to end and a new era of peaceful harmony was to reign. However, it was not many days after their taking up their seals of office that two men called to see Mr. Henderson, the Foreign Secretary, at his flat in St. Ermin's. One of them waved a revolver when he was refused admittance and since then a policeman has been placed on guard outside St. Ermin's to deal with any unwelcome guests. In view of the firm line that the Government seems to be taking in the face of an angry Left wing, one may prophesy that it will not be very long before other Ministers besides Mr. Henderson have to be protected.

The Week in Parliament

One of the most interesting features about the opening session of this new Parliament is that as much criticism of the Government has come from its own back benches as from the Conservatives themselves. Quite an angry controversy arose between Mr. Thomas and Mr. W. J. Brown (another Labour man) when the former was expounding his colonial development measure. Mr. Brown wanted an assurance that the money given would not be in support of any private enterprise, but only for schemes with a Socialistic complexion. Mr. Thomas would not give him any such assurance and suggested that, after he had been in Parliament a little longer, he would evince greater wisdom. This was too much for Mr. Brown, who made an angry complaint about Mr. Thomas's manners.

Mr. Churchill made one of his delightfully ironic speeches on Tuesday in criticism of Mr. Thomas's proposals for dealing with unemployment. While he offered no objection to the granting of £25,000,000 of Treasury-controlled money for trade facility guarantees, he thought it was a novel idea that some of the money might help towards getting miners to make silk stockings and congratulated Mr. Thomas on his conversion to the Conservative policy of helping private enterprise. On the whole, he likened Mr. Thomas's proposals to attempting to drain the Thames with a terrace teacup and suggested that the Government were admitting the pettiness of their own proposals by budgetting for an unemployment figure of 1,200,000 throughout the winter.

The Labour back-benchers seem restive at the thought that they will shortly have to face their constituents for the summer recess and do not want to go back empty-handed. Having promised to make the land flow with milk and honey as soon as they took up the reins of office, they feel that they may be received rather coldly by their friends now that nothing very substantial has been accomplished after all.

The main feature on Wednesday was the throwing out of the London Traffic Bill. The Liberals joined the Socialists in voting against it. Conservatives are bitterly regretting that they did not have time to get this Bill through last Session. The help given to relieving the congestion of the London traffic would probably have been immense, but the thought of letting a private combine get possession of the whole traffic system of London was too much for the Government. They want public ownership, because they think that this is the only way of avoiding the exploitation of the public. Whether it will ever be possible to municipalise the whole traffic of London, when at present the L.C.C. owns nothing but the trams, remains to be seen. Even if it is one doubts very much whether the direction will be as efficient as it would be under the ægis of a private company.

ANGLO-AMERICAN NAVAL TALK

Specific Proposals near from Great Britain

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, Aug. 29.

British-American naval limitation discussions have advanced to the point of specific proposals from the British Government, it was learned authoritatively to-day.

Col. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, conferred with President Hoover this afternoon. The conference preceded an announcement indicating that a basis for parity has been reached.—United Press.

RIVER INDUS STILL RISING

Villages Wiped Out: Three Hundred Casualties Feared

Karachi, Aug. 29.

Renewed floods of the River Indus are spreading death and devastation. Many villages have been completely wiped out in the district of Deraghazi Khan, which is itself threatened with destruction. It is feared that 300 persons have been drowned, while there have been further fatalities at Attock, where villages disappeared as a consequence of breaches in the banks of the Indus and Kabul Rivers.

The Punjab Government has advised the inhabitants in the Sind district to prepare for a record inundation.

The Indus is rising so rapidly that 72 ft. of water was registered last night, compared with 63 ft. yesterday morning.

Heavy damage to the Lloyd barrage works appears inevitable.—Reuter.

CHINA'S PAYMENT TO THE LEAGUE

Geneva, Aug. 30.

Dr. Wu Kai-sing, Director of the Permanent Office of the Chinese Delegation to the League of Nations, has deposited with the Secretariat of the League 560,000 Swiss francs towards payment of China's contribution to the expenses of the League for 1929.—Reuter.

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SHANGHAI

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SPECIAL ARTICLES

A SHANGHAI MAN IN THE LAND OF MANYANA

An Ideal Holiday for Tired "China Hands": Looking Back Into the Past: Steaming Under the Sunny Skies of Central America

I.—IMPRESSIONS OF MEXICO

By Edwin J. Dingle, F.R.G.S.

The Editor of the "North-China Daily News" has asked me to write a few articles on my impressions of Central and South American Republics, which I have recently visited. That there is an abundance of interesting material in this strangely fascinating part of the world goes without saying, but what struck me first of all was that a trip, leisurely taken by modern steamer, would form an ideal holiday for Shanghailanders and others in China who yearn to get away for a spell from the hurly-burly of political unrest through which China has been passing. It is from this angle that these series of articles will be written.—E.J.D.

Nor can this writer claim to be anything of an authority on the things that he saw and will comment upon. I had never been into Mexico before, or into Salvador, or Honduras, or Colombia and so forth—and, though I have travelled a good deal in Asia and two other continents, I confess that the charm of Central American life gave me just as much of a thrill as that first trip out East from London nearly thirty years ago. I was an old Shanghai-resident of the same calibre as many of my readers. "Seeing the world" had somehow lost its edge for me. I had travelled a good deal in India—in the Federated Malay States in the days when there were not even Government rest houses in the now prosperous cities of that region—had crossed China from the Pacific to Tibet three times—and come overland back to Shanghai had lived in India—wandered in Japan a little—and what with many hinterland trips in Africa and Central Europe and several round-the-world "tours" could, I fancy, claim to be somewhat of a world traveller.

But here, in this delightful land of *"manyana,"* I was as a child again.

Impressions were vivid. The musical tones of Latin speech seemed to fit in with the lazy, happy, sunny life the people live. Every day brought something new, something delightfully new, so that one felt the zest of living, realizing that there is so much in th world to see and learn.

Manyana—What is it?

And what is the "Manyanna?"

Probably you will be like this writer, minus any knowledge of Spanish, but maskee! You will soon learn that there is one truly majestic word, a word which when one spoken acts like magic through the whole trip—the word dispels fear, performs miracles, calms the excited mind, creates everywhere a sort of eternal rhythm. Wherever people bask in the sunshine and dream of the things that might have been, it is with them. In China, around the coast, it is... *"Maskee!"* In the interior it is *"Puh Iao Gin!"* In Malaya it is *"Tida apa!"* Its meaning? I confess I do not even know to-day, but of its effect I could write a volume. *"Manyana!"*—not to-day, but to-morrow. You want something done, and want it quickly—oh, *"Manyana!"* It is costly to keep the ship waiting in harbour to have her cargo taken from her hold; true, but you see we have a fiesta to-day, so *"Manyana!"* The sun shines, things grow rapidly, man wants but little here below, we are born philosophers, we like to lie in the sun shine and dream, well we will shrug our naked shoulders and sing in a cooning sort of way, with voices as soft as the roll of the waves, *"Manyana!"*.... and so let the world go by.

I found this as soon as I entered Mexico, but if one wants a holiday and has time and money he finds this *"manyana"* not unpleasing for he will unconsciously absorb the spirit of the people.

My advice to those contemplating this trip would be to embark on one steamer, then when he reaches a country that he likes, just pack up and get off, waiting as long as his fancy pleases, when another boat may be boarded to steam on to the next port.

One has to steam down the long coastline of Mexico to realize what a vast country it is. And what a country this will be some day! The extreme length of Mexico, from the U.S. to the Guatemalan boundaries, is nearly 2,000 miles, the breadth varying from between 1,000 to 130 miles (in the Isthmus of Tehuantepec). Mexico's coastline is about 6,000 miles, From the southeastern and northwestern extremities of the republic there extend the peninsulas of Yucatan and Lower California, and it may give the European an idea of the size of Mexico when I say that in area it would about equal Great Britain and Ireland, France, Germany, and old Austria-Hungary lumped together. If our Shanghai visitor wants real climate, not just weather as he will have been used to at the mouth of the Yangtze, he will find somewhere in Mexico anything he is seeking. Mexico contains as fine agricultural land as any in the world—as good as the famous Chêngtu Plain—two crops a year being easily possible. Northern Mexico is the home of the "cattle range" business, and there vast herds of horses, cattle and sheep form the principal wealth of the people. On the coast lands wood and water are abundant, and some of the scenery from the deck of ship literally beggars description. Though in certain areas progress is being made, it can generally be said that agriculture is practically undeveloped; but the time will come, when modern methods will enable agricultural Mexico to vie with any country in the world for the growing of cereals, beans, tobacco, all sorts of fruits, and vegetables—great quantities of which already supply the large American centres of population at all seasons of the year.

In my wanderings in Mexico—a coarse kind of life, naturally, if one gets away from the beaten tracks—I found that conditions were not a whit better than in the interior of China. Go ten miles out of Mexico City of Mazatlan, and you encounter all/the disabilities of life that you will find to-day in central Hunan or Yunnan or Kansu—no sanitation, no comforts, inns that make you tremble as you look at the beds you have to sleep in, strange extables that will create a deep regret within you that you possess such a diabolical habit of consuming food.

Enormous Mineralogical Wealth

Once in far Yunnan, when I was engaged in geographical work, I was told that that westernmost province of China was known to contain every mineral in workable quantities that existed in any other of the Eighteen Provinces. I wondered at the time, as I have wondered ever since, why it is that the people do not get busy and unearth some of this mineral to make life more bearable for them. I got the same impression in Mexico. Here you find the people poor beyond words in many places, while under their feet there is untold wealth of many minerals—silver of course, copper, gold, sulphur, zinc, quicksilver, platinum, cinnabar, asphalt, petroleum, marble, gypsum, alabaster, great deposits of coal and so forth. But here, as in China, everything bears the legend of age and enduring things. In the main change is violently objected to. There are some important mining enterprises, most of which are supported by British and American capital, but not a tithe of Mexico's vast potentialities in this direction has yet been tapped, though many minerals have been worked here from very early dates.

Strange that people cannot bestir themselves when they know that a little constructive effort would transform them from penury to comparative affluence. But to go into any sort of explanation of the whys and the wherefores would lead me into interminable disquisitions on Mexico's political troubles—which are as involved as those of China.

All the same, the wide-awake Shanghai business man will possibly be able to make connections that may prove profitable. There is a good deal of business doing, and trade, they tell me, is advancing steadily all the time.

The History of Mexico

The reader seeing this sub-headline must not imagine for a single moment that in a couple of paragraphs I intend to write a history of Mexico. For that I would refer him to the usual channels such as the Encyclopædia Britannica. Nor would I set out to write about something I know little about. But what I saw and learned while I was in Mexico made me almost stand in reverence before those thousands of generations of people who made Mexico a cultured region while many of the present-day races were rooting in the primeval forest. The history of ancient Mexico exhibits two distinct and widely differing periods—that of the Toltecs and that of the Aztecs. Both were Nahua nations, speaking a language which survives in Mexico to this day. The eighth century is the traditional date when the Toltecs are related to have come from the north, and if you are enough interested to look it up in a library you will find that their laws and usages stamped them as a people of peaceful instincts, industrious, capable and enterprising. They introduced maize and cotton, erected monumants of such colossal dimension that make one wonder, just as he wonders while gazing up at the great pyramids in Egypt, how they ever managed to lift such weights without machinery of any kind. They built beautiful temples and fine cities, whose ruins eloquently attest their skill in architecture. The Toltecs were starved out of the country through famine in the 11th century, carrying their arts of civilization southward with them to Guatemala.

Then came the Aztecs, and to read of their doings—in the arts, in their form of government (the monarch wielding highly despotic power), in their ideas of religion and the universe, in their splendid and imposing temples—is to gain a new slant on the progress of the human race. In every city of the Aztec empire the altars constantly dripped with the blood of human sacrifice, fresh victims being supplied, for which the emperors made war on their neighours or on any revolted territory. "The victims," says a reviewer of this period, "were borne in triumphal processions, and to the sound of music, to the summit of the great pyramidal temples, where the priests, in sight of assembled crowds, bound them to the sacrificial stone, and, slashing open the breast, tore from it the bleeding heart and held it up before the image of the god, while the captor carried off the carcase to feast on it with his friends."

In the period immediately preceding the Spanish conquest not less than 20,000 victims were annually immolated, including infants, for the propitiation of the rain gods alone. Ugh! The history of Mexico is truly a gory record.

Modern Mexico

The history of the conquest of the Aztec land is told in the doings of that greatest of *conquistadores*, Cortes, who landed at Vera Cruz in 1519, and gave to Spain what for centuries remained her richest province. Before his energy the native empire crumbled. In 1540 Mexico was united with other American territories—at one time all the country from Panama to Vancouver's Island—under the name of New Spain, and governed by viceroys (57 in all) appointed by the mother-country. Even at that time, however, the Mexican people had developed their penchant for revolutions. The first half of the last century was a record of almost chronic disorder and civil war, and within that period the country had fifty-two presidents or dictators, one emperor and a regent, and in nearly every case the change of administration was brought about with violence. In 1836 Texas secured its independence from Mexico, and, owing to the fact that boundaries were nebulously understood the United States went to war with Mexico, until 1848, in which year she was compelled to cede half a million miles of territory to her powerful enemy, which, as most of my readers will know, is some of the very finest land in the United States to-day.

But I have no space to talk of revolutions, though, as I found myself in the middle of one—the very latest, which is not quite settled yet—Mexican revolutions provided me with a great deal of interest while I was there.

Still, revolutions or no revolutions, it is a fact that modern Mexico is making great strides, and if—that eternal "if," as important in Mexico as it is in China! One can sit down and write actual prophecy if—if he were sure that Mexico could free herself of revolution for five decades, for she would then grow into one of the most wealthy of the backward countries. Among her public men she has many of marked power. She has a history of which she might well be proud. She has a domain rich beyond description. Indeed, there is much more right than wrong in Mexico, and she only needs to awake—a process which modern education alone can achieve—to realize that she could look forward to a prominent place in the family of nations. Her resources are tremendous.

THE STORY OF THE CHINESE EASTERN RAILWAY

VIII.—The Washington Conference and the 1924 Agreements

By George E. Sokolsky

(Continued from last week.)

At the Washington Conference, an attempt was made to solve the question of the Chinese Eastern Railway. A technical Sub-Committee was organized to study the problem and make a report. A difference of opinion arose between the other members of this committee and the Chinese members. The Committee reported that the status of the Chinese Eastern Railway was determined by the 1896 Agreement and the supplementary Agreements thereto.

The necessary funds for its construction were furnished by the Russian Government and it was built under the direction and supervision of that Government, acting through the Chinese Eastern Railway Co. The railway is in effect the property of the Russian Government. China has certain ultimate reversionary rights which are provided for in the original contract of 1986.

The revolution in Russia necessitated a temporary trusteeship, which was undertaken by the Inter Allied Board.

The fundamental purpose of the arrangement thus brought about was explicitly declared to be the temporary operation of the railways in question with a view to their ultimate return to those in interest without the impairing of any exising rights.

"The trusteeship thus assumed continues in force. Changes which have intervened since 1919 render necessary readjustments in its mode of operation.

The Committee then made certain observations with regard to (1) finance, (2) operations and (3) police. The Committee proposed to substitute for the Inter-Allied Board, a Finance Committee situated in Harbin to exercise the trusteeship, even the policing of the railway being one of its responsibilities.

Dr. Hawkling Yen, the Chinese member of the Sub-Committee, wrote a separate report, in which he objected to the Finance Committee and specifically:—

he doubted the propriety, not to say the advisability, of putting Chinese police or gendarmes under a mixed committee as proposed to be set up, as the police or gendarmes are a State force. In this connection, it may also be pointed out that the precedent of a Russian guard has no legal ground, as it was expressly stipulated in the agreement of 1896 that it was the Chinese Government which was to take measures to assure the safety of the railway and of the persons in its service. Under such circumstances, the Chinese representative had to make reservations with respect to these two measures.

Innocuous Resolutions

There being such a widespread difference of opinion, another sub-committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Mr. Elihu Root. The resolutions finally adopted were innocuous and did not affect the situation.

"Resolved. That the preservation of the Chinese Eastern Railway for those in interest requires that better protection be given to the railway and the persons engaged in its operation and use, a more careful selection of personnel to secure efficiency of service, and a more economical use of funds to prevent waste of the property; that the subject should immediately be dealt with through the proper diplomatic channels."

The Powers other than China made the following reservation:—

"The Powers other than China in agreeing to the resolution regarding the Chinese Eastern Railway reserve the right to insist hereafter upon the responsibility of China for performance or non-performance of the obligations towards the foreign stockholders, bondholders, and creditors of the Chinese Eastern Railway Company, which the Powers deem to result from the contracts under which the railroad was built and the action of China thereunder and the obligations which they deem to be in the nature of a trust resulting from the exercise of power by the Chinese Government over the possession and administration of the railroad."

General assent was obtained at the Conference for the continuance of the 1919 Inter-Allied agreement. This was, however, vitiated by China by the 1920 Agreement with the Russo-Asiatic Bank already referred to (see Article VII).

Soviet Declares Treaties Null

In 1920, the Soviet Mission to China made a Declaration, signed by L. Karakhan, Acting Commissary for Foreign Affairs. This 1920 Declaration is more specific than that of 1919 and contains the following articles which directly or indirectly affect the C.E.R.

Article I. The Government of the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic declares null and void all the treaties concluded with China by the former Governments of Russia, renounces all seizure of Chinese territory and all Russian concessions in China and restores to China, without any compensation and for ever, all that had been predatorily seized from her by the Tsar's Government and the Russian bourgeoisie.

Article V. The Government of the Chinese Republic pledges itself: (1) immediately upon the signing of the present treaty to sever connections with persons styling themselves as diplomatic and consular representatives of the Russian State without having any powers from the Government of the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic, and to deport such persons from China: (2) to hand over to the Russian State, in the person of the Government of the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic, the buildings, of the Embassy and consulates and other property and archives of the same, situated in Chinese territory and belonging to Russia.

Article VII. Following immediately upon the signing of the present Treaty, there shall be mutually established diplomatic and consular representatives of the Republic of China and the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic. The Russian and the Chinese Governments agree to sign a special treaty on the way of working the Chinese Eastern Railway with due regard to the needs of the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic, and in the conclusion of the treaty there shall take part, besides China and Russia, also the Far Eastern Republic.

Karakhan Complains

The official and pending attitude of Soviet Russia towards the 1919 and 1920 declarations is to be found in a letter dated Peking, November 30, 1920 from M. Karakhan to Dr. C. T. Wang:—

Then, in 1919 and 1920, the Soviet Government issued its well-known declarations which, in regard to their friendly and brotherly attitude towards the Chinese people, and the spirit of justice, imbuing them, were unprecedented in the history of China's relations with any State, and more so with any of the so-called Great Powers.

The Soviet Government expected that China's reply to these declarations would be re-establishment of normal relations between both countries. Unfortunately, however, its expectations of such a correct understanding of mutual interests proved to be vain. Not only did the Chinese Government not restore normal relations with the Soviet Government, but it took a part in the intervention of imperialistic Powers, whose aim was the overthrow of the Soviet Government, and supported the reactionaries by all possible means.

Being convinced that, rightly understood, national interests of China

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should make the Chinese Government change its hostile policy and follow the path of friendly relations with Russia—the Soviet Government has been for several years and still is patiently and perseveringly striving at the resumption of normal mutual relations.

With regard to the reference in your letter to the question of the Chinese Eastern Railway, your explanation of our disagreement in this matter is the best evidence of the serious misunderstanding existing between us, which must be ascribed to our translators, who may have now and then given a wrong translation of what we said.

Never and nowhere could I have said that all the rights on the C.E.R. belong to China. Neither do you say this yourself, nor, for that matter, has it yet been said by anyone else in China. What you wish and will strive at, is that the rights on the C.E.R. should pass over to China, and this is exactly the reason why, for my part, considering on the assumption that rights of property on the railway as a commercial enterprise belong to the Union, I am willing to discuss at the Conference any proposition—of yours, including the proposition that all the rights in the line should pass over to China, in conditions to be discussed and decided at the Conference. But even now I can confirm what was said four years ago, namely that the sovereignty of China in the territory of the railway is fully recognized by us, and that we shall not insist on any one of these privileges which the Tsarist Government had, and which the other foreign Powers still have to-day, in the Railway Zone.

I also quite agree with you that the question of the C.E.R. must be settled at the Conference, and not in the agreement which you proposed that I should sign.

Discrepancies in Text

Dr. C. T. Wang replied on November 28, 1923, in which he said:

Even in regard to the Chinese Eastern Railway our opinions do not seem to differ materially from each other, the divergence being after all not considerable. While you admitted that China was entitled to right of ownership over the said railway, you also advance the view that the conditions governing the transfer and control of the railway should be separately negotiated after the agreement on General Principles has been signed. On the other hand I reiterated the view that the question of the said railway should not be made a matter for separate negotiation but should be disposed of at the Conference at the same time with the other outstanding questions.

Furthermore, in a letter on January 9, 1924, Dr. Wang raised the question of the 1919 and 1920 Declarations as follows:—

I have long ago appreciated your attitude that "all the questions will be solved in the spirit of the Declarations of 1919 and 1920 and because of the existence of these declarations our views have been enabled to come to mutual agreement. Upon comparison, however, with the French text of these declarations received by the Chinese Government, which were cabled from Irkutsk, I notice there are discrepancies in the text enclosed in your letter. It is true that the text received by my Government was in the form of a telegram, but the same was signed and certified as a true copy by Mr. Yanson, Delegate Plenipotentiary for Foreign Affairs of the Council of the Commisariat of the People of Siberia and the Far East. Accordingly the text received by my Government should be regarded as authoritative. Upon this subject the Waichiaopu had in its memorandum of December 11, 1922, dwelt in great detail and there is no need for me to elaborate upon it further.

Lengthy Negotiations Ended

It would seem from the record that Dr. Wang and Mr. Karakhan held numerous conversations to which the reported correspondence give only the final touch to lengthy negotiations. On March 14, 1924, an Agreement was concluded between Mr. Karakhan and Dr. C. T. Wang, but immediately the Peking Government repudiated the agreement on the ground that Dr. Wang had exceeded his authority. On March 16, Mr. Karakhan wrote to Dr. Wang expressing surprise at the action of the Waichiaopu. He said, that he would give the Waichiaopu three days to change its mind and they, not having done so, on March 19, he presented an ultimatum.

In the agreement of March 14, the question of the Chinese Eastern Railway was dealt with as follows:

Article IX. The Government of the two Contracting Parties agree to settle at the aforementioned Conference the question of the Chinese Eastern Railway in conformity with the principles as hereinafter provided:—

(1) The Governments of the two Contracting Parties declare that the Chinese Eastern Railway is a purely commercial enterprise.

The Governments of the two Contracting Parties mutually declare that with the exception of matters pertaining to the business operations which are under the direct control of the Chinese Eastern Railway, all other matters affecting the rights of the National and the Local Governments of the Republic of China—such as judicial matters, matters, relating to civil administration, military administration, police, municipal government, taxation, and landed property (with the exception of lands required by the said railway) shall be administered by the Chinese Authorities.

(2) The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics agrees to the redemption by the Government of the Republic of China, with Chinese capital, of the Chinese Eastern Railway, as well as all appurtenant properties, and to the transfer to China of all shares and bonds of the said railway.

(3) The Governments of the two Contracting Parties shall settle at the Conference as provided in Article II of the present Agreement, the amount and conditions governing the redemption as well as the procedure for the transfer of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

(4) The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, agrees to be responsible for the entire claims of the shareholders, bondholders and creditors of the Chinese Eastern Railway incurred prior to the Revolution of March 9, 1917.

(5) The Governments of the Contracting Parties mutually agree that the future of the Chinese Eastern Railway shall be determined by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic and the Republic of China, to the exclusion of any third party or parties.

(6) The Governments of the two Contracting Parties agree to draw up an arrangement for the provisional management of the Chinese Eastern Railway pending the settlement of the questions as provided under Section 3 of the present Article.

(7) Until the various questions relating to the Chinese Eastern Railway are settled at the Conference as provided in Article II of the Present Agreement, the rights of the two Governments arising out of the Contract of August 27, 1896, for the construction and operation of the Chinese Eastern Railway, which do not conflict with the present Agreement and the Agreement for the provisional management of the said railway and which do not prejudice China's right of sovereignty, shall be maintained.

The Cabinet's Statement

On March 23, the Cabinet issued a statement, in which it contended that three questions had been repeatedly revised at Cabinet meetings and that Dr. Wang should have continued negotiations with regard to them. The statement continued:—

We are now surprised that the representatives of the two countries have signed the preliminary agreement without instructions from the Government being given to Dr. Wang as Director-General. This was done on the 14th instant and not until two days later was the Government advised by Dr. Wang that the signature was affixed only as a preliminary measure which differed from a formal signature. The Russian representative, however, thought it a formal signing and thereupon gave a three days' limit for a decision. Furthermore, the Russian representative declared that "if the Chinese Government will not recognize the signed agreement within three days the Russian Government will not be bound by the terms agreed to. And if there is any difficulty as a result of the breaking-off of the negotiations the Chinese Government must bear the responsibility for the trouble thus created.

Having had a full report of the circumstances from Dr. Wang, we were much surprised at the attitude of the Russian representative. After a Cabinet meeting the Government deemed it improper to have a three days' limit set by the Russian representative, while the former hoped to have these main points revised. It was then decided by the Cabinet that the Chinese Government would not acknowledge such a limitation of time in giving its answer.

Waichiaopu Dissatisfied

In a further statement addressed to Russia, the Government insisted that Dr. Wang's authority was only to negotiate but not to sign the agreement. The Waichiaopu was dissatisfied with the treaty which they regarded as unsatisfactory. Conversations were, however, carried on between Mr. Karakhan and the Waichiapu and on May 31, 1924, the Agreement was signed between Dr. Wellington Koo, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Mr. W. Karakhan, Sopiet Extraordinary Plenipotentiary. *This treaty is now binding upon both countries and is the document at issue in the present crisis.*

The Articles of this treaty relating to the Chinese Eastern Railway are here given:—

Article IX. The Governments of the two Contracting Parties agree to settle at the aforementioned Conference the question of the Chinese Eastern Railway *in conformity with the principles* as hereinafter provided:—

(1) The Governments of the two Contracting Parties declare that the Chinese Eastern Railway is a purely commercial enterprise.

The Governments of the Contracting Parties mutually declare that with the exception of matters pertaining to the business operations which are under the direct control of the Chinese Eastern Railway, all other matter affecting the rights of the National and the Local Governments of the Republic of China—such as judicial matters, matters relating to civil administration, police, municipal government, taxation, and landed property (with the exception of lands required by the said Railway)—shall be administered by the Chinese Authorities.

(2) The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics agrees to the redemption by the Government of the Republic of China, with Chinese capital, of the Chinese Eastern Railway, as well as all appurtenant properties and to the transfer to China of all shares and bonds of the Railway.

(3) The Governments of the two Contracting Parties shall settle at the Conference as provided in Article II *of the present Agreement*, the amount and conditions governing the redemption as well as the procedure for the transfer of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

(4) The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics agrees to be responsible for the entire claims of the shareholders, bondholders and creditors of the Chinese Eastern Railway incurred prior to the Revolution of March 9, 1917.

(5) The Governments of the two Contracting Parties mutually agree that the future of the Chinese Eastern Railway shall be determined by the Republic of China and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic, to the exclusion of any third party or parties.

(6) The Governments of the two Contracting Parties agree to draw up an arrangement for the provisional *management of the Chinese Eastern* Railway pending the settlement of the questions as provided under Section (3) of the present Article.

(7) Until the various questions relating to the Chinese Eastern Railway are setled at the Conference as provided in Article II of the present Agreement, the rights of the two Governments arising out of the Contract of August 27 to September 8, 1926, for the Construction and Operation of the Chinese Eastern Railway, which do not conflict with the present Agreement and the Agreement for the Provisional Management of the said Railway, and which do not prejudice China's rights of sovereignty, shall be maintained.

Some Points at Issue

There is a separate Agreement for the provisional management of the Chinese Eastern Railway signed the same day. The Board of Directors is to consist of ten persons, five Russian and five Chinese of the latter of whom, two shall be President of the Board of Directors and Director-General. One Russian director shall be vice-President and assistant Director-General. Seven persons shall constitute a quorum and six shall be necessary to make a decision binding. All documents are to be signed by the Director-General and the Assistant Director-General.

The Manager is to be a Soviet Russian and the two assistant managers are to be one Russian and one Chinese. If a chief of department is Chinese, the assistant is to be Russian and *vice versa*.

Article V, which is now a point at issue is here given in full:—

The employment of persons in the various departments of the Railway shall be in accordance with the principle of equal representation between the nationals of the Republic of China and those of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Similarly Article VIII is important.

All the net profits of the Railway shall be held by the Board of Directors and shall not be used pending a final settlement of the question of the present Railway.

Declaration VII appended to the Treaty amplifies Article V, as follows:—

The Government of the Union of China and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, having signed the Agreement on General Principles between the Republic of China and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics of May 31, 1924, hereby agree, in explanation of Article V of the the Agreement for the Provisional Management of the Chinese Eastern Railway of the same date, which provides for the principle of equal representation in the filling of posts by citizens of the Republic of China, and those of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, that the application of this principle is not to be understood to mean that the present employees of Russian nationality shall be dismissed for the sole purpose of enforcing the said principle. It is further understood that access to all posts is equally open to citizens of both Contracting Parties, that no special preference shall be shown to either nationality, and that the posts shall be filled in accordance with the ability and technical as well as educational qualifications of the applicants.

Mind His Own Business

It is unimportant at this moment to consider the internal politics which substituted Mr. Koo's name for that of Dr. Wang. Mr. Karakhan suggested at numerous times that imperialistic politics was behind the breach and the Waichiaopu rightly told him to mind his own affairs as China's relations with other Powers were not subject to Russian review. Nevertheless, France did present a memorandum protesting against the alteration of the existing management of the Railway. To this China replied caustically. Reuter's in a despatch dated April 10, gives a summary of China's reply:—

The Waichiaopu, in reply to the French Minister's Memorandum of March 29, points out that China contributed Tls. 5,000,000 to the establishment of the Russian Bank, the nationality of which was Russian. The constitution and management of the *Chinese Eastern Railway was entrusted* to that Bank under the direction of a Chinese President. In 1920 a revised agreement was reached between China and the Russian Bank, whereby China took over control of the C.E.R. pending China's recognition of the Russian Government and the agreement between China and the Russian Government regarding the Railway. The present negotiations between China and Russia are strictly in accordance with the 1920 agreement, which, the Waichiaopu points out, contains no provision requiring previous concurrence of the Russian Bank in any agreement concerning the C.E.R. which may be reached between China and Russia.

The Waichiaopu further points out that the said Bank is a purely Russian concern and no other country has a right to interfere in its affairs. If, owing to the political disturbances in Russia, the said Bank has been placed under French protection, the Waichiaopu in 1920 gave the French Legation reasons why China could not recognize such protection.

The French Memorandum declared that the French Government would protest against alteration in the existing management of the C.E.R., but, according to the agreement of 1896, Article II, stocks of the C.E.R. can only be held by Chinese and Russians. The renewed agreement of 1920 makes a similar provision. If any other party has any dealing with the Russian Bank, it is a matter of their own concern and the Chinese Government regrets that it cannot accept such a protest.

The French Memorandum refers to *Dr. Wellington Koo's declaration* at the Washington Conference regarding the C.E.R. The Waichiaopu points out in that connexion that such declaration referred to China's position from the point of view of China's legitimate sovereign rights and China's responsibilities. In short, the C.E.R. is an enterprise in which Chinese and Russians only are concerned. This is provided for in the agreements and the Chinese Government is acting in accordance with these agreements and believes that the French Minister will appreciate its position.

This question of the French money that financed the railway may again arise and the Waichiaopu's reply is of the utmost importance.

In spite of the fact that Russia and in spite of the fact that the United States and Japan put G. $9,000,000 into the railway, a reading of the documents is convincing that the Chinese Eastern Railway is an enterprise *in which only Russians and Chinese* can participate. France must collect her money from Russia; the United States and Japan from China—neither seem to have any just and legal claim on the railway.

(To be Continued).

PANTOMIME IN THE STRANGER LANDS

It was as a newly-arrived school girl in Buvaria that I first found myself forced to depend upon pantomime as a substitute for speech. I wanted tape. The drapers' shops I entered did not exhibit that commodity and I made various signs to indicate something long and narrow which tied. They brought out belts, ribbon, thread, elastic and string... until a friendly English-speaking German came to my rescue.

Years later, in Wengen, German-speaking Switzerland, I was talking in her shop, to a Swiss friend of mine who had stayed with my family in England in order to learn the language. An Englishman entered determined to proffer his request in the native language of the place. He began several times, speaking very loud and plain.

"Ich will. . . ich brauche . . . geben Sie mir . . . s'il vous plaît —no! I mean, bitte . . . etwas um . . . etwas zu . . . stecken . . zusammen zu stecken. . ."

Something to stick something together with! I dared not look at Lydia. The demand was fraught with possibilities. I wanted to see her rise with her accustomed competence to the situation. Solemnly she produced gum. The Englishman shook his head and did some piggely movements with his fingers. She tried him in turn with paper clips, needle and cotton, a paper file, screws and a screw-driver, drawing pins, paste, pins, safety-pins, a clamp, a bolt, hair-pins, string, sealing-wax. To all he shook his head decidedly, with a loud "Nein!" until at last she reached the end of her inventiveness, and smiled, as he thought, ruefully across the counter at him. I felt that to smile must have been a relief to her, who spoke such fluent English. . .

"Danke. . . Guten Tag!" he jerked out, as he made for the door. And she, her smile broadening until it was almost malicious, responded with the customary:

"Bitte schön. . . Guten Tag!"

As the door closed on him we both exploded.

"But why, Lydia? why not tell him you spoke English? Now he's gone to the other shop—your rival!"

"Ach!" Lydia shrugged. "He was so stupid, so dumm! "He wanted so much to talk German, so I let him!"

Posting A Letter

And we never knew what it was he required! Nowadays, in Port Arthur, that Englishman comes back to me as I sally forth to shop. For here only Japanese and Northern Chinese are spoken and I know neither.

At the Post Office I presented a letter addressed to Shanghai. The Japanese clerk apparently asked me its destination and I repeated several times "Shanghai." When he had grasped that he gave me a 3-sen stamp. Encouraged by my success I dumped a yen note on the counter and motioned that I wanted stamps to that value similar to the stamp I had already bought. Whereupon he took back my 3-sen stamp and presented me with one for a yen. I gesticulated wildly for my vanished stamp and he tried me in turn with stamps of every value up to a yen except the three sen one which he considered I had rejected. Exhausted, I put my yen note out of sight and clamoured "Shanghai! Shanghai," banging at my unstamped letter and making the motion of licking and affixing a stamp. Finally I was grateful to obtain the single 3-sen stamp I most urgently needed and to depart, limp and defeated, postponing other combats to a later day.

I shivered when I had to post a letter to the Fiji Islands there. I had myself correctly stamped the envelope, but as the worthy behind the counter wished to know in what direction to despatch it, I had inscribed it, for his guidance "Viâ Japan and Suva." This my superscription he ignored, and tried to read the name of its ultimate destination. A light broke over his features. "Iceland," he beamed at me.

"No! No! Fiji Islands!" I protested. "Island. Not Iceland. Island—" and I made a small circle cabalistically on the counter, which only served to fortify him in his conviction that I meant Iceland. I do not know where he ultimately sent my letter: I gave up weakly in the end and left him holding it in a puzzled way in his hand.

Bow-wow, Cluck-cluck

The market proved my next stumbling-block. I wanted meat for my dogs, and the butchers insisted upon producing succulent chops (at 80 sen the pound) and choice joints. I lowered my hand to the level of a dog's back, gave vent to several most realistic bow-wows, followed by a pantomime of eating. When I had barked myself hoarse, light dawned upon him, and he hurried off to return with a couple of nice fat—chicken! I ultimately trudged two miles in the heat and brought back with me a brace of panting, leaping dogs, to ask for themselves.

I fared no better with eggs. The grocer had none on display, and after searching through his shop I made ovals with my finger on the glass, in vain. I then tried an impersonation of someone eating a boiled egg for breakfast, and when that too had failed I produced my famous imitation of a hen who has just succeeded in laying. The three shop assistants stood delighted, with open mouths, around me. It was good entertainment and cost them nothing. They were willing to let me go on for a long time. At last I stopped and indignantly awaited the result. Finding that something was required of them one of them fetched me—a canary in a cage! This particular effort of mine ended in a sketch, made with a brush and Chinese ink, of Mrs. Hen stepping off a bunch of eggs. My drawing diverted them highly, but they recognized it, and produced the required eggs! Art is clearly the better side of pantomime.—M.G.B.

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THE BOOK PAGE

WARREN OF CHANGSHA

"GILBERT WARREN OF HUNAN"—by his Son. London. The Epworth Press. 3/-

Many people in China besides members of the missionary body will welcome this little memento of the late Rev. G. G. Warren of Changsha. He was one of the most attractive and forceful personalities that the present writer ever had the pleasure of knowing, an extraordinarily handsome man with his tall, commanding figure, his eagle nose and fine head, and the vivid interest of his conversation was irresistible, however many duties might be piling up to delay one later in the day while one listened. His influence was equally marked among foreigners and Chinese, and for many years of his life he was commonly known, certainly not irreverently, as "the uncrowned king of Changsha," that proud city which he had done more than any other man to open up to the foreigner. In fact one's only complaint against the present biography is that the subject of it touched the events of his day at so many points that his life might well have deserved a wider treatise than the rather exclusively missionary point of view here given something indeed similar to the record we have of Sir Rutherford Alcock in "An Englishman in China." For instance, much more might have been made of the first years following the overthrow of the Manchu Government, when General Tan Yen-kai was in control of Hunan. It was an extremely difficult period and the late Mr. Warren, as an intimate friend of the young Governor, had exceptional opportunities of seeing the inner side of things, and, there is little doubt, was not infrequently called upon by General Tan for his advice.

Hunan has always had the reputation for being particularly anti-foreign. Mr. Warren's opinion was that the ordinary people did not deserve this and were, in fact, much less anti-foreign than the people of Hupeh: but he says there was no doubt about the feelings of that formidable "blue-black block" of landed gentry of Hunan, before whom even the great Empress Dowager used inwardly to quail. Again and again this aristocracy set on the mob when the latter would otherwise have been inoffensive. Yet even in this quarter Mr. Warren managed to get his way. A good example of his utter fearlessness and ready wit is seen in the record of his conversation with a local official of Changsha, who was doing his utmost to prevent Mr. Warren from getting into the city, in spite of the passport he had brought with him from the Viceroy.

> "I was guilty of firing one more shaft into my victim. I remarked on the goodness of the wheat crops we had seen on our journey and asked him if he knew why it was so good. He did not. 'Because of the good seed the farmers used.' He asked for no further explanation, and I told him how he and his brother officials had for years been telling people about how we foreigners gouged out eyes and scooped out brains, and I showed him that that sort of seed could not be expected to bring forth good crops. It will be no wonder if people taught that sort of thing should feel it was necessary to kill off such wicked people. So it may come to pass on Monday morning, I may get killed and you will lose that red button of yours. He groaned audibly and said, 'That's the worst of it.' For my part I felt perfectly secure that there would be no loss of that button for my life."

Mr. Warren was brought into close association with General Feng Yu-hsiang when the latter was in command of northwest Hunan in 1918, and a remarkable account is given of the evangelistic fervour which permeated General Feng Yu-hsiang's army. Some people may be inclined to doubt the permanence of this wholesale conversion and of the mass suggestion which must have played a large part in it, but there was no doubt as to the discipline and good conduct of General Feng Yu-hsiang's soldiers. Other missionaries have paid, a similar tribute and in respect of this much disputed and enigmatical man, we may well agree with the writer of this book that "some at least of the charges of unchristian conduct are exaggerated, some are without any foundation whatever, others are false in the circumstances given or misinterpreted."

Besides being essentially a man of action, the late Mr. Warren was also a student of no mean abilities. He kept up his Hebrew and Greek to the end of his life: he was a wide reader who seemed never to forget anything he had read, and for many years his contributions to the "North China Daily News" were a distinguished feature of the paper which nobody desiring to understand Chinese ways and thought could afford or would have wished to ignore. His affection for the Chinese and his understanding of them was deep, but at the same time quite devoid of any sickly sentimentality: for instance he did not at all approve of the remission of the Boxer Indemnity, because he held that it could do nothing but harm to encourage the Chinese in the belief that they could break the laws of nations and humanity and not suffer for it. From the point of view of health, Mr. Warren ought certainly never to have returned to China in 1926, but one imagines that his secret feeling was that he would rather die among the people he had served so long. So he passed away in January, 1927, and was buried in the same grave as his wife just outside his beloved city of Changsha. It was a wonderful life and no one who knew Mr. Warren will think of him except with profound affection and esteem.—O.M.G.

THE POLICE JOURNAL

With the arrival in Shanghai of the July number of the new English Quarterly, the Police Journal (Police Review Publishing Co., 5 Red Lion Square, London, W.C., 5s.), it may be opportune to point out again what an excellent institution it is, and how advantageous for police officers, whatever may be their grade, and in whatever part of the globe they may work, to be able to study at their leisure the latest methods of police work adopted at home, and in Forces throughout the world, to meet the various problems confronting the present day policeman.

The first number of the Journal was published in London in January, 1928. It was, and still is, exceedingly well put together, and is not only admirably printed on durable paper, but is also very well illustrated. The contents usually consist of a review of one or more scientific advances in crime detection, an article on disputed points of law as they affect the police, some historical crimes recounted, the training of police recruits in various forces, traffic problems in various towns, and, sometimes, unusual methods used to meet extraordinary crime or local difficulties.

While the publication was started mainly for the benefit of the British Empire, practically every issue contains at least one article on Continental Forces, their organization, and control, and it may be assumed without the least doubt that this Quarterly has filled a long felt want throughout the world.

To take the July number, the latest to hand. This contains two articles on training the recruit, one by the late Commissioner of the New York Police, the other by Cecil C. H. Moriarty, O.B.E., Asst. Chief Constable of Birmingham. Both are exceedingly instructive, and more particularly so in that those responsible for police training in a town such as Shanghai for instance, can review their own methods, and add all those ideas, which may be considered applicable to local conditions, from those already approved in two important cities, widely apart and widely different such as New York and Birmingham, thereby arriving at a definite improvement. And it does not end there; next quarter there may be an article from Sierra Leone, Bagdad or New Zealand, and another sound idea may be extracted and adopted. No one can hope to think of everything, and the man who can lay down a perfect method of teaching for any particular locality is yet to be born; so, having planned one's best, it is a poor spirit that is not glad to add to it the best extracted from the whole world, and thereby approach the ideal. Without the Police Journal such a boon to police officers on the outskirts of Empire would be impossible, still less to those whose duty holds them in the international corners of the earth.

To continue with the current number: the second article is headed "Forensic Examination of Firearms and Projectiles." This is a science in which our local police, if they did not actually lead the world, at least were among the first to profit by the fact, simply stated, that any pistol when firing a bullet leaves its characteristic markings on that bullet, and on the cartridge case. It is not proposed to delve deeply into the subject, but a little imagination will easily show the importance of such a fact. Suppose there are five armed robberies in various parts of the Settlement over a period of eight or nine months. There are no arrests, and the robbers after firing several shots escape, but at the scene of each robbery there are found cartridge cases, and perhaps a bullet or two. One day a Chinese is arrested for carrying arms without a licence, a serious offence but not a capital charge. The pistol is immediately sent for examination. It is fired, the cases are examined, the bullets are examined, and it is found that the characteristic markings correspond exactly to those on the cases and bullets picked up at the five robberies, and registered in the Arms Examination Section. There are surely questions the Court will expect the arrested man to answer?

This article gives a clear account of the recent progress made in this science, and even if our local police force had actually initiated the idea, yet surely they, or any other Force will be glad, and thankful, to keep in touch with the scientific progress made by experts, and thus again the use of this Journal is shown to be incalculable.

Next comes a description of procedure in South Africa in prosecutions, interesting for purposes of comparison with our own, or local regulations. Then the duties of a coroner's officer, of interest to those in England more than to those abroad perhaps. There are excellent descriptions of police forces in the Malay States, Austria, and New South Wales. Legislation in regard to infant and juvenile crime is discussed under "Crime and Delinquency," and sets one furiously to think of the chances, or lack of them, for a Chinese poor man's child to keep on the strait path. There are three historical studies on subjects as wide as the poles apart. The Russian Secret Police, Crime in Ancient Greece, and a Scottish Jack Sheppard. The first a good illustration of complete lack of cooperation of the police and public, making a state of sullen fear on one side and oppressive bullying on the other. The second an amusing account of the wily Greek, and the third the short and lively life of a typical habitual criminal. All very interesting from a police point of view and not by any means devoid of instructive material. Finally there is a review of some methods adopted in India to counter cattle thieving, a matter of real interest only to those police in country districts, but there is so much of the uneducated Oriental in the difficulties encountered, that it is of considerable interest to any one in the East. It recalls ideas and suggestions put forward for the improvement of this and that in China, so often stunted at birth because of the oriental unwillingness to be improved, and, if consent is at last obtained, that is all, the financial aspect is left to fate or more often the "i min."

It should not be necessary to say more to convince any sane man that the Police Journal is a real advance towards the Golden Age when there will be free cooperation between the police forces throughout the world. Up to the present the only real international combined effort has been in regard to banknote forgeries. In Europe that problem is fairly well in hand. The League of Nations have other proposals hardly yet in force, but what should be aimed at is the close cooperation of the whole orderly and civilized world in the suppression of crime, and such a state can only be aarrived at by the early, close cooperation of all police forces, the sympathetic consideration of those factors leading the young to a life of crime; and the fixing of a standard suitable penal code.

We have only gone a short way up to the high standard of police work such an aim necessitates, but undoubtedly the Police Journal is a rung on the ladder.

"Protect the children of the poor and punish the wrongdoer", may be read over the gateway of a great prison in England; when we can feel the former is accomplished, the latter need cause no regrets, but never will we accomplish the former till the public, the police, and finally the civilized world, all work together and it is universally recognized that the duties of a policeman consist, not merely in putting people in prison and getting convictions, but in the scientific study of preventative measures, human nature, and first causes. The Police Journal, putting as it does the profession of a policeman on a high level and setting a high standard of knowledge as the only possible one, will do much to start necessary improvements in the right direction.

A RETORT TO MISS MAYO

UNCLE SHAM—by Kanhaya Lal Gauba. Lahore (India). The Times Publishing Co.

"Being the strange tale of a civilization run amok." In his preface the author says that "the object of this book is not to explain Americanism or to judge it as a World Force or as a World Menace, as some observers would have us believe. It is, briefly, a comparative study of practice and profession, of publicity and fact, a strange tale of democracy and civilization run amok." But a little later on he says: "I write that the truth about American life may be made known as fearlessly and as fully as Miss Mayo has made known what she only believed to be the truth about India". The reader, pursuing his way through these horrible pages, may be forgiven for thinking that the desire to carry the war into Miss Mayo's country was the real impelling force. The book is undoubtedly put together with much skill and almost every page carries footnotes quoting some judge, some commission of investigation, or other authority for the statements made. But one cannot avoid the feeling that venom was a large ingredient in the author's make-up. He may be excused for it; any of us in a like position would have felt the same. But the contrast with the scientific spirit which is so marked in Miss Mayo's writing is none the less obvious. Another point: she does not attempt to deny that many evil and true things could be said of Western civilization: but the religion of the land condemns them, whereas in India religion not only sanctions but actually enjoins the practices she has exposed, child marriage, the devadazis and the hideous ill-usage of widows. It is a delicate matter for a non-American to write of "Uncle Sham." As one wades through chapter after chapter of the grossest charges of the apparently utter disappearance of all moral standards among young Americans, one feels (as indeed one felt of "Mother India") that while these things may be true of a certain class, they cannot be true of all and that there must be a vast amount to be said on the other side. It is impossible to reconcile this picture with the obvious fact of America's restless energy and the conspicuous physical fitness of the average American, man and girl. American civilization is undoubtedly vulnerable, as most Americans would probably admit; prosperity has proved an intoxicant and things have travelled too fast. But one feels that "Uncle Sham" has missed the real point of attack. He seems to get near it when he demands by what right America thinks she is entitled to get up and read moral lectures to other nations. There is a quantity of American literature, books, plays and films, to argue that intolerance is the real snare, against which much that "Uncle Sham" denounces might be the same sort of revolt which tends to make the sons of the narrow-minded and "ultra-guid" run wild. We remember reading the assertion of some American preacher that, in the world war, the men of the American army never knew what immorality was till they learnt it in Europe. Which is not more nonsensical than it is a revelation of a certain type of mind. Again, many Americans and their friends abroad view with grave misgiving the increasing ease and prevalence of divorce. There are certain truths which no ingenuity can gainsay, and one of them is that the family is the backbone of a healthy state, of which easy divorce is utterly destructive. In this connection the author of "Uncle Sham" has one remark which with a slight adaptation contains a profound truth. "The modern conception of the equality of men and women," he say, "is the greatest destroyer of the institution of matrimony and domestic life." If we substitute "similarity" for "equality" we get nearer to the fact. Men and women are different and no human agency or false reasoning can make them otherwise. Why, then, it should be considered insulting to women to suggest that their functions, interests and natural outlet are not the same as a man's, it is difficult to imagine. But apparently it is an insult and the mere penning of these sentiments will be considered frightfully stuffy and mid-Victorian.

PLOTS FOR FILM-WRITERS

"SPY AND COUNTER SPY." By Richard W. Rowan. London John Hamilton. 15s.

Mr. Rowan has written a history of spying that might provide writers of detective stories, "thrillers," and film scenarios with an abundance of plots for several years. The practice of spying is defended on the grounds that

> so long as there is a navy afloat or an army in barracks anywhere, that government which neglects Intelligence, which disregards the gathering of information about its neighbour's forces, on the ground that it is dishonourable, is guilty of folly which will not promote peace and may invite war.

Yet how unreal they remain, in spite of their grave necessity—this horde of informers and agents, who carry with them soaps made from potassium ferrocyanide, scents that contain lead acetate and handkerchiefs steeped in invisible ink; these commercial travellers in tobacco, to whom the words "Coronas" and "Perfectos" denote battleships, and destroyers.

The late War produced an enormous outcrop of their activities. German methods, inaugurated by Bismarck, were encyclopædic in their thoroughness and scope. Stationed at Antwerp was the notorious "Mademoiselle le Docteur," the woman whose genius was said to direct the whole business of German spying on the Western front. We read that "her boldness and ferocity were easily read in the flashing, frigid blue of her eye," while to those who betrayed her, her methods had "the bleak precision of the guillotine."

There are plenty of good stories here of codes and ciphers, of a detailed estimate of the German forces, written in "lemon formalin ink" on a greasy piece of paper, wrapped round a pair of shoes that a refugee carried into England; of messages inserted into fish that floated down the river Scarpe, past the British and German lines, and of precious information that was written between the bars of two songs, sent from London to Zürich, and entitled "The Ladder of Love" and "On the Way to Dublin Town."

Will it really help to nationalize the coal mines or the railways? Can Socialism guarantee the right to work or a reasonable minimum wage without dislocating industry? How will a Socialist community fare in the environment of a predominantly anti-socialist world? Questions such as these are very much in the mind of every intelligent Socialist these days. In "The Next Ten Years in British Social and Economic Policy," published by Macmillan, Mr. Cole discusses, not politics in the abstract or Socialism as a theory of Society, but important steps that can be taken within the next ten years in order to begin straightening out the tangle of economic affairs. It is a courageous book,—a sane and honest attempt to get away from the "dead lumber of assumptions and traditional beliefs."

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THE WOMAN'S PAGE

CHINESE MARRIAGE CEREMONIES

How Foreign Fashions Have Invaded Them: Old Styles and New Modifications

From away back in Biblical days when marriage was instituted as a sacrament it became thenceforward one of the most important events in the life of a man and woman. Each country has its own custom that is handed down through the years and this custom varies only as the whole traditions of a country change.

Out here in the Far East it is especially interesting to compare the marriage of the Chinese to our foreign marriage. Although behind all the different kinds of pomp and ceremony is the same idea and thought.

The other day I saw a Chinese marriage done in foreign style. The bride wore a satin dress and trailing veil. The procession moved up the aisle as the organist played Mendelssohn's wedding march. First a little flower girl dresed in a dainty organdi dress with lips as red as cherries and a most important expression on her face. Then the maid of honour, followed by the bride on the arm of the relative who was giving her away. Part of the veil covered her face. Another flower girl, the twin of the one leading the party, brought up the rear carring the long train of the lovely veil. The groom and best man were dressed in Chinese clothes. As they met at the altar the minister ordered a hymn to be sung. It was sung in Chinese, but the tune sounded familar. Then the betrothal service was read and another hymn sung. The bride and bridegroom moved to the altar and after the ring ceremony the couple knelt and were blessed. At the door of the church the many friends threw rice, but the old shoes were not there. The church was decorated with many flowers and huge bands of red material were festooned about the ends of the pews. This was to keep people from flocking into the asile. The men sat on one side of the church and the women on the other.

This marriage is almost exactly like our own, but sometimes when a marriage is being performed in foreign style the relatives who do not approve meet the party at the church door with a brass band and many little children dressed in fantastic dress to drive the devils away and bring the newly married couple all kinds of luck.

In the old style the bridegroom sends a chair to the home of the bride and, once she has entered this chair she is not allowed to return to her home to live, though she may do so for a visit. Stories have been told of times up country during the bitter cold weather of a bride freezing to death in this chair before the reaches the home of the bridegroom.

When she reaches the home of the bridegroom the bride remains in the sedan chair until, amist the firing of crackers, the beating of drums, the clanging of cymbals and the music of the flute, she is carried out by the groom. The bride is dressed in a magnificent and gorgeously decorated costume and the groom usually wears a long gown of light blue silk covered by a *makua* (short jachet). She is then led into the main hall by an amah and, after having *kowtowed* (knelt down and bowed three times) to her new relatives, she arises and distributes cups of tea which have been poured out by her attendants. She is then led into an adjoining room where she begins to weep and bemoan the fact that she has left her paternal home. Should she be illtreated at any time during her married life crowds of her relatives come to the house of the groom and kick up such a row that the bride is never illtreated again.

In military weddings the crossed swords have been used in proper foreign style. Numerous marriages have the motor-car decked with signs, old shoes, etc., but the most outstanding thing are the huge kupies on the front of the car. The one representing the bride dressed in a veil and the one for the groom in the tall silk hat.

In spite of the foreign ceremony the wedding feast is inevitable. Everyone must bow to the bride and drink her health, she drinking with each one in return.

The National Government has prepared a special wedding ceremony for those who care to use it. This consists of the reading of the will of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, bows to the spirit of the late leader and the National and Kuomintang flags which are hung over the portrait of Dr. Sun. The master of ceremonies reads certificates signed by the contracting parties showing that they are prepared each to accept the other as his or her mate and to take no other during the others life time. The bride and groom then sign certificates which are duly witnessed by elders of their respective families and the go-betweens. They then bow thrice to the master of ceremonies, their relatives and the go-betweens after which the band strikes up and all ends.

C. WOOTTEN.

FOR THE NECK

The resumption of white round and about the neck is a very becoming fashion which now seems likely to stay. White fittings of all kinds are being made, and even suits in black and white have little vests and waistcoats of white piqué or other material which makes them look very fresh and clean. White round the neck falls into two categories. One is severe; the other is fluffy and very becoming to those with rather thin necks and faces. On the severe side, there are white stocks, sometimes made of satin and worn with tailored coats and suits. There is the fold of white which is put inside the little coat and there are white turned-down collars worn with a coloured tie. For more dressed occasions, charming collars are being made rather on the old Peter Pan lines, with neat little frills round the edges. Fichus are very freely worn, and the difference between them and their predecessors is that they are white instead of matching the dress. There is an eighteenth-century note about some of the dresses made with fitting bodices and full skirts and finished with a white fichu. Fichus are of the handkerchief type and are knotted in front, or they also are frilled and are draped straight round the neck instead of being on the cross. Many dresses are now being made with vests and collars of white organdi, and even black is seen with them, instead of their having, as formerly, pink fittings of georgette. Some of the white piqué waistcoats worn with black and dark blue suits have wide turned-down collars attached, while others follow the lines of the stand-up collar and are then finished with a jabot. The jabot appears very frequently both with tailored and with more ceremonial clothes.

GLASSES AND JUGS

Long-handled wicker trays, fitted with wicker divisions to hold tumblers and a jug, are now on sale, and are particularly useful when "cooling drinks" are to be handled round after lawn tennis, as the tray is held with one hand and a slight stumble will not dislodge the contents. The jug is finished with a lid in order to keep out insects.

Boss: "Sam, you never get your work done; guess I'll look for another man."

Sam: "Ah's glad to hear dat, sir. Dar's 'nough wuk for both of us!"

THE EVENING DRESS

Liberty and Licence

The evening dress is of all the most experimental, and it is perhaps the only one in which contrasting fashions are seen together. It is difficult to imagine the sports suit with the skirt of a Spanish Infanta, or the bathing dress with a train. Yet evening frocks have skirts that are full or narrow, long or short, of velvet or of tulle, with knickerbockers or without. They may be straight or fitting, and they may adopt all the features of the sports frock and the afternoon frock while remaining unmistakably under the heading "evening." This freedom has the defects of its qualities, and at the moment a great many evening frocks look untidy, with stray pieces hung all over them, less to add to their beauty than to defeat the copyist. When, therefore, a really good line comes into being which remains more or less within the mode it serves as a fixed point round which liberty of taste and not licence may revolve.

The Champcommunal evening frock is very characteristic of this designer, who invariably uses very beautiful stuffs in the interests of dresses that are always wearable. The dress is of rose crêpe satin, used on both sides and having no other decoration. It maintains the straight line so becoming to the majority of figures, and yet assumes the advantages of the waist by means of the very simple broad sash. The bias line is seen quite naturally in the bodice, and the sash gives equally naturally the long draperies at the side. A suggestion of a train is made, but while there are unevennesses in the skirt the whole effect is gracefully compact, and the dress has none of the rags and jags of beggars coming to town. Champcommunal is particularly clever in her use of satin, and she chooses beautiful colourings in the parchment and ivory tones, and then relies upon them and the quality of the material for all her superficial effects.

Lace

While this is a typical modern frock, lines vary to a considerable degree, and there may be seen at the same time dresses with the higher waist, having a straight bodice and very long skirts reaching quite to the ankles and slightly farther at the back. These skirts are full, but being made of lace, chiffon, georgette, and tulle they hang in straight lines and give very little suggestion of fullness. Very tall figures might find them trying, as being quite too lank and dank, but this effect is sometimes dealt with by means of a wide belt swathed round the hips which breaks up the long line. Black lace appears in whole dresses having long, straight bodices, broken perhaps by a deep shoulder-yoke and having a hip-yoke to perform the same office for the full, trailing skirt. For the longer, lanker dresses some such clinching device is almost a necessity to make them smart.

Another line is something like that of the old fish-tail. Evening frocks are made with deep yokes and with long, fitting bodices almost to the knees. These suddenly emerge into fullness, as do the fins of the fish-tail. The long, close fit is generally relieved by conspicuous embroidery or beading down one side. The Louis Quinze cut and its derivatives is found chiefly in taffetas and faille. These are most be coming to all figures. They supplement a thinness which is too marked, and they give grace to figures which err in the other direction. Beautiful black faille dresses are made with the long V neck, with a more or less fitting waist, and with a pannier-like spring at the waist. As a rule there is drapery on pannier lines over a narrower skirt, which also may fall into points at the side. It is the Little Bo-peep silhouette, and it makes one realize that the small-waisted effect can be charming if it be made to depend solely on the cut of the frock—that is to say, upon the widening of the frock suddenly at a given point instead of the contrasting of the waist.

Almonds and Raisins

While these are the main lines of evening dresses of the moment there are a good many little accessories which make big differences. Velvet is being used as a trimming, and some of the V necks are outlined rather effectively with it. The new raisin colour has a character all its own, and its use, chiefly in lace, reminds one of the mass of stalks and fruit in the almond and raisin combination. A good many dresses have low shoulders like those of the Victorians, which alters considerably the neck-line, so much curtailed in front during the past years. Red shoes appear here and there with black dresses. They may have a gold line round the top, which makes them attractive. Some of them are made to fasten definitely on one side. Little coats continue to be worn, and efforts are made to preserve them from being too comfortable, which is to say frumpish, by making them very definitely not for warmth. As a rule they are very loose and occasionally beaded, and they swing back from the shoulder under the arm, looking almost like the folds of a short cape behind.

The shiniest possible white satin continues to be used to throw up the full effect of sunburn. It is singularly effective, and makes the white necks formerly so desirable look almost anæmic. The necks and armholes are very severe in cut, generally being edged with piping in ordr to obtain the greatest amount of contrast. All-over pleating is used for dinner dresses, less to suggest pleating than to give the dress a curious effect of elasticity. Very small pleats are used from the neck downwards. These are often crossed with other pleats round the hips, while the skirt, generally with an irregular edge, is made again of the downward pleats. Sometimes only the bodices are cross-pleated, and the skirts, by contrast, left very full and flowing. The convolvulus skirt is often made effective by means of very tight hips and by a scalloped edge which emphasizes the folds. As a rule the back is slightly longer than the front, but the dress is cut so evenly circular that the folds are as regular as sculpture.—From the Paris correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian.'

A VISIT TO HONGKEW MARKET

Everything from Fried Fish to a Funeral Wreath

Darwin could have found an excellent illustration to describe "the survival of the fittest" if he had visited the Hongkew market just shortly after daybreak. The vendors, coolies, etc., raised more Cain than the echoes from the "monkey" trial in Dayton, Tennessee. If one's ears are sensitive to noise, the writer suggests that the new water and sound proof stoppers be used.

Those of us who actually do our marketing there go shopping after nine a.m. The Hongkew market is really a wonderful institution, everything can be purchased from a funeral wreath to a cooked herring. The place depicts ancient and modern material necessities to a tea. For instance, when I visited the market the other morning, one particular thing that caught my eye was a Chinese of uncertain years reclining among his wares. With a flowing beard he could have been a patriarch of old with a modern cigarette in an imitation amber holder between his lips. All the while taking deep inhalations and surveying the to be customers in a most patronizing way. His canopy was a mixture of oranges and bananas while two huge baskets of native fruit were the arms of his chair.

It is impossible to say that this and that cost so and so. I went there to "look see" and not to buy and enjoyed myself tremendously in bargaining. I have made inquiries and found that if one goes in a motor car the price is extremely high: in a ricsha not so high and if one goes on foot commonsense prices can be mentioned. Again, if one is fortunate enough to speak Chinese real bargains can be had. Small wonder that the housewives let the cook do the marketing, even if we suspect he is making a bit of squeeze on the side. The Chinese themselves pay ten cents for the same thing we buy for twenty cents or more. It probably all simmers down to who lasts the longest in the bargaining; the foreign housewife or the merchant? Bargaining in China is half the fun and the Chinese expect it and we, the longer we stay here, love it. They have scales of their own and without study one cannot appreciate how they function. Some folks take scales of their own, and by this method they can judge just how much they are getting for their dollar's worth.

All in all the market resembles those we have at home. There are stalls and signs above them (sometimes in German or a language that some of us cannot read) proclaiming the wares for sale. In several stalls huge signs signifying that ice was for sale caught my eye and on investigating I found that the amount of ice purchased was cut off with a huge rusty buck saw.

There are shops that exhibit eatables that are dear to the heart of every known nationality. The Germans have a remarkable meat shop while the Japanese offer different kinds of fish; these are fried before the purchaserers over a gate of hot coals. Sometimes when there aren't any cooked fish for sale a newly fried fish will be wrapped in a piece of newspaper and handed to the buyer. The cooker is shirtless and reminds one of a cook who knows how to do his job comfortably. Police guard the whole area. There are shops that look and give out the appearance of home shops. All in all there is a prevailing air of cleanness and freshly washed concrete. But there are many flies.

In America and from what I have understood of England the sweets that the Chinese advocate are not accepted by the foreigners. One most impressing variety looks like American Easter eggs, but are huge balls of the Chinese sweets; mixtued with a pinkish tinge. But the foreign buyer should beware of them.

I have visited many markets and in all of them one has the feeling of newly mown fields and the harvesting of vegetables and fruits. In spite of this freshness of newly made things, one should take the ordinary precautions, that is throughly to boil all vegetables and wash all fruit in boiling water. A doctor told me the other day that it was not necessary to wash fruit in potassium manganate because boiling water was a better germ killer and easier to use. Even oranges should be washed because in cutting or peeling them any germs that may be on the outside from handling can easily contaminate the fruit.

The things we particularly want in the markets are the fresh vegetables and fruits and the Hongkew market has a large and varid assortment.

One thing that fascinated me were shoe-string-looking ropes (flat but not stringly) and odd looking slabs that reminded one of pieces of shoe leather. On inquiring I found they were different parts of fish cured or salted and are an important item on a Chinese menu.

To go back to my opening sentence and put forth the idea of "this survival of the fittest." I can truthfully say, Go to Hongkew market and buy a pound; one can lose ten or more in doing so.—C.W.

WHAT TOURISTS SPEND

Few holiday-makers realize what an enormous redistribution of money is involved by the movements of tourists every summer. France's receipts from tourist traffic each year, for instance, are equal to the receipts derived from her entire export trade. About three-fifths of this revenue comes from American pockets. Since 1925 about twenty new hotels have been opened in Paris. Foreign tourists spend about £2,000,000 a year in the victinity of Mont Blanc alone. This year it is estimated that the dollar equivalent of at least £700,000,000 will be spent in their own country by American motor holiday tourists, which makes the dollars spent in France look quite insignificant!

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INWARD MAILS

DUE SHANGHAI:—

For A. M. Hayes ..... Sept. 2
Per N.Y.K. Shanghai M. ..... " 2
Per P. & O. Karmala ..... " 2
Per R.D.S. Garfield ..... " 2
Per N.Y.K. Yokohama M. ..... " 4
Per N.Y.K. Kamo M. ..... " 6
Per N.Y.K. Shinyo M. ..... " 6
Per R.D.S. Pres. Taft ..... " 6
Per A.M. Pres. McKinley ..... " 10
Per C.P.S. Empress of France .. " 13
Per M.M. Angers ..... " 13

OUTWARD MAILS

FOR JAPAN:—
Per N.Y.K. Shanghai M. ..... Sept. 2
Per N.Y.K. Ikoma M. ..... " 3
Per N.Y.K. Nagasaki M. ..... " 5

FOR AMOY:—
Per J.C.J.L. Tjikarang ..... Sept. 1

FOR HOLLAND DIRECT:—
Per H.E.A.L. Alderamin ..... Aug. 31

FOR S. PORTS AUST. N.Z. INDIA AND EUROPE VIA SUEZ:—
Per B.F. Antenor ..... Aug. 31

FOR GERMANY VIA PORTS:—
Per H.A.L. Ermland ..... Aug. 31

FOR S. PORTS N. Z. EUROPE VIA SUEZ:—
Per N.Y.K. Hakusan M. ..... Sept. 3

FOR HONGKONG S. PORT AUST. N. Z. STRAITS, INDIA AND SUEZ:—
Per R.D.S. Pres. Garfield ..... Sept. 3

VESSELS DUE TO ARRIVE

Ships are show under the port at which last reported. The first date against a ship's name is the date of departure (or when the ship has not left the probable date of departure) from that port. The second date shows when the vessel is due at Shanghai. Vessels sailing from all ports of the world are given.

EUROPE, etc.

From LONDON

	Due Shal
Benavon July 21	Sept. 17
Kaifan Aug. 22	Sept. 31
Carn'shir Aug. 17	Oct. 1
Atsuta M. Aug. 23	Oct. 4
Macedonia Sept. 20	Oct. 4
Benalee Aug. 21	Oct. 8
Glenbeg Aug. 31	Oct. 14
KashimaM.Sept. 7	Oct. 17
Bencruachan Sept 11	Oct. 26
Pemb'shire Sept. 14	Oct. 28
Kasbgar Sept 19	Oct. 29
HakoneM. Sept 31	Oct. 31
Glenaffer Sept. 28	Nov. 11
Rawalpindi Oct. 4	Nov. 12
Suwa M. Oct. 5	Nov. 14
Benrinnes Oct. 2	Nov. 21
Fushima M.Oct. 19	Nov. 28
Rndnesshire Oct. 12	Nov. 28
Rajputana Nov. 1	Dec. 10

From LIVERPOOL

	Due Shal
Chichae Aug. 10	Sept. 24
Aeneas Aug. 17	Sept. 27
Atreus Aug. 24	Oct. 4
Perseus Sept. —	Oct. 11
Automedon Sept. 7	Oct. 14
Sarpedon Sept. 14	Oct. 21

From GOTHENBURG

	Due Shal
Shantung —	Oct. 21

From HAMBURG

	Due Shal
Formosa Aug. 15	Oct. 2
C.of CorinthSept. 4	Nov. 3

From BREMEN

	Due Shal
Myrmidon Aug. 16	Oct. 12
Emmaeus Sept 13	Nov. 1

From ANTWERP

	Due Shal
Caucasier Aug. 4	Sept. 15

From ROTTERDAM

	Due Shal
Falkland Aug. 7	Sept. 21
Duisburg Aug. 20	Oct. 4
Chemnitz Aug. 21	Oct. 4
Ludenorff Aug. 18	Oct. 10
Myrmidon Aug. 25	Oct. 12
Teneriffa Aug. 22	Oct. 19
Zosma Aug. 29	Oct. 21

From MARSEILLES

	Due Shal
Angers Aug 9	Sept. 13
G.MetzingerAug. 23	Sept. 27
C.of NewcastleAug 20	Sept. 28
A. Lebon Sept 6	Oct. 11
Portlioe Sept. 20	Oct. 25
C'onceaux Oct. 4	Nov. 8
Athos Oct. 18	Nov. 23
D'ArtagnanNov 1	Dec. 7

From GENOA

	Due Shal
Trier Aug. 4	Oct. 27

From PORT SAID

	Due Shal
Frankfurt Aug. 5	Sept. 6
Franken Aug. 16	Sept. 13
Hoklan Aug. 22	Sept. 20
Fulda Aug. 25	Sept. 28
Afrika Aug. 27	Sept. 28
Nellore Aug. 29	Oct. 4

From COLOMBO

	Due Shal
Duchessa D'Aosta Sept.	6
Allpore Aug. 24	Sept. 15
Esquilino Aug. 26	Sept. 16
KidderporeSept. 4	Sept. 29

From SUEZ

	Due Shal
Sumatra Aug. 6	Sept. 6
Oanfa Aug. 10	Sept; 10
Asphalion Aug. 15	Sept. 14
Munsterland Aug. 14	Sept. 15
Glenluce Aug. 19	Sept. 19
Katori M. Aug. 21	Sept. 19
Gemma Aug. 20	Sept. 23
Vogtland Aug. 23	Sept. 25

From BOMBAY

	Due Shal
Mantua Aug. 30	Sept. 16
Tamba M. Sept. 12	Oct. 3

From SOERABAIA

	Due Shal
WhiteGateAug. 28	Sept. 9
Norviken Aug. 22	Sept. 9
Tjimanok Sept. 7	Sept. 28

From PENANG

	Due Shal
LaomedonAug. 19	Sept. 4

From MACASSAR

	Due Shal
Tjisarcea Aug. 26	Sept. 14

From SINGAPORE

	Due Shal
Glenshiel Aug. 28	Sept 4
C.of Melbourne Aug 22	Sept 4
Mirzapore Aug. 25	Sept 6
Kamo M. Aug 27	Sept. 6
Mentor Aug. 28	Sept. 7
Yangtsee Aug. 29	Sept. 8
Preusen Aug. 24	Sept. 11

From BALIKPAPAN

	Due Shal
Norviken Aug. 22	Sept. 9

From BATAVIA

	Due Shal
Tjibadak Aug. 28	Sept. 9
Tjisondari Sept 7	Sept 19

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From NEW YORK

	Due Shal
ThurlandCastleJy 18	Sept. 1
P. Hayes —	Sept. 2
Royal Pr. —	Sept. 6
Tai Ping July 31	Sept. 14
CingalesiPr. Aug. 16	Sept. 20
C.of Norfolk —	Sept. 27
IraperialPr Aug. 24	Oct. 4
JapanesePr. Sept. 7	Oct. 18
Kt. Companion —	Oct. 22
BritishPr. Sept. 21	Nov. 4

From SAN FRANCISCO

	Due Shal
G. Hind —	Sept. 3
G. Horn —	Sept. 8
Siberia M. Aug. 28	Sept 19
SilvermapleAug. 22	Sept 10

From SAN FRANCISCO

	Due Shal
Tenyo M Sept. 11	Oct. 3
Silverhazel Sept. 12	Oct. 16
Tenyo M. Sept. 25	Oct. 18
Silverash Oct. 3	Oct. 26

From PORTLAND

	Due Shal
Oregon —	Sept. 8

From SEATTLE

	Due Shal
P. McKinley —	Sept. 10
MishimaMl.Sept. 4	Sept 30
Iyo M. —	Oct. 17

From VANCOUVER

	Due Shal
E.of FranceAug. 29	Sept. 13
E.of RussiaSept. 12	Sept. 27

From HONOLULU

	Due Shal
P. Taft Aug. 22	Sept. 6
Shinyo M Aug 30	Sept 6
P. Polk Aug. 30	Sept. 16

From YOKOHAMA

	Due Shal
Hakuson M.Aug. 29	Sept 2
Kitano M. Sept 14	Sept 16

From KOBE

	Due Shal
P.Garfield Aug. 29	Sept. 2
Yokohama Aug.29	Sept. 4
ShanghaiM Aug. 31	Sept. 5
Sado M. Sept. 3	Sept. 6

From NAGOYA

	Due Shal
Lyons M. Sept. 13	Sept. 15

PASSENGERS

INWARD

Per str. Leesang, August 23. From Northern Ports. Mr. C. N. Duncan, Misses Antonora and Ritchie, Mrs. Ritchie.

Per R.M.S. Empress of Asia, August 23. From Vancouver, etc. Misses S. Gillespie and A. J. Lowe, Messrs. J. Mayer and R. W. Robertson, Rev. and Mrs. W. M. Turner, Messrs. E. Wilkinson and P. A. Wright. Mrs. D. H. Wright. Miss A. Alexander, Mr. P. H. Prevot, Misses L. Remedios, D. Sorns and M. Sutherland. Rev. and Mrs. A. C. S. Trivett, Mr. A. E. C. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. P. Heath, Miss D. Heath, Messrs. G. S. Foster Kemp and K. Lund. Mrs. J., Master V. and Miss M. Marques, Mrs. A. M. Souza, Mr. A. M. Shierlaw, Mrs. A. M. and Miss C. C. Shiriff, Mrs. and Miss Hare, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Hopestock, Messrs. S. R. and S. A. R. Ismail, Mrs. A. L. Andersen.

Per T.S.S. Antenor, August 23. From Dairen. Messrs. V. Arnold Jones. F. O. Amy, H. J. Brett and C. A. Blaber, Miss Burak, Mr. C. I. Barr, Mr., Mrs. and Master Bunje, Messrs. H. Baring and L. H. Barton, Mrs. H. N. Basham, Mrs. and Master Bowern and amah, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Butt, Messrs. A. O. Buckingham, K. M. Cumming and A. T. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Drake. Miss Drake, Messrs. G. M. Darteus, E. R. Davies, C. G. Davies and F. Ellis, Mrs. Edgar, 2 children and amah, Mrs. Frodsham and 2 children, Miss Figuerido, Rt. Rev. Bishop Graves, Miss Graves, Mr. R. Gordon, Miss S. A. Harvey, Mrs. and Miss Hunter, Messrs. G. R. Horridge, R. E. Hoey, W. B. Hughes, A. J. Hughes and W. Hughes and Servant, Mrs. M. Hardman, Mr. J. P. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Knight and 4 children, Miss L. M. Kartes, Mrs. W. S. Leonard, Mrs. M. Lumsden, Messrs. R. P. R. Loughnan and E. C. Lewis, Capt. W. H. Lewis, Mrs. C. W. Macbeth, Mr. and Miss Mogabgab, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Maxted, Mr. E. G. Mather, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Macdonald, Mr. F. H. Mirams, Mrs. and Miss Pemberton, Mr. A. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Pells, Misses K. Remedios and V. Richards, Mrs. Ross and 2 children, Messrs. A. W. Roberts and A. C. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Rawlinson, child and amah, Mrs. J. F. and Master Rhame, Mrs. M. Souza, Mr. A. B. Sinclair, Mrs. and Master Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. W. Souter, Messrs. S. Sudka and M. Shibbeth, Mr. and Mrs. Stock, 2 children and amah, Mr. H. O. White, Mrs. S. O. Thorley, Miss M. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. M. White and child, Supt. W. C. Woodfield. Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Withers, child and amah, Mrs. H. L. Withers, Miss E. A. B. Watson, Mr. E. S. Wilkinson, Mrs. Whittaker and 2 children, Mr. T. A. Wallis, Mrs. C. R. Webb. 2 children and amah.

Per str. Shanghai Maru, August 26. From Kobe and Nagasaki. Miss V. M. Atkinson, Miss K. B. Hackney, Messrs. R. Down and E. G. Allen, Miss Cameron, Mr. Head, Mrs. C. J. Hend, Messrs. G. Clement, J. J. V. Wygerde and A. Jacobson, Misses M. Ross and B. Danson, Mrs. Longhurst, Messrs. Longhurst, F. Paston and J. Brister, Mrs. H. Mousley, Misses Mousley and Danston, Messrs. A. C. Price, J. Stering, A. Lingard, F. J. Brand and Woolley, Mr. C. and Mrs. Wigg, Miss Wright, Mr. F. Langford, Mrs. A. C. Price, Messrs. J. Rubinivitch and G. Vergoni, Mrs. L. Proske.

Per str. Tingsang, August 26. From Northern Ports. Mrs. Ott, Lt. Hangen, Mr. MacFayden, Dr. Carr, Mrs. G. Mayne and 2 children, Mr. G. Mayne, Miss Tugris, Messrs. A. J. Kane and I. W. Pratt, Mrs. M. E. Pym.

Per str. Isabel Moller, August 27. From Chinwangtao. Mr. P. D. Macfeat, Mrs. A. C. Holborow, Mr. and Mrs. Westrridge, Misses Millican and Smith, Mrs. Browet, Miss Hokanson, Mr. Forshaw, Misses Fleming, Fitzgerald and Plevger.

Per T.S.S. Hector, August 26. From Hongkong, etc. Mr. M. A. Annett. Miss P. M. Bourne, Mr. O. J. Barnes, Miss P. M. Bourne. Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Barnes, Miss B. G. Barnes, Master L. G. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. M. Brameld, Miss M. E. Brameld. Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Clark, Mr. C. Finney, Major T. J. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Harvey, Misses L. M. and H. A. Harvey, Mrs. Hewett, Miss Harris, Mr. and Mrs. W. Legg, Rev. B. Mather. Miss K. G. Macartney, Mr. H. H. P. Melchers, Miss E. MacMullan. Mr. H. S. Prophet. Mrs. W. B. Smith. Miss J. Smith, Mrs. A. E. Thompson, Mrs. R. E. Thompson, Mrs. E. G. Vanston, Mr. P. A. Whitting, Mr. and Mrs. B. G. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Waterman, Mr. E. T. Yarnold.

Per str. Hsin Peking. August 28. From Ningpo. Misses Coombs and Beer.

Per str. Gurth, August 28. From Chinwangtao. Misses G. L. Bateman and Fleet, Mrs. Harling and child, Miss Rogolsky, Master Lamken, Admiral Pini.

Per str. Suiwo, August 28. From River Ports. Miss Katen, Mrs. M. Jose and 3 children, Mrs. J. D. Bono, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Waters, Mrs. P. Moller, Rev. J. W. Lowrie, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Doods, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Luccock and 2 children, Mr. Berkin, Mrs. Labenski, Mrs. Ivanoff, Mr. and Mrs. Jack, Messrs. T. L. Macartney and W. E. Dailey.

Per str. Suiyang. August 29. From Tsingtao. Miss Esther Rogeno, Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Swan and child, Rev. and Mrs. Borst Smith, Mrs. T. H. Cameron and 2 children.

Per str. Kungwo, August 29. From River Ports. Messrs. Phillips, G. Rohreke, Gainsborough and N. David, Miss J. Soloman, Mrs. A. E. Lanning and 2 children, Mrs. Veysseyre, Mrs. MacLeod and children, Mr. Robes.

Per str. Nagasaki Maru, August 29. From Japan. Mrs. Percy Gaunt; Mr. S. L'pallant, Mrs. Helen R. McLure and child. Mrs. H. Jory and child, Messrs. Hugo Sonnleitner, A. P. Nazer, H. Jory, and Wm. F. Rankin, Mr. and Mrs. I. E. Gillis, Miss Atkins, Mr. and Mrs. Wills and child, Messrs. Wm. O. Lancaster, H. M. Mann and T. Y. Drakeford, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Hardman and 2 children, Messrs. John M. Hart, P. J. L. Capon and W. E. Thowmen, Miss M. E. H. Mellett, Mrs. J. W. Waddell, Master Waddell, Messrs. G. B. de Werdenahal, Mr. Thos. R. Anderson, A. Padovani, A. W. Reynell, P. H. Klimanek and Saul Oliner.

OUTWARD

Per str. Tungchow, August 24.—For Tongku.—Messrs. Wilkinson, Bradfield, Duplessis and Klyhn, Mrs. Paigue.—**For Weihaiwei.**—Mr. J. A. Greenfield, Mr. and Mrs. Puthod, Capt. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw, Murray, Mr. and Master Whitelaw, Mr. W. Meyer.—**For Chefoo.**—Mrs. McCammon. child and infant, Misses Brittan and Grant, Mr. **Crego.**

Per str. President Pierce, August 24. —For Hongkong and Manila.—Miss M. R. Eainest, Mr. Frank Pallma, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. Garcia, Mr. J. Medeiros, Mrs. Charles A. Gundelach, Master Charles A. Gundelach, Jr.. Dr. Ogerles A. Gundelach, Master Theodore Gundelach, Mr. W. T. Alexander, Mrs. M. J. Lengendre, Miss D. Encleigh, Messrs. F. W. Sutterle and Lindsey Moller, Mrs. J. Medeires, Mr. W. H. Daub.

Per str. Shanghai Maru, August 27. —For Nagasaki and Kobe.—Messrs. J. P. Casgrov and C. F. J. Apolski, Mrs. May F. Rafen, Mr. and Mrs. H. Collar, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Boyce, Miss E. A. Spence, Miss A. Nahkur, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Speakman, Messrs. W. D. Smith, P. A. Nortle, C. C. Whitehead and A. R. T. Finch, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Wills, Master B. Wills, Mr. G. A. Guelde-Barteky.

Per str. Leesang, August 27.—For Northern Ports.—Mrs. and Miss Peterson, Mr. Gawler, Capt. J. Miclo.

Per str. Loongwo, August 27.—For River Ports.—Messrs. Speedding and J. Coe, Mr. and Mrs. Mende and Son, Mr. and Mrs. Trefort, Messrs. Ledson and Rowland, A. L. Shaw and Henvis, Misses Bayless and MacKee, Mr. Schumann, Misses L. White and Boone, Mr. and Mrs. M. Zachicgner and 2 children, Misses Dawson and A. L. Byerley, Mrs. Golwicks, Mrs. and Miss Whitaker, Miss K. M. Dahl.

Per P. & O. S. Kashmir, August 27. —For London, etc.—Messrs. J. A. Boyd, J. M. Brackenridge, L. V. Dent and P. Glover, L/Sgt. G. Irnide, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. S. Jones and 3 children, Sgt. P. Keenan, Mrs. M. M. Mattison, Misses Mattison and M. Mattison, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Mattison, Mr. and Mrs. O. O. Mattison, 2 children and infant, Mr. T. McGrnth, L/Sgt. T. McKay, Mr. G. M. McPartland, L/Sgt. D. McNaughton, Mr. A. W. Nash, L/Sgt. D. McNaughton, Mr. A. W. Nash, L/Sgt. D. Naughton, Miss F. G. Ogilvie, Messrs. E. H. Reynolds and R. R. Russell, Miss D. Robertson, Rev. and Mrs. Ridout, Messrs. W. Searfe and J. W. Williams.

Per str. Kiangwo. August 28.—For River Ports.—Misses L. White and Riddell, Dr. Service. Capt. Williamson, Dr. and Mrs. Taylor and 4 children.

Per str. President Jackson, August 28.—For Hongkong and Manila.—Mr. and Mrs. Bunje, Mr. A. Baptista. Misses P. and A. Baptista and A. A. Luz, Mrs. A H. Carroll, Miss Edva Carroll, Messrs. T. M. Rohn. Dhun J. H. Ruttonjee and J. W. Platt. Miss Eleanor Thom, Mrs. Bayard Lyon, Messrs. H. W. Holte and M. A. Azar, Misses C. Sudka, M. and B. Soares. Mrs. R. S. Piercy, Miss K. Piercy, Master P. Piercy, Miss Grace Cumine, Lt. Comdr. Logan, Misses H. Lutteroth and Helen H. Martin, Messrs. N. Osmena and A. Strok, Mrs. G. F. Mentz, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Swift, Messrs. S. Walker and A. G. Waller.

Per str. Suiwo, August 29.—For River Ports.—Mrs. Dickson and child, Messrs. McFadyn and Holgnte. Miss Ross, Mrs. Talbot, Miss Lenell. Mr. and Mrs. Styrelius, Mrs. L. H. Bulka and child, Mr. L. H. Bulka and child.

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SICCAWEI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of Month	Barometer 9 A.M.	Barometer Att'ed Therm	Wind Direction a. m.	Wind Force (1-12)	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Dry	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Wet	Thermometer in Shade Max.	Thermometer in Shade Min.	Weather conditions
Aug. 23	29.93	82.4	E	1	86.9	80.6	93.6	75 6	B.
" 24	29.92	83.3	S	1	87.1	83.2	96.8	77.7	B.
" 25	29 95	84.6	Calm	0	92.5	82.8	98.1	78.3	B.
" 26	29.89	84.0	S S W	2	89.6	83.1	97·7	77.4	B.
" 27	29.98	82.4	N N E	1	80.6	77.0	85.1	75.8	O. D.
" 28	20.96	82.1	E S E	1	85.8	80.2	91.4	74.3	O.
" 29	29.88	81.9	E S E	1	83.8	81.2	92.4	74.3	O.

EXPLANATION
B—blue sky D—drizzle H—hail M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder
C—clouds F—fog L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—calm

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Date	Thermometer (Fahr.) Minimum 1929	Minimum 1928	Maximum 1929	Maximum 1928	Rainfall Inches 1929	Inches 1928
Aug. 23:	78 0	76.2	91.5	88.5	Nil	Nil
" 24.	79 5	75.0	96.2	88.2	"	"
" 25.	82.0	79.2	97.0	91.2	0.03	"
" 26.	79.0	75 0	97.8	92.5	0 28	2.42
" 27.	78.0	70.0	81.5	82.0	0.01	0.43
" 28.	75.0	67.0	87.0	78.0	2.50	Nil
" 29.	75.9	67.8	87.0	81.0	Nil	"

BIRTHS

CHOLLOT.—On August 23, 1929, at Ste. Marie Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. L. A. CHOLLOT, a son, ROBERT.

CRESSWELL.—On August 24, 1929, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. J. ADDENBROOKE CRESSWELL, a son.

DAY.—On August 27, 1929, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. GORDON J. Day, a son.

DE LUZ.—On August 25, 1929, at the International Hospital, Hankow, to Mr. and Mrs. G. DE LUZ, a daughter.

EVANS.—On August 27, 1929, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. BARRY EVANS, a son, RONALD, BARRY.

EWING.—On August 23, 1929, a Glasgow to Mr. and Mrs. ANDREW A. EWING, a daughter, ANNE MCCOLL.

KAY.—On Friday, August 23, 1929, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. W. W. KAY, a son.

MITCHELL.—On August 28, 1929, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to MR.—and MRS. T. W. MITCHELL, a son.

OLIVER.—On August 26, 1929, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. E. P. OLIVER, a son.

ROSS.—An August 23, 1929, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. R. Ross, a daughter. (Hongkong papers please copy).

MARRIAGE

THE Marriage arranged between C. E. Buchanan, Royal Scots Fusiliers, son of the late Colin Buchanan of Dumbarton and Shanghai and Mrs. Buchanan of Forest Hill, London, and Miss Betty Somerville eldest daughter of Major Somerville, D.S.O., and Mrs. Somerville, will take place first week in October in Bombay Cathedral, India.

DEATHS

DA CRUZ.—On Thursday, August 22, 1929, at Shanghai, IGNACIO LOYOLA DA CRUZ, aged 55, (Macao and Hongkong papers pleace copy).

JOHNSFORD.—On Thursday, August 29th, 1929, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, WILLIAM JOHNSFORD aged 67. (Macao and Hongkong papers please copy).

WALLER.—On Wednesday, August 28, 1929, at her residence, 19 Temple Lane, Mrs. JOSEPH E. WALLER, aged 84, beloved mother of ARTHUR J. WALLER. (Hongkong papers please copy).

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